

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

## UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Friday, June 18, 2010 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 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 2010**

**Document 1**

Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell signed this document before they were married in 1855. They were protesting laws in which women lost their legal existence upon marriage.

While acknowledging our mutual affection by publicly assuming the relationship of husband and wife, yet in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it a duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage, as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious [harmful] and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise [exercise], and which no man should possess. We protest especially against the laws which give to the husband:

1. The custody of the wife's person.
2. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.
3. The sole ownership of her personal [property], and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her, or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, lunatics, and idiots.
4. The absolute right to the product of her industry [work].
5. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of the deceased husband.
6. Finally, against the whole system by which "the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage," so that in most States, she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property. . . .

Source: Laura A. Otten, "Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell: Marriage Protest," *Women's Rights and the Law*, Praeger, 1993

**1 According to this document, what were *two* rights denied to women in 1855?**

**Score 2 or 1:**

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each right denied to women in 1855 according to this document  
*Examples:* control/guardianship of their children; sole ownership of her property; right to the product of her industry (work)/right to keep/use the money she earned; legal existence during marriage; right to make a will; right to sue/be sued in her own name; right to inherit property in most states/widows did not have the right to inherit property

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* rights denied to women in 1855 must be stated. For example, *right to the product of her industry* and *right to the product of her work* are the same right expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* right to be rational; to work; to get married
- Vague response  
*Examples:* right to be a woman; custody; voluntary obedience
- No response

## Document 2

. . . The woman ballot will not revolutionize the world. Its results in Colorado, for example, might have been anticipated. First, it did give women better wages for equal work; second, it led immediately to a number of laws the women wanted, and the first laws they demanded were laws for the protection of the children of the State, making it a misdemeanor to contribute to the delinquency of a child; laws for the improved care of defective children; also, the Juvenile Court for the conservation of wayward boys and girls; the better care of the insane, the deaf, the dumb [unable to speak], the blind; the curfew bell to keep children off the streets at night; raising the age of consent for girls; improving the reformatories and prisons of the State; improving the hospital service of the State; improving the sanitary laws, affecting the health of the homes of the State. Their [women's] interest in the public health is a matter of great importance. Above all, there resulted laws for improving the school system. . . .

Source: Senator Robert L. Owen, Introductory Remarks of Presiding Officer, *Significance of the Woman Suffrage Movement*, Session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, February 9, 1910

### 2 According to Senator Robert L. Owen, what were *two* effects of the women's rights movement in Colorado?

#### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* effect of the women's rights movement in Colorado according to Senator Robert L. Owen

*Examples:* it led to laws that women wanted; better wages for equal work; laws for protection of children; better care of the insane/deaf/dumb/blind; improved prisons; improved hospital services; laws for improved care of defective children; establishment of a juvenile court; raising the age of consent for girls; curfew laws; improved public health; laws for improving the school system

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* effects of the women's rights movement in Colorado must be stated. For example, *laws for improving the school system* and *it led to a better school system* 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:* lowering the age of consent for girls; prisons were closed; it ended curfews
- Vague response  
*Examples:* a number of laws; wages; protection; things got better/we improved
- No response

### Document 3

. . . The winning of female suffrage did not mark the end of prejudice and discrimination against women in public life. Women still lacked equal access with men to those professions, especially the law, which provide the chief routes to political power. Further, when women ran for office—and many did in the immediate post-suffrage era—they often lacked major party backing, hard to come by for any newcomer but for women almost impossible unless she belonged to a prominent political family. Even if successful in winning backing, when women ran for office they usually had to oppose incumbents [those in office]. When, as was often the case, they lost their first attempts, their reputation as “losers” made re-endorsement impossible. . . .

Source: Elisabeth Perry, “Why Suffrage for American Women Was Not Enough,” *History Today*, September 1993

### 3 According to Elisabeth Perry, what was *one* way in which women’s participation in public life continued to be limited after winning suffrage?

#### Score 1:

- Identifies a way in which women’s participation in public life continued to be limited after winning suffrage according to Elisabeth Perry  
*Examples:* restricted access to professions that led to political careers/they still lacked equal access to the profession of law; they often lacked major party backing when they ran for office; getting another party endorsement was difficult after losing an election

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* they were not able to run for political office; they had no access to political careers; incumbents lost
- Vague response  
*Examples:* there were no chief routes; it was hard to come by; it did not mark the end
- No response

## Document 4a

### Building Up His Business



Source: Frank Beard, *The Ram's Horn*, September 12, 1896 (adapted)

## Document 4b

This excerpt from the *National Temperance Almanac* of 1876 attacks "King Alcohol."

He has occasioned [caused] more than three-fourths of the pauperism [extreme poverty], three-fourths of the crime, and more than one-half of the insanity in the community, and thereby filled our prisons, our alms-houses [houses for the poor] and lunatic asylums, and erected the gibbet [gallows to hang people] before our eyes.

Source: Andrew Sinclair, *Prohibition: The Era of Excess*, Little, Brown

4 Based on this 19th-century cartoon and this quotation, state *two* effects that alcohol had on American society.

### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* effect that alcohol had on American society as expressed in this 19th-century cartoon and in this quotation  
*Examples:* it caused pauperism/extreme poverty; it caused crime/crime increased; it ruined characters/wrecked lives/ruined reputations/led to loss of virtue/dishonored names; it caused more than one-half of insanity in communities; it filled prisons; it filled houses for the poor/almshouses; it ruined fortunes

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* effects that alcohol had on American society must be stated. For example, *it filled almshouses* and *it filled houses for the poor* 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:* it improved people's lives; it closed saloons; it became King
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it built up; business was King; steps were climbed
- No response

## Document 5

“ . . . When four-fifths of the most representative men in America are pronounced unfit for war, what shall we say of their fitness to father the next generation? The time was when alcohol was received as a benefit to the race, but we no longer look upon alcohol as a food but as a poison. Boards of health, armed with the police power of the state eradicate [erase] the causes of typhoid and quarantine the victims, but alcohol, a thousand times more destructive to public health, continues to destroy. Alcoholic degeneracy [deterioration] is the most important sanitary [health] question before the country, and yet the health authorities do not take action, as alcohol is entrenched [well established] in politics. Leaders in politics dare not act, as their political destiny lies in the hands of the agents of the liquor traffic. We are face to face with the greatest crisis in our country’s history. The alcohol question must be settled within the next ten years or some more virile race will write the epitaph of this country. . . .”

Source: Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl, quoted in President’s Annual Address to the Women’s Christian Temperance Union of Minnesota, 1912

**5 According to this 1912 document, why does this speaker think the use of alcohol is the “greatest crisis in our country’s history”?**

### Score of 1:

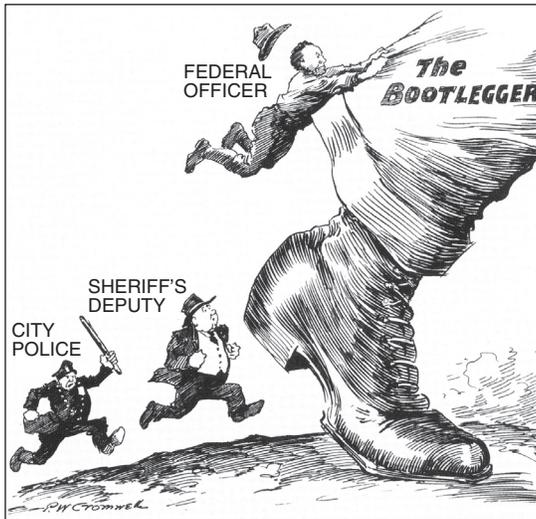
- States a reason the use of alcohol is considered the greatest crisis in our country’s history as expressed in this 1912 document  
*Examples:* it is destroying society; alcohol is a poison; four-fifths (80%) of men are unfit to serve in the military/war; alcohol continues to destroy public health; alcohol’s negative effects make most men unfit to father children; the entrenchment of alcohol in politics keeps alcohol-related problems from being addressed by politicians; it will bring down the country/United States; it is a thousand times more destructive than diseases like typhoid

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* alcohol is a benefit to the race; alcohol causes typhoid; it quarantines the victims
- Vague response  
*Examples:* the next generation is represented; it must be settled; it is an important question
- No response

## Document 6a

### Too big for them



Source: P.W. Cromwell, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan (adapted)

## Document 6b

. . . While in reality national prohibition sharply reduced the consumption of alcohol in the United States, the law fell considerably short of expectations. It neither eliminated drinking nor produced a sense that such a goal was within reach. So long as the purchaser of liquor, the supposed victim of a prohibition violation, participated in the illegal act rather than complained about it, the normal law enforcement process simply did not function. As a result, policing agencies bore a much heavier burden. The various images of lawbreaking, from contacts with the local bootlegger to Hollywood films to overloaded court dockets, generated a widespread belief that violations were taking place with unacceptable frequency. Furthermore, attempts at enforcing the law created an impression that government, unable to cope with lawbreakers by using traditional policing methods, was assuming new powers in order to accomplish its task. The picture of national prohibition which emerged over the course of the 1920s disenchanted many Americans and moved some to an active effort to bring an end to the dry law [Volstead Act].

Source: David E. Kyvig, *Repealing National Prohibition*, Kent State University Press, 2000

## 6 Based on these documents, what were *two* problems that resulted from national Prohibition?

### Score 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* problem that resulted from national Prohibition based on these documents

*Examples:* normal law enforcement process did not function/police agencies could not catch bootleggers/policing agencies bore a much heavier burden in enforcing the law/government was unable to cope with lawbreakers by using traditional policing methods/government forced to assume new powers in trying to enforce the law; it led to overloaded court dockets; drinking was not eliminated; violations were taking place with unacceptable frequency; many Americans were becoming disenchanted with the law

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* problems that resulted from national Prohibition must be stated. For example, *normal law enforcement process did not function* and *traditional policing methods did not work* are the same problem expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* the government gave up power; Prohibition did not have an impact on alcohol consumption; Americans supported the law
- Vague response  
*Examples:* Hollywood films were made; there were new powers; frequency was unacceptable
- No response

## Document 7

. . . Little girls and boys, barefooted, walked up and down between the endless rows of spindles, reaching thin little hands into the machinery to repair snapped threads. They crawled under machinery to oil it. They replaced spindles all day long, all day long; night through, night through. Tiny babies of six years old with faces of sixty did an eight-hour shift for ten cents a day. If they fell asleep, cold water was dashed in their faces, and the voice of the manager yelled above the ceaseless racket and whirl of the machines.

Toddling chaps of four years old were brought to the mills to “help” the older sister or brother of ten years but their labor was not paid.

The machines, built in the north, were built low for the hands of little children.

At five-thirty in the morning, long lines of little grey children came out of the early dawn into the factory, into the maddening noise, into the lint filled rooms. Outside the birds sang and the blue sky shone. At the lunch half-hour, the children would fall to sleep over their lunch of cornbread and fat pork. They would lie on the bare floor and sleep. Sleep was their recreation, their release, as play is to the free child. The boss would come along and shake them awake. After the lunch period, the hour-in grind, the ceaseless running up and down between the whirring spindles. Babies, tiny children! . . .

Source: Mother Jones, *Autobiography of Mother Jones*, Arno Press

### 7 According to Mother Jones, what was *one* situation faced by children in the workplace in the late 1800s?

#### Score of 1:

- States a situation faced by children in the workplace in the late 1800s according to Mother Jones  
*Examples:* children worked eight hours and made 10 cents per day; cold water was thrown at them if they fell asleep; management yelled at them; working in noisy rooms filled with lint; four-year-old children came to the mill to help their siblings but were not paid for their work; they worked on dangerous machines; working all night; ceaselessly running up and down between whirring spindles

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* children looked like they were 60 instead of 6 years old; the machines were built in the north; children were allowed to play; they were babies
- Vague response  
*Examples:* there were long lines of little grey children; the boss would come along; sleeping was their recreation
- No response

## Document 8

. . . While states began to pass laws that worked, Mother Jones's dream of a national child labor law remained just a dream. Even if the children [after their labor march in 1903] had managed to see President [Theodore] Roosevelt, it is doubtful that any federal laws would have been passed. In 1906, a federal child labor bill was defeated in Congress. Echoing Roosevelt, many of the bill's opponents said they disliked child labor, but that they believed only states had the authority to make laws against it. In 1916, a bill was passed, but the Supreme Court ruled that the law was unconstitutional. The first successful national law was not passed until 1938, about 35 years after the march of the mill children. . . .

Source: Stephen Currie, *We Have Marched Together: The Working Children's Crusade*, Lerner Publications, 1997

### 8 According to Stephen Currie, what was *one* reason that ending child labor was difficult to achieve nationally?

#### Score of 1:

- States a reason that ending child labor was difficult to achieve nationally according to Stephen Currie  
*Examples:* Supreme Court ruled a federal law unconstitutional; it lacked support in Congress; some believed only states could pass child labor laws

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* all politicians opposed child labor laws; it was only a dream; the President favored child labor
- Vague response  
*Examples:* mill children marched; it went to the Supreme Court; they had Mother Jones; it was hard to do/difficult
- No response

## Document 9

This is an excerpt from a radio interview given by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act. He is discussing the Wage and Hour Law, also known as the Fair Labor Standards Act.

### Protection for Children

**Announcer**—Well, can't you tell us something about this—I know we are all interested in the protection of children from oppressive labor in industrial plants and mines.

**Mr. Andrews**—The child labor sections are specific. No producer, manufacturer or dealer may ship, or deliver for shipment in interstate commerce, any goods produced in an establishment which has employed oppressive child labor within thirty days of the removal of the goods. The thirty days will be counted after today, so this means that employers of children before today do not come under the act.

**Announcer**—And oppressive child labor is—what?

**Mr. Andrews**—Oppressive child labor is defined as, first, the employment of children under 16 in any occupation, except that children of 14 or 15 may do work which the Children's Bureau has determined will not interfere with their schooling, health or well-being, but this work under the law must not be either manufacturing or mining employment.

In addition oppressive child labor means the employment of children of 16 or 17 years in any occupation found by the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to health or well-being.

Of course, there are exceptions for child-actors and others, but in general those are the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which is now the law of the land.

Source: "Andrews Explains Wage-Hour Law," *New York Times*, October 25, 1938 (adapted)

## 9 According to Elmer F. Andrews, what were *two* ways the Fair Labor Standards Act protected children?

### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* way the Fair Labor Standards Act protected children according to Elmer F. Andrews

*Examples:* work could not interfere with schooling/health/well-being of children 14 or 15 years old; manufacturing/mining could not employ children 14 or 15 years old; children 16 or 17 years old could not be employed in any occupation found by the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous/detrimental to health/well-being; goods made with oppressive child labor could not be shipped in interstate commerce; oppressive child labor was stopped/ended

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* ways the Fair Labor Standards Act protected children must be stated. For example, *oppressive child labor was stopped* and *it kept children from oppressive employment in mines* are the same way since *keeping children from oppressive employment in mines* is a subset of *oppressive child labor was stopped*. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* child labor was outlawed; interstate commerce was outlawed; children of 16 or 17 years could not be employed; it only counted after 30 days
- Vague response
- *Examples:* it was made the law of the land; it protected interstate commerce; it was found by the Children's Bureau
- No response

**United States History and Government**  
**Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question**  
**June 2010**

**Historical Context:** Reform movements developed during the 19th century and early 20th century to address specific problems. These included the *women's rights movement*, the *temperance movement*, and the *movement to end child labor*. These movements met with varying degrees of success.

**Task:** Choose *two* reform movements mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the problems that led to the development of the movement
- Discuss the extent to which the movement was successful in achieving its goals

**Scoring Notes:**

1. This document-based question has *at least six* components (for *each* of *two* reform movements, *at least two* problems that led to the development of the movement and the extent to which the movement was successful in achieving its goals).
2. Immediate or long-term effects may be used to discuss the extent to which the movement was successful in achieving its goals.
3. For the temperance movement, Prohibition may be included in the discussion of the extent of the success of this movement in achieving its goals.
4. The response may discuss the extent to which the movement achieved its goals from a variety of perspectives as long as the position taken is supported by accurate facts and examples.
5. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least four* documents in the response, documents 4a, 4b, 6a, and 6b may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific separate facts from each document.
6. Only *two* reform movements should be chosen from the historical context. If three reform movements are chosen, only the first two may be rated.

**Score of 5:**

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing *at least two* problems that led to *each* of *two* reform movements and discussing the extent to which *each* movement was successful in achieving its goals
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information) (*women's rights*: connects the political and legal inequalities addressed at the Seneca Falls Convention and the subsequent setback of the movement as the United States moved toward the Civil War to the revival of the movement, the eventual successful passage of the 19th amendment, and the growth of the feminist movement in the 1960s; *temperance*: connects the negative impact of alcohol consumption on the stability of the family, worker safety, and productivity to the aggressive tactics of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League in the achievement of the short-term success of the 18th amendment and its eventual repeal with the 21st amendment)
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*women's rights*: cult of domesticity; Seneca Falls Convention; Lucy Stone; Elizabeth Blackwell; Alice Paul; suffrage; 19th amendment; *temperance*: Carrie Nation; Prohibition; consumption rates; bootlegging; speakeasies; ruined fortunes; drank up paycheck)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

**Score of 4:**

- Develops *all* aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing all aspects of the task for one reform movement more thoroughly than for the second reform movement *or* discussing one component of the task less thoroughly for both reform movements
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information) (*women's rights*: discusses the political and legal inequalities addressed at the Seneca Falls Convention, the initial failure of the women's rights movement to gain support for national suffrage, and the eventual success of the movement with the passage of the 19th amendment; *temperance*: discusses the impact of drinking on the family unit and the role played by women in the movement to ban the sale and consumption of alcohol as a means to keep their families safe and their successful efforts leading to the passage of the 18th amendment)
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* 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

**Note:** At score levels 5 and 4, all *six* components of the task should be developed.  
*Holistic Scoring Reminder: This note applies only to the evaluation of bullet 1 of the rubric.*

**Score of 3:**

- Develops *all* aspects of the task with little depth *or* develops *at least four* aspects of the task in some depth
- 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

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

**Score of 2:**

- Minimally develops *all* aspects of the task *or* develops *at least three* aspects of the task in some depth
- 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 some aspects of the task
- 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 theme, task, or suggestions as copied from the test booklet *OR* is illegible *OR* is a blank paper

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

## Women's Rights

### *Key Ideas from Documents 1–3*

<b>Problems that led to movement</b>	<b>Extent to which movement achieved goals</b>
<p><b>Doc 1</b>—Husband—custody of wife's person, exclusive control and guardianship of children, sole ownership of her personal property and use of her real estate, absolute right to product of her work</p> <p>Widower—larger and more permanent interest in property of deceased wife</p> <p>Widow—smaller permanent interest in property of deceased husband</p> <p>Wife—no legal part in choice of residence, not able to make a will, sue, or be sued in own name, not able to inherit property</p>	<p><b>Doc 2</b>—Women's ballot in Colorado—better wages for equal work and laws they wanted passed (misdemeanor to contribute to delinquency of a child; improved care of defective children; better care of insane, deaf, dumb, blind; curfew bell to keep children off streets at night; raising age of consent for girls; improvement of reformatories and prisons; improvement of hospital services, sanitary laws, school system)</p> <p><b>Doc 3</b>—Prejudice and discrimination against women in public life not ended</p> <p>Equal access to professions lacking</p> <p>Many women lacking major party backing when running for political office</p> <p>Reendorsement impossible when women lost to incumbents</p>

### *Relevant Outside Information*

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

<b>Problems that led to movement</b>	<b>Extent to which movement achieved goals</b>
<p>Limited voting rights</p> <p>Limited educational and professional opportunities</p> <p>Considering women emotionally and physically weak</p> <p>Restrictions on women participating in reform movements (Lucretia Mott not allowed to speak at World Anti-Slavery Convention)</p> <p>Expected proper role for women in their "sphere" (cult of domesticity)</p> <p>Disruption of movement by abolition movement and Civil War</p> <p>Poor working conditions and low wages (Lowell Mills)</p>	<p>Opening of doors to women at more secondary schools and colleges (Emma Willard, Oberlin, Elizabeth Blackwell)</p> <p>Granting of property rights to women in many states (by 1890 in all states)</p> <p>Seneca Falls Declaration of Rights and Sentiments not taken seriously by press or public</p> <p>Women leaders of reform movements (Dorothea Dix, Lucy Stone, Grimke sisters, Sojourner Truth)</p> <p>Right to vote not given to women in 15th amendment</p> <p>Granting of suffrage to women in Wyoming in 1869</p> <p>Protection for women in workplace on state levels with Progressive legislation (New York State after Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, Oregon laundry work)</p> <p>Contributions to passage of 19th amendment by political organizations and high profile women (NAWSA, Anthony, Stanton, Catt, Adams, World War I)</p> <p>Women more active in national political life (Jeannette Rankin, Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, Geraldine Ferraro, Hillary Clinton, Condoleeza Rice, Sarah Palin)</p> <p>Continuing advocacy for women (NOW)</p>

## Temperance

### *Key Ideas from the Documents 4–6*

<b>Problems that led to movement</b>	<b>Extent to which movement achieved goals</b>
<p><b>Doc 4</b>—Wrecked lives, lost reputations, dishonored names, ruined fortunes, lost virtue, ruined characters as a result of alcohol</p> <p>Responsible for more than three-fourths extreme poverty, three-fourths crime, and more than one-half insanity in community</p> <p>Filling of prisons and almshouses, hanging of people as a result of alcohol</p> <p><b>Doc 5</b>—Four-fifths of the most representative men in America pronounced unfit for war because of alcohol</p> <p>Alcohol, a poison</p> <p>Destruction of lives</p> <p>Lack of action by health authorities because alcohol entrenched in politics</p> <p>Political leaders in hands of liquor traffic agents</p>	<p><b>Doc 6</b>—City police, sheriff deputies, and federal officers unable to stop bootleggers</p> <p>Sharp reduction in consumption of alcohol in the United States with national Prohibition</p> <p>Effect of national Prohibition considerably short of expectations</p> <p>Drinking not eliminated by national Prohibition</p> <p>Traditional law enforcement process not able to cope with purchasers of illegal liquor</p> <p>Heavier burden born by policing agencies</p> <p>Belief generated that violations were taking place with unacceptable frequency</p> <p>Government assumed to be gaining new powers to cope with lawbreakers</p> <p>Disenchantment with national Prohibition</p> <p>Active effort by some to bring an end to the Volstead Act</p>

### *Relevant Outside Information*

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

<b>Problems that led to movement</b>	<b>Extent to which movement achieved goals</b>
<p>Increasing level of alcohol consumption (social pastime, rural isolation, source of farm income)</p> <p>Increase in societal disorder because of alcohol (drunkenness associated with abusive behavior, family tensions)</p> <p>Industrial inefficiency and accidents on the job as result of alcohol consumption</p> <p>Rural American values at odds with life in urban America (decadence, saloons, association with immigrants)</p>	<p>Passage of temperance/Prohibition legislation by states (Maine, 1851)</p> <p>Overshadowing of temperance and Prohibition by Civil War issues</p> <p>Women’s Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League successful lobbyists for state and national Prohibition</p> <p>Concentration of nation’s farmers on growing grain for food production during World War I (Lever Act)</p> <p>Influence of Progressive reform and women’s suffrage initiatives on state and national legislation (18th amendment)</p> <p>Organized crime as a major aspect of alcohol distribution in urban areas (Al Capone)</p> <p>Repeal of 18th amendment by the 21st amendment</p> <p>Continued efforts by organizations to limit alcohol consumption (MADD, SADD)</p> <p>Continued controversy to linkage of federal highway funds to state drinking age</p>

## Child Labor

### *Key Ideas from the Documents 7–9*

<b>Problems that led to movement</b>	<b>Extent to which movement achieved goals</b>
<p><b>Doc 7</b>—Long hours, low pay, poor working conditions for children Use of younger children to help older brothers and sisters for no pay Abuse by managers</p>	<p><b>Doc 8</b>—Passage of state child labor laws Failure of children in 1903 labor march to see President Roosevelt Defeat by Congress of 1906 federal child labor bill Supreme Court ruling child labor bill of 1916 unconstitutional Passage of first successful national child labor law in 1938</p> <p><b>Doc 9</b>—Fair Labor Standards Act banning oppressive child labor in industrial plants, mines, and interstate commerce</p>

### *Relevant Outside Information*

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

<b>Problems that led to movement</b>	<b>Extent to which movement achieved goals</b>
<p>Long hours and sleep deprivation in workplace accidents Lack of education limiting economic mobility Long-term health problems resulting from dust and debris in mines Negative effects on family life Need for children to work to help support family</p>	<p>Influence of Progressive reformers on passage of state child protective laws (Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, John Spargo, Jacob Riis, Lewis Hines) Difficulty of enforcing state and federal laws because wages were needed by families Use of 14th amendment’s right to contract by Supreme Court to invalidate child labor legislation New Deal legislation ending child labor Fair Labor Standards Act establishing minimum wages</p>

In America, the land of opportunity, the Constitution is the law. Its provisions are clear and it provides a Bill of Rights. The temperance movement, which reached its peak in the early 20th century, focused on the ban of alcohol while the Child Labor Movement spanned the years between the late 1900s to early 20th century. These two movements used the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights – freedom of speech, petition, and press – in their efforts to convince people that change was necessary.

The Roaring Twenties was a time marked by great social change. America began to "let its hair down." Jazz music, flappers (rebellious young women) and speakeasies (back alley bars) hit the scene. The highly unpopular 18th amendment of Prohibition, placed a legal ban on alcohol and was passed with the support of a vocal minority who used sermons, books, and political party activities to achieve their goals. Although the intentions of organizations such as the sisters of temperance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, were noble, they were also impractical. Churches, factory owners, as well as who wanted their husbands home with their families and not in bars, led the cry against drinking. However, alcohol had been used in colonial America and many Americans, according to Mr. Kyvig, had no intentions of stopping (Doc 6b) and worse still, the old proverb of "If there's a will, there's a way," seemed to hold true. Bootleggers made alcohol in bathtubs and speakeasies were opened to illegally combat Prohibition. These speakeasies could be found in cities across the country and these cities became centers of crime as mobsters started to control the sale of liquor. The gov't., although aware of the

Flagrant lawlessness, seemed powerless to stop it, however, due to the political influence of "King Alcohol," police agencies did not have enough time or money to catch all the lawbreakers. (Doc 4b) Alcohol, "the greatest crisis in our country's history" (Doc 5) continued to run rampant, destroying lives, draining paychecks, causing domestic abuse, increasing crime, and causing people to lose faith in the gov't. (Doc 4a). Finally, to save face and raise revenue, Congress repealed the highly unsuccessful act, due to its unpopularity, unrealistic goals, and inability to enforce the law itself. Fortunately, a much more successful act came in the early 1900s, in the form of the Child Labor Laws.

Since industrialization in the 1800s, children had been employed as a form of cheap labor in home industries and in dangerous jobs in factories and mines. They, unaware of their rights, worked unjust hours in unjust, unsafe conditions for meager wages in order to <sup>help</sup> support these families. Child labor reformers, like Temperance unions, had a clear-cut goal, which was publicized by muckrakers and the Progressive Party, to end young child labor. Photographs of small children working with families in crowded city apartments also made more people more aware of the problem. Reformers thought it was important to give children a chance to go to school and enjoy being children. This goal was difficult to achieve however because bosses often fired workers who were active in promoting better working conditions. Additionally, Congress, petitioned by reformers, had its hands tied due to the belief that child labor was under state jurisdiction. (Doc 8) Progressive states had begun protecting the welfare of children by establishing

minimum ages for employment and mandatory school attendance. However, for years, children continued to work in dismal conditions (Doc 1) and it was not until 1938 that the Fair Labor Bureau (Doc 9) began ending child labor by enforcing federal laws. These laws allowed teens to work a minimal number of hours, so long as it was a safe industry and by choice. These laws, unlike Prohibition, had deep, important, positive, and lasting effects. After many years, the exploitation of children in the workplace was ended.

We used our constitutional rights to focus on the problems of alcohol and child labor. Though the fight against alcohol continues in the "No Drinking and Driving" campaigns, the crucial victory against the exploitation of innocent children in the workplace has mostly ended. It does not appear that alcohol will go the way of child labor, but for now, all Americans can do is to fight the good fight and hope for the best.

## Anchor Level 5-A

### The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the temperance movement and the movement to end child labor
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*temperance*: the government, aware of the flagrant lawlessness, was powerless to stop drinking due to the political influence of “King Alcohol”; police agencies did not have enough time or money to catch all the lawbreakers; *child labor*: since industrialization in the 1800s, children had been exploited as a form of cheap labor in home industries and in dangerous jobs in factories and mines; children, unaware of their rights, worked unjust hours in unsafe conditions for low wages to help support their families; Congress had their hands tied down due to their belief that child labor was under state jurisdiction; after almost two hundred years, the exploitation of children in the workplace in America was mostly ended)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*temperance*: 18th amendment of Prohibition placed a legal ban on alcohol and was passed with support of a vocal minority who used sermons, books, and political party activities to achieve their goals; although the intentions of organizations such as “sisters of temperance” and the Women’s Christian Temperance Union were noble, they were also impractical; churches, factory owners, as well as women, who wanted their husband’s home with their families and not in bars, led the cry against drinking; alcohol had been used in colonial America and many Americans had no intention of stopping; speakeasies, which were opened to illegally combat Prohibition, could be found in cities across the country; cities became centers of crime as mobsters started to control the sale of liquor; alcohol continued to run rampant, destroying lives, draining paychecks, causing domestic abuse, increasing crime, and causing people to lose faith in the government; the fight against alcohol continues in the “No Drinking and Driving” campaigns; *child labor*: child labor reformers had a clear cut goal, which was publicized by muckrakers and the Progressive Party; photographs of small children working with families in crowded city apartments also made people more aware of the problem; reformers thought it was important to give children a chance to go to school and enjoy being children; Progressive states had begun protecting the welfare of children by establishing minimum ages for employment and mandatory school attendance)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: Congress repealed the highly unsuccessful Prohibition amendment; *child labor*: it was not until 1938 that the Fair Labor Standards Bureau began ending child labor through the enforcement of federal laws)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states these movements used the rights in the Bill of Rights in their efforts to convince people change was necessary and a conclusion that continues the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The “Roaring Twenties” is successfully used as background to present the idea that the goals of Prohibition reformers were impractical. Linking the use of constitutional rights to reform activities is a theme carried throughout the discussion and is effectively integrated and supported with outside information.

In the end of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth, great storms of reform flurried across the United States of America. Marches, protests, boycotts and picket lines betrayed the unhappiness of the citizens. Two of the greatest issues in debate were child labor and temperance. Action was taken for both causes, and legislation reflected the ideas of the people. While both child labor and temperance came under strict regulation, only the reforms for child labor had the intended positive effect on society.

For centuries, children had labored with their families to produce income. However, in the Industrial Revolution, the number of children slaving away in sweatshops, mills and factories skyrocketed. The ages of the workers and their wages dropped continuously as the hours extended. Conditions worsened: "At five-thirty in the morning, long lines of little grey children came out of the early dawn into the factory, into the maddening noise." (Doc 7). The work was dangerous—the machines had no safety features. Yet they were constantly manned by children! As ages continued to fall and conditions continuously worsened, especially for immigrant children and women, and as education continued to be neglected, it was clear that reform was the only option. Without some sort of restrictions on child labor, these laboring children had no future.

After ~~po~~ protests and boycotts, it was clear that direct action must be taken. Children were too young to form

successful labor unions and could ~~not~~ not vote, so it was up to the responsible adult citizens to improve their lives. During the Progressive Era, activists such as Florence Kelley in Illinois and muckraker John Spargo in his "Bitter Cry of the Children" publicized the conditions children were working in. However, progressive legislation was difficult to pass. One bill was defeated in Congress in 1906; another law was thrown out by a conservative Supreme Court in the 1920's. Many believed it was the right of the state, not the federal government, to regulate child labor (Doc 8). Finally, in 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed. This instituted age restrictions and safety requirements for businesses wishing to employ minors. If they were not followed, the business could not operate (Doc 9). This law, while ineffective at first, grew stronger as more rules and regulations passed and enforcement increased. Ages and wages rose, hours fell and more jobs were opened to adult workers as children went to school instead. Child labor was a significant problem that was the subject of a successful reform effort in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Unemployment was a problem in the twentieth century, as well as drunk and disorderliness, spousal abuse, bankruptcy, and a decrease in church attendance. Alcohol was blamed for all these problems and more. Women, especially, saw saloons, liquor

and bars as a hazard to their families. An obviously biased reference, *The Temperance Almanac*, published in 1876 that alcohol caused seventy-five percent of poverty and illegal conduct, as well as half the insanity (Doc 4b). Many rapidly believed these figures and that it also was responsible for declining morals, productivity, prosperity, and simple hope (Doc 4a). By this perspective, it was very clear that reform in the form of temperance was a dire necessity for the survival of our nation.

With women only beginning to vote at the state level, it was difficult to pass any effective national legislation. Many women joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League spreading volatile propaganda about the dangers of alcohol. Through these organizations women lobbied politicians to act in order to solve, "the greatest crisis in our country's history" (Doc 5). While it would seem that perhaps the Civil War had derailed the earlier nineteenth century temperance movement, by the turn of the century, the Progressive agenda once again included ending the consumption and distribution of alcohol.

Prohibition, the Eighteenth Amendment, passed with great celebration, except by those who had previously taken pleasure in a nip of brandy or a bit of scotch now and then. These people and those determined to profit from the "noble experiment" sealed the fate of this amendment

as a failure. In the rowdy free culture of the twenties, speakeasys popped up where bars used to be. Prohibition "... neither eliminated drinking nor produced a sense that such a goal was within reach" (Doc 6a). Gangsters, such as Al Capone in Chicago, began profiting heavily from illegally making, importing, and selling alcohol. The police could not arrest all those in violation of the law because so many were ignoring it. The authorities appeared either ineffective or overly harsh (Doc 6b). Even the police began to lose faith in the law. The twenty-first amendment repealed the legal ban on liquor. Prohibition was finished, the temperance trial a failure.

More good than harm should come from a successful reform movement. Child labor reform was a smashing success, once it finally passed. Prohibition drove drinking underground and contributed to a rising crime rate in the twenties. However, in both cases, a cause was seen and acted upon in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Though they were not both a success, they both represented the recognition of an American need to improve.

## Anchor Level 5-B

### The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the movement to end child labor and the temperance movement
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*child labor*: work was dangerous because the machines had no safety features and they were constantly manned by children; without some sort of restrictions on child labor, laboring children had no future; Progressive legislation was difficult to pass; a child labor law was thrown out by a conservative Supreme Court in the 1920s; *temperance*: many believed that alcohol was responsible for declining morals, productivity, prosperity, and simple hope; women used organizations to lobby politicians to act to solve the problem; police could not arrest all those in violation of the law because so many were ignoring it; authorities appeared either ineffective or overly harsh; Prohibition drove drinking underground and contributed to a rising crime rate in the twenties)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*child labor*: in the Industrial Revolution, the number of children slaving away in sweatshops, mills, and factories skyrocketed; during the Progressive Era, activists such as Florence Kelley and muckraker John Spargo in his *Bitter Cry of the Children* publicized the conditions children were working in; ages and wages rose, hours fell, and more jobs were opened to adult workers as children went to school; *temperance*: alcohol was blamed for unemployment, disorderliness, spousal abuse, bankruptcy, and a decrease in church attendance; many women joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League, spreading volatile propaganda about the dangers of alcohol; while it would seem that perhaps the Civil War had derailed the earlier 19th century temperance movement, by the turn of the century, the Progressive agenda once again included ending the consumption and distribution of alcohol; Prohibition, the 18th amendment, passed with great celebration; people determined to profit from the "Noble Experiment" sealed the fate of this amendment as a failure; in the rowdy, free culture of the twenties, speakeasies popped up where bars used to be; gangsters such as Al Capone began profiting heavily from illegally making, importing, and selling alcohol; 21st amendment repealed the legal ban on liquor)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*child labor*: bill was defeated in Congress in 1906; many believed that it was the right of the state, not the federal government, to regulate child labor; in 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed instituting age restrictions and safety requirements for business wishing to employ minors; *temperance*: Prohibition did not eliminate drinking)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state only the reforms for child labor had the intended positive effect on society although both movements came under strict regulation

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. An occasional direct quotation from the documents in the development of both movements is presented with good critical appraisals of that information. The need for societal reform is thoroughly addressed utilizing good historical references. The evaluation of each movement reflects good analysis and a thorough understanding of the topic.

As America industrialized and progressed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the need for reform in several areas was needed. Two of the issues were Prohibition and child labor.

Although Prohibition's goals were good, it failed miserably to end the consumption of alcohol in the U.S. However, through the years, the use of child labor has been restricted, and the abuses of factory life regarding children have been lessened.

For years, alcohol had been used as a leisure time activity or as a tonic for those who were sick or in pain. However, over time businesses and bars had grown to make a considerable profit from alcohol sales as a beverage. The addictive nature of the drink caused many homes in America to be broken apart (Doc 4). Wages would be spent in a bar, rather than on the family, and the poverty rate for the country rose. The government tried to remedy this problem by passing the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment. This law outlawed the sale, purchase, and consumption of any alcoholic beverage. However, because the government could not enforce the law effectively, ~~it~~ it proceeded to crumble down into a failure. Bootleggers started making a business for themselves by making and selling illegal alcohol and speakeasies opened. (Doc 6). Although the government did catch a few lawbreakers, many more ~~escaped~~ escaped justice. This, in turn, led to the problem of increased organized crime, especially between rivalry bootleggers.

Instead of solving one problem, Prohibition caused the start of several others and promoted disrespect for the law.

Late in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as America began to industrialize, the need for factories and factory workers rose drastically. The owners looked to immigrants, women, and children to take advantage of their cheap labor. Child labor became a common practice as families needed more income to survive. Long hours, tedious and dangerous working conditions, very low pay and health issues were all problems that faced children in the work place (doc 7). The movement to end child labor attempted to solve these problems by sending investigators to find out more about the harsh conditions and by making the employment of children illegal. At first, the movement did not make much progress as politicians viewed child labor as an issue of the state, not the federal government (doc 8). However, some states did ban child labor or establish maximum hours for children. In 1938, congress finally passed the Fair Labor Standards Act. This provided a minimal age in order to be employed in a factory or in a mine if either interfered with a child's schooling or well-being. Supporters also hoped this law would also encourage employers to make conditions in factories safer (doc 9). Since the New Deal more labor and education laws have been passed to further protect children.

Because America industrialized so rapidly at the 20<sup>th</sup> century, laws were needed as problems arose that had never needed to be addressed. Prohibition against alcohol and the movement to end child labor were two. The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which outlawed alcohol was made in good faith to attempt to solve the addiction and poverty it caused. Unfortunately, it ultimately failed due to the inability of the federal government to control people's morals. Contrastly, the movement to end child labor succeeded ~~to~~ in helping to end the horrific working conditions faced by children and established precedents for more reform to help laborers throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Anchor Level 4-A

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the temperance movement and the movement to end child labor
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*temperance*: addictive nature of the drink caused many homes in America to be broken apart; instead of solving one problem, Prohibition caused the start of several others and promoted disrespect for the law; *child labor*: long hours, tedious and dangerous working conditions, very low pay, and health issues were all problems that faced children in the workplace; at first, the movement did not make much progress as politicians viewed child labor as an issue of the state not the federal government; supporters hoped the Fair Labor Standards Act would encourage employers to make conditions in factories safer; movement to end child labor established precedents for more reform to help laborers throughout the 20th century)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*temperance*: alcohol had been used as a leisure time activity or as a tonic for those who were sick or in pain; businesses and bars had grown to make a considerable profit from alcohol sales as a beverage; wages would be spent in a bar rather than on the family and the poverty rate of the country rose; government tried to remedy the problem of alcohol by passing the 18th amendment that outlawed the sale and purchase of alcoholic beverages; the amendment proceeded to crumble down into a failure; bootleggers started making a business for themselves by making and selling illegal alcohol; it led to the problem of increased organized crime between rivalry bootleggers; speakeasies opened; *child labor*: late in the 19th century as America began to industrialize, the need for factories and workers drastically rose; factory owners looked to immigrants, women, and children to take advantage of their cheap labor; child labor became a common practice as families needed more income to survive; the movement attempted to solve problems by sending investigators to find out more about the harsh conditions and by making the employment of children illegal; since the New Deal, more labor and education laws have been passed to further protect children)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: although the government did catch a few lawbreakers, many more escaped justice; the law could not be effectively enforced; *child labor*: some states did ban child labor or establish maximum hours for children; in 1938, Congress finally passed the Fair Labor Standards Act that provided a minimal age to be employed in a factory or in a mine if either interfered with a child's schooling or well-being); includes a minor inaccuracy (*temperance*: the 18th amendment outlawed the consumption of alcoholic beverages)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that compare the results of Prohibition and child labor

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Perceptive historical insights and analysis of documents leads to brief explanations of the ideas presented in the discussion of the temperance and end of child labor movements. The statement about the federal government's inability to control morality and the inference that the movement to end child labor set precedents for later 20th-century workplace reforms show a good use of evaluation.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, a wind of change began to blow across the nation. Throughout the history of the United States, there have been many inconsistencies in the country's "democratic" policies. In an attempt to right such wrongs and social ills, the middle class took a stand in an effort to reform their government for the better. This can be seen through both the plight of women in their constant struggle for equality and the movement against the consumption of alcohol.

Since the beginning of the nation's history women have <sup>often</sup> been subjugated to men. Ironically, even in a nation where freedom and justice is practically a "guarantee," women still had to fight for their equality. The first major women's rights movement can be seen with the Seneca Falls Convention. At this meeting, women's rights leaders proposed the Declaration of Sentiments that stressed more equality for <sup>women</sup> women. Unfortunately, their initial efforts were shot down time and time again. However, women remained determined and continued attempts to secure their rights. An example of the hypocrisy and unfair laws of the government can be seen in the marriage protest of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell in 1855. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, women lost many of their rights upon their marriage. They lost their right to have control over their children, property, the right to have legal residency, or even inherit property. Such an injustice sparked anger in Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell. They believed that such restrictions were unfair and that marriage should be mutual and equal in all senses of the word (Doc. 1).

As the western territories of the United States developed, women were given rights. Through the rugged lifestyle on the frontier, women were seen as a significant force in the west. Because of the effects of these women, suffrage was finally granted to them in the states of Wyoming and Colorado. With their new-found power to vote, women took action. They worked towards the passage of new child labor laws at the state level which would

influence the Hearings—Owens Act later on. Also, they worked for countless reforms dealing with sanitation and the public school system (Doc. 2). Another earlier reform that can be seen is with the reformer Dorothea Dix. This woman worked towards the betterment of both prison and mental institution conditions. In these ways and many more, the female suffrage movement proved to be successful but not revolutionary. The right to vote, granted to women finally with the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment, did not mean instant gender equality. Women still faced discrimination, especially in the fields of law and politics (Doc. 3). Even though opportunities have improved, women still have a job ahead of them, when it comes to achieving complete equality.

Another major reform movement that took place during this time period was the temperance movement. This led to Prohibition, or the idea of making alcohol illegal. One major reason why this idea came to light was because of the effects of alcohol on the American society. Many reformers strongly believed that alcohol consumption accounted for a majority of the social ills of society, ranging from poverty and health issues, to even crime and the destruction of lives (Doc 4b). Reformers also strongly believed that alcohol made people lose their virtue and destroyed their hopes and dreams (Doc 4a). Even though alcohol was seen as a major problem afflicting the American society, many politicians ignored it. They did not want to take action against the problem for fear of losing the support of liquor traffic agents (Doc 5). Eventually, Prohibition was passed with the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment in an attempt to end this social plight. Unfortunately, the amendment did not halt alcohol usage (Doc. 6a). In fact, there was a major increase in both smuggling and organized crime due to this. In many ways, this reform movement was unsuccessful. The citizens did not fully comply to its terms and even Hollywood took its turn in promoting alcohol use (Doc. 6b). Also the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was revoked by the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment some years later. Despite these failures, the Prohibition movement

did prove successful in that it did manage to pass an amendment even though it was eventually repealed.

In conclusion, the reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries ended with mixed results. The female suffrage movement had been building slowly over the years and finally reached a pinnacle after World War I. In the face of adversity, both women and men enjoyed more gender equality. Success first came with the passage of suffrage in western areas such as Wyoming and Colorado. Even more success comes with passage of universal female suffrage. Since women are still not entirely equal, the movement keeps pushing forward. Also, the temperance movement proved to be both effective and ineffective. It was effective in that it allowed for the passage of <sup>an</sup> amendment. However, a lack of compliance with this amendment led to its extinction with the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment. Though these reform movements were both positive and negative in these and other ways. They both helped make this nation better by allowing the ~~people~~<sup>people</sup> to question and change their government as they see best fit.

## Anchor Level 4-B

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the women's rights movement and the temperance movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*women's rights*: ironically, even in a nation where freedom and justice is practically a guarantee, women still had to fight for equality; Stone and Blackwell believed that such restrictions were unfair, and marriage should be mutual and equal in all senses of the word; women still faced discrimination, especially in fields of law and politics; even though opportunities have improved, women still have a job ahead of them when it comes to achieving complete equality; *temperance*: many reformers strongly believed alcohol consumption accounted for a majority of social ills of society ranging from poverty and health issues to even crime and the destruction of lives; politicians did not want to take action against the problem for fear of losing support of liquor traffic agents; the 18th amendment did not halt alcohol usage; citizens did not fully comply to the amendment's terms and even Hollywood took its turn in promoting alcohol use)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*women's rights*: at the Seneca Falls Convention, women's rights leaders proposed the Declaration of Sentiments that stressed more equality for women; as western territories of the United States developed, women were given rights; through the rugged lifestyle on the frontier, women were seen as a significant force in the West; because of the efforts of frontier women, suffrage was finally granted to women in Wyoming and Colorado; women worked towards the passage of new child laws at the state level, which would influence the passage of the Keatings-Owen Act; right to vote granted to women with the 19th amendment did not mean instant gender equality; female suffrage movement had been moving slowly over the years and finally reached a pinnacle after World War I; *temperance*: Prohibition was passed with the 18th amendment; there was a major increase in both smuggling and organized crime; the 18th amendment was revoked by the 21st amendment)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*women's rights*: during the 19th century, they lost many of their rights upon marriage; lost control over their children, property, right to have a legal residency, or even inherit property; worked for countless reforms dealing with sanitation and the public school system; *temperance*: movement led to Prohibition or the idea of making alcohol illegal)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the middle class took a stand in an effort to right wrongs and social ills and a conclusion that summarizes the positive and negative aspects of the two reform movements

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The adverse reaction to the Seneca Falls Convention and the limitation of the 19th amendment's promotion of gender equality effectively support the concept that the results of the women's rights movement were not revolutionary. Document interpretation and some analysis shape the discussion about the problems associated with temperance reform; however, the relevant outside information used to evaluate its effects is limited.

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, progressive reform movements were extremely popular in the United States. Many yearned to see changes in society to make it a safer, more fair atmosphere. The women's rights movement and the temperance movement, both led largely by women, were two of the most well-known reform movements. Both were successful to some extent, although prohibition, the ban on the sale and ~~use~~<sup>use</sup> of alcohol, lost momentum during the twenties, while the women's rights movement has continued, in varying intensities throughout the years, to today.

Since the colonial period, there have been groups of individuals who sought more gender equality. The movement for women's rights gained support and popularity in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Prominent figures like Elizabeth Cady Stanton spoke out for equality, and even gathered at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York to organize and to challenge the traditional <sup>legal</sup> ~~legal~~ and political role of women. In their Declaration of Sentiments, the attendees at the convention voiced their grievances and opinions about how women should be regarded in society. Before this, women were controlled by their husbands once they were married. They were not legally guardians of their children, and they had much more limited rights than men when it came to owning property (Doc. 1). The most important issue became the right to vote. Although this fight lost considerable momentum in the decade before the Civil War, a woman's right to vote came to the forefront of the various

reforms in the 1890s and throughout the Progressive Era. After much debate and controversy, states such as Colorado began passing suffrage laws for women. The right to vote for women itself did not "revolutionize" society, but there was somewhat of a ripple effect, sparked by the success of women. The victory helped trigger other reforms, often led by women, relating to improved care for the insane, improved conditions in prisons and penitentiaries, better care for children, and improved sanitary conditions (Doc. 2). As pivotal as congressional passage of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1920 was, many of the problems and discriminations faced by women did not disappear overnight. Women still faced discrimination in the workplace, and in running for office (Doc. 3). While these problems have slowly gotten better over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, we still see some societal discriminations against women<sup>s</sup> today.

Also chiefly engineered by women, the temperance movement was one of the most important, if not the most important movement during the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Women, mostly middle class, sought to extricate "demon rum" from society. The use of alcohol was linked to various negative aspects of society including crime, poverty, and insanity (Doc. 4). The use of alcohol was also thought to cause health risks and problems (Doc. 5), which weakened society as a whole, because so many people were affected by alcohol. Women were the most

prominent leaders of this fight because alcohol had a direct effect on them. Men who used alcohol often abused their wives and children, or even ~~lost~~<sup>put</sup> their jobs in jeopardy, endangering their wives economically.

The prohibitionists were granted their wish in 1919, when a constitutional amendment was passed to ban the sale and use of alcohol. Although the women who fought for this were satisfied, the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment led to a drastic increase in bootlegging, illegally importing alcohol largely from Canada, and the illegal production of alcohol in the United States (Doc. 6). The government tried and failed to control this illegal activity. The overall perception of prohibition by the American people became very negative, and ultimately led to yet another constitutional amendment.

The various progressive reforms, specifically the women's rights movement and the temperance movement, were driving forces in society during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Women gained the right to vote, which led to further progressive reform, but did not end the discrimination against women in society. Alcohol was banned with hopes of decreasing poverty, crime, health problems, and domestic abuse, but the ban was repealed after a surge in the illegal activity needed to obtain the alcohol that many Americans still wanted to drink.

## Anchor Level 4-C

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the women's rights movement and the temperance movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*women's rights*: their rights were more limited than men when it came to owning property; after much debate and controversy, states such as Colorado began passing suffrage laws; right to vote itself did not "revolutionize" society, but there was somewhat of a ripple effect sparked by the movement's success; while these problems have slowly gotten better, we still see some societal discrimination against women today; *temperance*: one of the most important movements during the first two decades of the 20th century; use of alcohol was also thought to cause health risks and problems, which weakened society as a whole; women were the most prominent leaders of the fight because alcohol had a direct effect on them; overall perception of Prohibition by the American people became very negative and ultimately led to repealing the Prohibition amendment)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*women's rights*: since the colonial period, there have been groups who sought more gender equality; movement for women's rights gained support and popularity in the 19th century; prominent figures such as Stanton spoke out for equality; women gathered at the Seneca Falls Convention to organize and to challenge traditional, legal, and political role of women; in their Declaration of Sentiments, attendees at Convention voiced their grievances and opinions; although it lost considerable momentum in the decade before the Civil War, a woman's right to vote came to the forefront in the 1890s; *temperance*: women, mostly middle class, sought to extricate "demon rum" from society; men who used alcohol often abused their wives and children or even put their jobs in jeopardy, endangering their wives economically; Prohibitionists were granted their wish in 1919 when a constitutional amendment was passed to ban the sale of alcohol; although the women who fought for the 18th amendment were satisfied, it led to a drastic increase in bootlegging, illegal importing of alcohol, largely from Canada, and illegal production of alcohol)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*women's rights*: controlled by their husbands once they were married; not legally guardians of their children; women still face discrimination in the workplace and in running for office; *temperance*: use of alcohol was linked to various negative aspects of society including crime, poverty, and insanity; government tried and failed to control the illegal activity); includes a minor inaccuracy (*temperance*: constitutional amendment was passed to ban the use of alcohol)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that states Prohibition lost momentum during the twenties and the women's rights movement has continued in varying intensities throughout the years

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The loss of momentum in the temperance movement and the continuation of the women's rights movement into the 21st century is substantiated by a good combination of document and outside information. Although the discussion of temperance is more general, the inclusion of some analytical statements and the emphasis on the role played by women in the reform movement strengthen the response.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, reform movements were spearheaded by women seeking to solve America's social problems. Two such movements include the fight for woman's suffrage in the woman's rights movement and the battle against alcoholism in the temperance movement.

In the late 1800's, women gradually fought to earn equal rights. As shown in Document 1, couples began protesting existing marriage laws. Before their marriage in 1855, Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell signed a document<sup>2</sup> refusing to recognize the laws limiting the rights of married women. Over time, women became more vocal. Through marches and protests, women earned the right to vote. ~~A~~ Women such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parthena Dix, and Sojourner Truth called for reform. Meeting at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York, they attained what they hoped to achieve. Likewise, through suffrage, women took a greater role in the public sphere. As shown through Document 2, women fought to pass a number of laws for the good of the public health and the school system. Reforms included improving hospitals and prisons as well as the protection of children. However, women ~~still~~ still faced prejudice and discrimination. Document 3 explains how women remained limited in the political field. Without much support, women were often unable to be elected. This fight for equality in occupations would continue well into the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. ~~But~~ Despite their

limitations, women were able to achieve a number of reforms, including temperance.

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, an increase in the consumption of alcohol, especially through saloons worried many families. Women, after gaining increased rights began to speak out against the destruction alcohol caused. As shown through Documents 4a and 4b, alcohol was blamed for ~~the~~ ruining the lives and reputations of many Americans. Many believed alcohol was the cause of increased crime, poverty, and insanity. Document 5 shows how people began to protest the use of alcohol, calling on political leaders to abolish it. The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment established prohibition, forbidding the transport, sale, and consumption of alcohol. However, prohibition was difficult to enforce. Bootleggers illegally transported alcohol across the country. Meanwhile, in the backwoods, moonshiners made their own whiskey in bathtubs. Among the cities, speakeasies allowed people to secretly enjoy alcohol as well as entertainment. In all, prohibition contributed to increased organized crime, especially in cities such as Chicago. Documents 6a and 6b show the burden placed on law enforcement. The result was the disenchantment of many Americans who began to seek the Amendment's repeal. Soon after, the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment was ~~As shown through the given documents,~~ repealed by the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment. Although successful at first, the temperance movement failed in the long run.

As shown through the given documents, reform movements developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century to address specific social concerns. Women as well as other social reformers sought to improve American society. While some <sup>reform</sup> movements such as the woman's rights movement were successful, others, such as the temperance movement, were not. However, both had lasting effects on the American public ~~as well as~~ and United States history.

## Anchor Level 3-A

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing the women's rights movement and the temperance movement
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*women's rights*: in the 1800s, women gradually fought to earn equal rights; couples began protesting existing marriage laws; through suffrage, they took a greater role in the public sphere; they still faced prejudice and discrimination in the political field; *temperance*: after gaining increased rights, women began to speak out against the destruction alcohol caused; an increase in consumption of alcohol throughout the 19th century, especially in saloons, worried many families; disenchantment of many Americans about Prohibition led to calls for the amendment's repeal; although successful at first, the temperance movement failed in the long run)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (*women's rights*: through marches and protests, they earned the right to vote; women such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dorothea Dix, and Sojourner Truth called for reform; meeting at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York, women outlined what they hoped to achieve; *temperance*: people began to protest, calling on political leaders to abolish the use of alcohol; 18th amendment established Prohibition, forbidding the transport, sale of alcohol; bootleggers illegally transported alcohol across the country; in the backwoods, moonshiners made their own whiskey in bathtubs; speakeasies allowed people to secretly enjoy alcohol as well as entertainment; Prohibition contributed to increased organized crime, especially in cities such as Chicago; the 18th amendment was repealed by the 21st)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*women's rights*: before their marriage in 1855, Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell signed a document refusing to recognize the laws limiting the rights of married women; women fought to pass a number of laws for the good of public health and the school system; reforms included improving hospitals and prisons as well as the protection of children; the fight for equality in occupations would continue well into the second half of the 20th century; *temperance*: many believed alcohol was the cause of increased crime, poverty, and insanity; alcohol was blamed for ruining the lives and reputations of many Americans; Prohibition was difficult to enforce); includes a minor inaccuracy (*temperance*: 18th amendment forbid the consumption of alcohol)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states reform movements were spearheaded by women seeking to solve America's social problems and a conclusion that notes both movements had lasting effects on the American public and United States history

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The development of the women's rights movement incorporates some document information and some outside information to make the case for the gradual evolution of the fight for equal rights. Although some outside information is also integrated in the development of the temperance movement, additional facts and details could have resulted in a more effective discussion.

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, reform movements <sup>created</sup> were brought about in order to improve the well-being of American society. Reforms were brought about by hardworking reformers and muckrakers, who exposed the ill-wills of some people. Two major reforms were the Temperance movement and the child labor movement. As alcohol consumption continued to harm American society causing crime and poverty, many reformers, mainly women, pushed for Prohibition. The Temperance movement was created in order to stop the consumption of alcohol by Americans. Although the Temperance movement did lead to prohibition, which outlawed the sale and consumption of all forms of alcohol, it was met with ~~the~~ bootleggers who illegally sold alcohol and increased ~~the~~ organized crime. Reformers pushed for child labor laws because ~~there~~ a large population of children were working long, grueling hours in factories and mines in extremely dangerous conditions with little pay. Reformers wanted to pass laws that prevented children from working until a certain age, and improving the working conditions for these children. Each of these movements reached their own degree of success.

After the civil war through the late 1800s and early 1900s, America went through a peaceful time with growth and prosperity. ~~There~~ ~~was~~ New technologies were introduced as Americans gained wealth. As wealth increased, another

problem was created. This was the consumption of alcohol by citizens. The influence of alcohol ruined many lives as it led to poverty, crime, and insanity. It ruined character and created a low standard of virtues and morals (Doc 4a + 4b). Alcohol created a booming business for bars and saloons, and therefore many leaders did not take action because their own destiny would be chosen by Americans consuming alcohol (Doc 5). ~~The~~ During the Temperance movement, reformers pushed for prohibition in order to improve American society. Prohibition was finally included in the constitution with the passage of the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment. ~~Prohibition made it~~ Prohibition made it illegal to purchase, sell, or transport alcohol throughout the United States. Although prohibition decreased the amount of alcohol consumed, it created far more problems than ever thought of before. Prohibition led to bootleggers who trafficked alcohol throughout the United States. (Doc 6) Instead of improving society, it harmed it. Prohibition increased ~~organized~~ organized crime. Bootleggers illegally sold alcohol throughout the country in secret locations while crime rates increased. Money was flowing to criminals instead of to the government. The Temperance movement was not met with success because it caused more harm than it did good.

Another major movement of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the child labor movement. Reformers pushed to improve working conditions for children and restrict child labor to older children. Children worked long, dangerous shifts in factories and mines for barely any pay. Children as young as four years old were brought into factories to "help out." (Doc 7). In 1903, the march of the mill children did not reach President Theodore Roosevelt. Although he supported the child labor movement, successful child labor laws were not passed until 1938. Both Roosevelt and congress believed that it was up to the states to pass child labor laws (Doc 8). The first successful law was not enacted until 1938. This law prohibited the transportation and sale of any goods manufactured by a factory in which children ~~are~~<sup>were</sup> present. It stated that children could not work until the age of 16, unless this work did not harm either health or schoolwork. These points were all part of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which prohibited oppressive child labor. (Doc 9). The child labor movement was met with success because the goals of reformers were achieved. Oppressive child labor was prohibited throughout the US, and the laws were enforced by the government. Reformers worked ~~endlessly~~<sup>endlessly</sup> during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in order to bring about reforms to improve

the nation's well-being. Although the Temperance movement brought an end to the transportation and sale of alcohol, it was unsuccessful because it did not last and caused more harm than good. It was the increased organized crime and bootlegging. The child labor movement was met with more success than the temperance movement. Not only did it end child labor, but it increased the schooling of children. It improved working conditions and ~~pay~~ wages throughout the nation's factories. Each of these reform movements has had lasting impacts up to the present day.

## Anchor Level 3-B

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the temperance movement and the movement to end child labor
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*temperance*: as alcohol consumption continued to harm American society causing crime and poverty, many reformers, mainly women, pushed for Prohibition; alcohol created a booming business for bars and saloons; many leaders did not take action because their own destiny could be affected by Americans consuming alcohol; although Prohibition decreased the amount of alcohol consumed, it created far more problems than before; money was flowing to criminals instead of to the government; *child labor*: a large population of children were working long, grueling hours in factories and mines in extremely dangerous conditions with little pay; oppressive child labor was prohibited throughout the United States and the laws were enforced by the government)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited outside information (*temperance*: Prohibition was finally included in the Constitution with the passage of the 18th amendment; Prohibition made it illegal to purchase, sell, or transport alcohol throughout the United States; Prohibition increased organized crime; *child labor*: President Theodore Roosevelt supported the movement to end child labor)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: influence of alcohol ruined many lives as it led to poverty, crime, and insanity; temperance movement did lead to Prohibition; Prohibition led to bootleggers who trafficked alcohol; *child labor*: reformers wanted to pass laws that prevented children from working until a certain age and improving working conditions for children; children as young as four years were brought into factories to help out; in 1903 the march of the mill children did not reach President Theodore Roosevelt; Congress believed it was up to the states to pass child labor laws; the first successful federal law was not enacted until 1938; Fair Labor Standards Act prohibited the transportation and sale of any goods manufactured by a factory in which children were working; the Act stated that children could not work until the age of 16, unless the work did not harm either health or schoolwork); includes a minor inaccuracy (*temperance*: Prohibition outlawed the consumption of all forms of alcohol)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that uses examples to indicate how each movement reached its own degree of success and a conclusion that notes the movement to end child labor met with more success than the temperance movement

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Relevant outside information regarding the temperance movement is mentioned in a rather lengthy introduction and then is expanded on throughout the discussion. Although the overview of child labor is document driven, some good statements are included about the problems leading to that reform and the movement's effectiveness.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a time of great change in American society. Traditional American values were being challenged by varying parts of society. Both the Temperance and Women's Rights movements exemplify this trend. Each movement was sparked by societal problems, but had varying degrees of success in American culture.

The Temperance movement of the early nineteenth hundreds began with widespread support, but lost popularity after the dry law was passed. The overall effects of alcohol on the United States were disastrous, prompting some to see it as the "greatest crisis in our country's history" (doc. 5). Even after laws in favor of temperance were passed, the crisis did little to amend itself.

Bootlegging and the dramatic increase in organized crime led to the

construction of speakeasies. Al Capone and other mobsters gained fame for their illegal actions and the influence they gained during this time. The government was unable to enforce the laws they had passed (doc. 6). This caused the temperance movement to lose its steam and the sale of alcohol was reestablished.

The women's rights movement lasted for nearly three quarters of a century and was highly successful in achieving its goal. Women were treated as second class citizens and not given equal rights to men. This atrocity was noticeable in many areas, ~~and~~ especially in the workplace. (doc. 1). Women like Susan B. Anthony demanded female rights, and was ~~not~~ believed to have won that battle with the passing of the nineteenth amendment. Unfortunately, a glass ceiling still existed for American women (doc. 3). Though their treatment

had been improved, they still weren't considered equal to men. This sentiment still exists today in our society.

Obvious problems in American society led to both the Temperance and Women's rights movement, though ~~each~~ each was only successful to a certain extent. The Temperance movement was defeated quite handily by organized crime and the fight for women's rights still exists today.

## Anchor Level 3-C

### **The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing the temperance movement and the women's rights movement
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*temperance*: movement began with widespread support but lost popularity after the dry law was passed; overall effects of alcohol on the United States were disastrous, prompting some to see it as the greatest crisis in our country's history; *women's rights*: movement lasted for nearly three quarters of a century; women still were not considered equal to men and this sentiment still exists today in our society)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 3, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*temperance*: bootlegging and the dramatic increase in organize crime led to speakeasies; Al Capone and other mobsters gained fame for their illegal actions and their influence during this time; movement lost its steam and the sale of alcohol was reestablished; *women's rights*: Susan B. Anthony demanded female rights and was believed to have won that battle with the passing of the 19th amendment; a glass ceiling still existed for American women)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: government was unable to enforce the law they had passed; *women's rights*: they were treated as second-class citizens and not given equal rights to men)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states both movements were only successful to a certain extent

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although few facts and details are used in the development of these movements, analytical introductory and concluding statements in each section demonstrate an understanding of the topic. The concept that traditional values were being challenged and a reference to the glass ceiling are good points but are included without explanation.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, America faced many political, social, and economical problems. Although there were many reform movements with attempts to alter these problems, not all of them succeeded. However, there were a select few that did. Two such examples are the women's rights movement and the child labor movement.

In 1855, when women became married, they ~~lost~~ became the man's property and lost all independence as stated in Document 1, Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell were among many who protested. They ~~stated that~~ protested against specific laws granted to the husband which, among many, included women's prohibition to inherit property, possess a choice of residency, make a will, and exclusive control and guardianship of their children went to the husband. Another adversity faced was the subject of women's voting rights. ~~It is shown~~ <sup>It's shown</sup> in Document 3, <sup>that</sup> after women gained the right to vote, it became clear that they would still face public discrimination. They still lacked equal access with men to professions; when women ran for office, they often lacked major party backing. However, document 2 shows that even though women faced discrimination, they still brought about reform movements. They

motioned for laws of protection to the children of the state, improving the hospital systems, sanitary laws and the school system. These were all very important movements which came about because of the women's suffrage movement.

In the late 1800s, children in the labor force were treated with harsh conditions. Document 7 shows the conditions of long hours with minimum pay, dangerous working conditions and most of the children fell asleep during their lunch hour. Still, child labor laws weren't passed until 1938. In Document 8, there were many attempts to pass child labor laws but they all failed. In 1916, a bill was passed but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional. Another law passed that greatly helped child labor was the Fair Labor Standards Act ~~passed~~ as shown in Document 9. It states that children under 16, cannot serve in the manufacturing and mining employment. Also ~~that~~ this Act helped to prevent the practice of oppressive child labor. Elmer F. Andrews is the Administrator of this act.

These movements are ~~of~~ just two of the many that have attempted to change the face of history. While many are not succeeding, just as

many are, if not more. The more protesters America gets, the more good it will do for the unfair practices and discrimination occurring.

**Anchor Level 2-A**

**The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the women’s rights movement and the movement to end child labor
- Is primarily descriptive (*women’s rights*: after women gained the right to vote, it became clear that they would still face public discrimination; even though women faced discrimination, they still brought about reform movements; *child labor*: Fair Labor Standards Act helped to prevent the practice of oppressive child labor)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*women’s rights*: in 1855 when women married, they became the man’s property and lost independence; Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell were among many who protested against specific laws granted to the husband; protested laws included women’s prohibition to inherit property, possess a choice of residency, make a will, and that exclusive control and guardianship of their children went to the husband; they lacked equal access with men to professions; they motioned for laws of protection for the children of the state, improving hospital systems, sanitary laws, and the school system; *child labor*: they were treated with harsh conditions such as long hours with minimum pay and dangerous working conditions; a bill was passed in 1916 but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional; Fair Labor Standards Act states that children under 16 cannot serve in manufacturing and mining employment)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that is somewhat beyond a restatement

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Problems faced by both women and children are primarily listed with minimal explanation. The response demonstrates an understanding of the task, but the documents provide all the information used to address each aspect of the task.

There were many reforms during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was, in part, due to the development of the nation. It was changing due to recent industrialization and technological advancements. Women and children were the focus of many reforms. Child labor and women's ~~sex~~ rights were the topic of many protesters and reformers.

Children were put to work in factories and mines due to their small size. They could access machinery or mines that adults couldn't. But ~~because~~ because the government wasn't involved in regulating businesses, children had to endure many hardships. They had to work long hours for little pay. Some of them were as young as four years old. Child labor laws were eventually passed to help protect the youth. ~~does~~ But the laws were not developed or passed ~~immediately~~ immediately, ~~so~~ some believed that the laws were the responsibility of the ~~state~~ state. Eventually laws

were passed limiting work hours, and raising the age that children were allowed to work. Safer working environments and conditions were also put in place. (doc 7,8,9)

Women's rights were under question during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Women's suffrage, allowing women to vote was passed. Women in areas like Colorado helped reform the community and state. They helped pass laws reforming education for children, and improve hospital services. Although women helped bring about reforms, they still received prejudice. Women still had trouble running for any political office. They also had trouble in equal access of professions like law. ~~and~~ They had to deal with prejudice like that, and in some degrees, still do. (doc 23)

Women's rights and child labor laws have come a long way. The need for reforms came with the changing times.

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**Anchor Paper – Document–Based Essay—Level 2 – B**

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Things like the industrial revolution called for the need of change. That has held true for many reforms, that they come along with the changing times.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the movement to end child labor and the women's rights movement
- Is primarily descriptive (*child labor*: they were put to work in factories and mines due to their small size; because the government was not involved in regulating businesses, children had to endure many hardships; some believed that the laws were the responsibility of the state; *women's rights*: in areas such as Colorado, they helped reform the community and the state; although they helped bring about reforms, women still received prejudice)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*child labor*: they had to work long hours for little pay; some children were as young as 4 years; eventually laws were passed limiting work hours and raising the age that children were allowed to work; safer working environments and conditions were put in place; *women's rights*: their rights were under question during the 19th and 20th century; women's suffrage, allowing women to vote, was passed; they helped pass laws reforming education for children and improving hospital services; they still had trouble running for political office; they also had trouble in equal access in professions such as law)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state that reforms come with changing times such as industrialization and technological advancements

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although the development of the material for child labor reform is straight forward, this response uses the women's suffrage movement as background information to discuss discrimination faced by women. In both examples, the extent to which the movements were successful is addressed in a cursory way.

Throughout the years people have been fighting for what they believe is right. This pertains to child labor laws and the prohibition of alcohol. Both of these reforms were attempts to better the U.S.

Causes of Prohibition vary. As seen in Doc 4a, alcohol "wrecked lives," "dishonored names," "lost reputations" and "ruined character." Many people under the influence would make stupid decisions they wouldn't have made sober. This pushed Congress to pass Prohibition Laws. However this did not stop drinking from occurring in speakeasies across the nation. Document 6b shows that the government had a hard time enforcing these laws so many people continued to drink. Soon after this law was passed it was repealed.

Child Labor Laws on the other hand still have a great effect on the U.S. These laws were fought for by the children and many of their mothers. On the job, a lot of these small children working would injure themselves, and unfortunately some died. By fighting for these laws the wellbeing of these children was trying to be protected. The hardships of children working in factories is seen in Document 7. It took a long

time to pass these laws as shown in Document 8, but the laws passed 60 years ago are still in effect today protecting the rights of many children.

Without the strength of the many people who tried to make this world better we would have nothing this day and because of them people are happier and the U.S. is a great place to live.

Anchor Level 2-C

**The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the temperance movement and the movement to end child labor
- Is primarily descriptive (*temperance*: many people under the influence of alcohol would make decisions that they would not have made sober; people pushed Congress to pass Prohibition laws; *child labor*: laws passed 60 years ago are still in effect today, protecting the rights of many children)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 6, 7, and 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (*temperance*: laws did not stop drinking from occurring in speakeasies across the nation; soon after the law was passed, it was revoked; *child labor*: on the job, many small children working would injure themselves and unfortunately some of them died)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: alcohol wrecked lives, dishonored names, lost reputations, and ruined character; government had a hard time enforcing Prohibition laws so many people continued to drink; *child labor*: hardships of children working in factories; it took a long time to pass laws); includes an inaccuracy (*child labor*: laws were fought for by the children and many of their mothers)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state reforms have made the United States a better place to live

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. A few pieces of relevant outside information and abbreviated document information form the basis of the limited discussion of both movements. The concluding statement about each movement is made without explanation.

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century there were reform movements made to address certain problems. Two of those movements are the woman's rights movement and the child labor movement. They both had different success outcomes.

There were a few different things that led to woman's rights movement. In Document one it talks about how women were denied rights. They didn't have guardianship of their children men were in control of things. They didn't even have the right to vote. In Document 2 it states that they did get something out of it. They got the right to vote.

The woman's rights movement had a pretty good outcome. Today a lot of women have rights that they never did. The only thing is there aren't a lot of women in high making money professions.

Another problem was the way they treated children. In Document 7 it explains they had to work in bad conditions. Back in the late 1800's ~~years~~ children had to work in bad conditions for hours with

bad pay.

In Document 9 it shows the impact it had on children. They no longer had to work in conditions that made them sick. They didn't have to work long hours and got a certain amount of pay. It worked out good.

It seems that the movements from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century were for the better. They had pretty good outcomes and got people more rights. It helped women and children out more.

Anchor Level 1-A

**The response:**

- Minimally mentions all aspects of the task for the women's rights movement and the movement to end child labor
- Is descriptive (*women's rights*: men were in control of things; they did get the right to vote from the movement; today women have many rights that they never did; *child labor*: in the late 1800s, they had to work in bad conditions for hours with bad pay)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (*women's rights*: not a lot of women in high making money professions; *child labor*: the Fair Labor Standards Act stated that children would get a certain amount of pay)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*women's rights*: they were denied rights; they did not have guardianship of their children; they did not even have the right to vote; *child labor*: no longer had to work in conditions that made them sick)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that mentions the movements were somewhat successful

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Brief statements from documents are used to mention the problems that led to each reform movement. Attempts to address each movement's success are limited and lack details.

Reforms have been made through history because of the dissatisfaction of how something in the country is going that a group of people or a person doesn't like. To make known these problems citizens came together and stated the problems they saw, hoping to get a good enough attention from the government to solve it.

Some of these reforms are the women's right movement, Temperance Movement and the Child Labor Movement.

In the Women's right movement, women wanted to get equal treatment at home, on the street, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> in the work place **Doc. 1**. Women fought for their rights and they got it.

In the Temperance Movement, the government believed that ~~to~~ the consumption of alcohol by many Americans cause "extreme poverty" **Doc. 4b**, and it destroys the health of the public **Doc. 5**.

The child labor movements were to protect children from harsh treatment at

their young age. The little children had to get up at 5:30 in the morning to get to work in the factory. **Doc. 7**

Mother Jones, a woman who fought for a national child labor law introduced the child labor movement. **Doc. 8**

In 1938 about thirty five year later the national law was passed. **Doc. 8**

All of these reforms were based on the way someone felt. They strived for what they believed in. Some of them ~~succeeded~~ succeeded, others kept trying and others failed.

#### Anchor Level 1-B

##### The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for the women's rights movement and the temperance movement
- Is descriptive (*women's rights*: they wanted to get equal treatment at home and in the workplace; *temperance*: the government believed consumption of alcohol by many Americans caused extreme poverty)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 4, and 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*women's rights*: they fought for their rights and got them; *temperance*: the government believed that alcohol destroys the health of the public)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states dissatisfaction brings citizens together and a brief conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Both reform efforts are briefly presented, using very limited document information. The movement to end child labor cannot be rated because it is the third reform movement mentioned.

How is a reform movement classified as being successful? To what extent must gains be made for the movement to seem worthwhile? There is no definitive answer because all reform movements ~~are~~ are attempted with different goals in mind. One reform movement could make little gains and be considered a success, while another could make large gains and be considered a failure. Of course, a reform movement does not need to be classified as a failure or a success, but merely a work in progress. Throughout United States History, the period between the 19th and early 20th centuries is one bloated with various reform movements. Two of the most notable movements were the women's rights movement and the ~~temperance~~ temperance movement. The women's rights movement ~~is~~ is noted for its organization, as was displayed at the Seneca Falls Convention, and its methods of ~~peaceful~~ peaceful protest such as picketing in front of the White House. One may

believe that the women's rights movement was successful, but that is hardly the case. This is exemplified by the fact that women are still viewed as inferior today. The temperance movement was also highly unsuccessful because of both its short duration and the fact that it was eventually repealed. Both the women's rights movement and the temperance movement ~~were~~ were unsuccessful to a great extent.

The need for a women's rights movement arose due to the fact that women were viewed as inferior to men in society, dating back as far as the colonial period. Women were given basically no rights, and the rights that they did have were taken away at marriage (Doc. 1). As a result of the women's rights movement, women gained the right to vote and earned more equal rights in the workplace (Doc. 2). Despite the supposed successes of this movement, women are still not equal to what men are in society. Women may have gained rights in

The workplace, but they are still widely discriminated against. It is considered a great accomplishment for women to gain suffrage, but after approximately 100 years of ~~the~~ women voters, no woman has ever come close to winning the presidency. The closest a woman has ever come to winning the vice presidency was when Geraldine Ferraro ran alongside Walter Mondale only to be slaughtered by Ronald Reagan 49 states to 1, winning only Mondale's native Minnesota. This serves as evidence that America does not want and is not prepared for women to emerge with an influential role in society. The effort is present, but one can not argue results and the results of the women's rights movement, ~~or~~ lack thereof, prove that the movement is not the success that it is so often made out to be.

The reasons for the temperance movement are quite obvious. Alcohol had infiltrated the country ~~like~~ like a cancer and had corrupted government and all aspects

of society (Doc. 5). Alcohol had destroyed lives, characters, and reputations (Doc. 9). The motive was there, but the efforts were mislaid. By banning alcohol, criminals such as Al Capone emerged, as did the influence of bootleggers (Doc. 6). The prohibition experiment was short and, due to its repeal, was highly ineffective. Alcohol still poses problems in society today and the total failure of the temperance movement hardly even warrants the label of a reform movement.

Both the women's rights movement and the temperance movement were unsuccessful to a great extent. Prohibition was a complete failure which caused more problems than it set out to fix. The women's rights movement has not produced enough influential results to allow it to be classified as successful. Both the women's rights movement and the temperance movement did not accomplish the goals which they set out to achieve.

Throughout our history, there have been countless reformers fighting against social norms in order to better society. These reformers have had many diverse causes; however the one thing they have in common is a drive to improve the conditions in the society we live in. Reform movements have taken many forms throughout history including abolition, settlement houses, educational reforms and child labor. Two of these reform movements were the woman's suffrage movement and the Temperance movement. Both reforms emerged out of the second Great Awakening, with individuals who were fervent and inspired to make change. The woman's suffrage movement sought to ensure rights for women, while the Temperance movement sought to eliminate the evils of alcohol from America. Both movements gained considerable support and achievements; however, they also faced setbacks and conflict. As with any goal these movements had both successes and downfalls yet they left their imprint upon American culture and helped mold the ideals of this country.

When America was founded, the ideals of ~~humanity~~ equality for all, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were incorporated in the Declaration of Independence. Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, a founding father, asked him that when creating this government, to please not forget the ladies. Sadly, even though

he did listen, the time was not right for Equality. Instead women stayed in the same subservient position as ever even though they made contributions to the nation. When entering marriage, women became second-class citizens. They lost property rights, the guardianship of the children they had birthed, and custody of themselves (Doc. 1). Women remained in their domestic sphere and eventually played martyr for the cause of the American dream. They demonstrated the principles of "Republican motherhood" and sought advances in education so they could mold their sons into proper patriots. It was not until after the second Great Awakening in the early 1800s that the call for more rights for women began making an appearance.

After the second Great Awakening, a religious revival, many reform movements developed. As women became progressively involved in the abolition movement and other reform movements a new movement was born — The Women's Rights movement. Women began making demands about their goal of suffrage as exemplified at the Seneca Falls convention of 1848. With the help of feminist leaders like Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Alice Paul, the movement gained headway. As women entered the labor force, mainly working in textile mills etc (The Lowell System) they became more aware of the consequences of not having the right to vote. It was not until the Progressives adopted women's rights into their agenda that suffrage became more of a reality with the passage of the 19th amendment. The new right to vote did have positive effects and was often used

by women to help further other reform causes such as laws protecting children, and the disabled (Doc 2). Women were now actively able to vote; however, many women did not choose to exercise their rights. Woman's suffrage did not necessarily ensure equal rights. Women, although eligible, had trouble gaining a presence in American politics because law professions discriminated against them, they could not gain endorsement and if they did gain endorsement, their failure impeded their ability to run again (Doc. 3). However, through continued efforts opportunities for women in politics and other areas of American life have expanded. In the 21st century it is common to see women in high ranking political positions at all levels, and many more women are now doctors, lawyers and CEO's of major companies. Although the women's rights movement did have many successes it is an issue that continues to be discussed to day.

Another reform movement born out of the Second Great Awakening was the Temperance movement, fighting the evils of alcohol and the plagues it inflicted upon society. Alcohol, once considered a food and a big part of American culture, became associated with social evils such as poverty, crimes, and insanity (Doc. 4b). Alcohol was said to lead to things like the loss of virtues, a poor reputation and ruined futures (Doc. 4a). Health officials seldom confronted the issue of alcohol degeneracy and many in the country felt it was time to do so, otherwise America's future could be in question (Doc 5).

As a result of this, The Temperance movement took shape and organizations

such as the Christian Temperance Union and extreme reformers such as Carrie Nation protested alcohol with passion. Like the women's rights movement, any change on the federal level was not seen until the progressives took on this issue. With the passage of the 18th amendment, alcohol's sale and consumption was made illegal. Soon after this success, prohibition's effectiveness came into doubt. The instance of bootlegging and organized crime rose dramatically. Violations occurred on a regular basis and the possibility of eliminating drinking seemed non-existent (Doc. 6b). Policing agencies had new problems and were forced to use new powers to enforce these laws. The bootleggers seemed impossible to catch (Doc. 6a) and prohibition seemed like a dream. After the Wickersham Commission investigated ways to better enforce prohibition, they found the 18th amendment ineffective and eventually it was repealed by another constitutional amendment.

Both the women's rights movement and the Temperance movement took many steps forward during the late 19th/early 20th century. They left their mark on history and passed many influential laws, yet they also faced their own downfalls and failures. Although not fully successful, these reform movements met their goal of changing social norms, whether through awareness or legislation. They brought attention to issues which would continue to be fought for for decades and truly altered history.

During the 1800's and early 1900's several movements for reform existed in American society. Two of the largest social campaigns were for women's rights and temperance. The reforms were needed because of problems in society and organizations worked diligently to resolve the social issues, while each movement had its own problems to deal with, most of them were at least temporarily solved.

The women's movement was one of the earliest ones in the country's history. It is arguable that it began with Abigail Adams, who asked the then-constitutional convention delegate John Adams, her husband, to remember women when creating a new government. The movement gained momentum in the 1840's with the Seneca Falls convention, run by famous reformers like Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The push for absolute full and equal women's rights has continued all the way into the present, but some of the largest strides came in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout most of the 1800's, women had few rights of their own. Their husbands controlled their property, and their lives. Often, work a wife did was instantly under her husband's control. As a widow, she would have little influence over her husband's property. Women could not sue, women could not make a will and above all, women could not vote. (Doc. 1)

Gradually, women gained various legal rights that made

them more equal citizens. Women's rights organizations held protests and conventions and won an occasional victory. The one right they were still denied, though, was the vote. Eventually, by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, western states had granted it to them. With the power of the vote, the women's movement accomplished even more, like more <sup>equal</sup> treatment in the work place and more equal pay. Women soon after took up other social reforms, like education and treatment for those with disabilities. They met with success (Doc. 2) However, even with the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment discrimination continued. It was a slow change, and it took awhile before it was considered acceptable for a woman to hold a political office. (Doc 3) Overall, the women's movement was largely a success. It laid the groundwork for more equal rights for women. Women also played a prominent role in the temperance movement.

Alcohol in society was seen as an enormous burden to many "dry" minded people. The movement was against the sale of and consumption of alcohol in any drinkable form. Alcohol was blamed for poverty, as poor laborers would sometime waste their day's earnings getting drunk at the local saloon. Drinking became a vice to reformers and it was viewed as immoral by some (Docs. 4a, 4b) Organizations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union sought to eliminate alcohol to help end the increasingly deteriorating state of family life.

Drinking was viewed as a crisis, and a deadly epidemic of the United States. (Docs) In the early 1900s, the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed, prohibiting the sale and transportation of alcohol. Prohibition was largely unsuccessful, as alcohol smugglers, or "bootleggers" worked with the booming business of organized crime to keep the alcohol flowing into illegal saloons, called "speakeasies." Federal law was not able to control the alcohol violations that fueled the country (Docs 10a, 10b). The Noble Experiment created many problems, but it was shown to be effective in decreasing consumption.

In conclusion, the women's movement and temperance had different degrees of success. Women gained their rights and moved toward greater equality through successful reforms, but while the consumption of alcohol was temporarily slowed, prohibition did not provide the kind of permanent results that reformers were hoping for.

~~Women's rights~~

Throughout history men have been suppressing and dominating women, forcing them to give up their rights.

They suppressed children and women by making ~~them~~ them work in factories. In Document 9 the Protection of Children the wanted to stop the oppression of children under the age of 16 because in Document 7 it states that the children were sleeping on breaks instead of eating because they were so tired.

The Women's Rights and Child Labor movements, were two extremely important issues of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both of these movements were lead to by cruel and unfair treatment of women and children. Both movements took a long time to achieve their goals.

The women's rights movement had very important goals that affected many of the women in the United States. Women faced many problems that they needed to correct. Some of these problems were that when a woman was married they became property of their husband, also the ownership of all of her personal property was now owned by her husband (Doc.1). Another thing is that women wanted to have joint custody of her children. But in 1855 the exclusive ownership of the children was granted to the husband (Doc.1).

When women gained the right to vote in Colorado, it resulted in women gaining more rights. (Doc.2) For example, it gave

women better wages. The right to vote also led to a number of laws that women wanted. (Doc. 2) One of these laws were the better care of defective children. (Doc. 2)

The child labor movement also had many goals. Child labor was a major issue in the late 1800's and early 1900s. Children faced unsafe working conditions and long hours. (Doc. 7) Many children were injured and even killed from the fast moving machines that they worked with. These machines were built low for the hands of the children. (Doc. 7)

The child labor movement was no easy task. In 1902, a federal child labor bill was defeated in Congress. In 1916 the bill was passed, but the supreme court ruled it to be unconstitutional. The law was not put until 1938. (Doc. 8)

Both the child labor movement and the women's rights movement were very important to our countries future. They both achieved their goals through hard work and dedication. Both of these movements have changed history for the better.

## Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing the women’s rights movement and the temperance movement
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*women’s rights*: one may believe that the movement was successful, but that is not the case as exemplified by the fact that women are still viewed by some as inferior; despite the supposed success of the movement, women in some instances are still not equal to men in society; women may have gained rights in the workplace, but they are still discriminated against in some areas; evidence proves that the movement is not the success it is often made out to be; *temperance*: alcohol had infiltrated the country like a cancer and had corrupted government and many aspects of society; the overall failure of the temperance movement hardly even warrants the label of a reform movement; it caused more problems than it set out to fix)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (*women’s rights*: the movement is noted for its organization as displayed at the Seneca Falls Convention and its methods of peaceful protest such as picketing in front of the White House; it is considered a great accomplishment for women to gain suffrage but after approximately one hundred years of women voters, no women have ever come close to winning the presidency; the closest a woman has ever come to winning the vice presidency was when Ferraro ran alongside Mondale only to be slaughtered by Reagan; Ferraro’s loss serves as evidence that some Americans do not want and are not prepared for women to emerge with such an influential role in society; *temperance*: by banning alcohol, criminals such as Al Capone emerged as did the influence of bootleggers; the Prohibition experiment was short and due to its repeal was mostly ineffective)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*women’s rights*: they were given basically no rights and the rights that they did have were taken away at marriage; as a result of the movement, they gained the right to vote and earned better wages in the workplace; *temperance*: alcohol had destroyed lives, characters, and reputations)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state why the two movements were not successful

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A rather unorthodox view of the effectiveness of the women’s rights movement, highly dependent on their political influence, caps a satisfactory discussion that uses some appropriate document information as a springboard to outside information. Although harsh criticism of the temperance movement underutilizes document information, a few analytical statements and details support the position.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 5

### The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the women’s rights movement and the temperance movement
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*women’s rights*: they essentially remained in their domestic sphere; new right to vote was often used by women to help further other reform causes; woman’s suffrage did not necessarily ensure equal rights; although the movement did have many successes, it is an issue that continues to be discussed today; *temperance*: alcohol became associated with social evils such as poverty, crime, and insanity; health officials seldom confronted the issue of alcohol degeneracy; soon after the passage of the 18th amendment, Prohibition’s effectiveness came into doubt; possibility of eliminating drinking seemed nonexistent)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*women’s rights*: Abigail Adams asked her husband to please not forget the ladies, but the time was not right for equality; women began making demands about suffrage as exemplified at the Seneca Falls Convention; with the help of feminist leaders such as Stone, Stanton, and Paul, the movement gained headway; as women entered the labor force, they became more aware of the consequences of not having the right to vote; it was not until Progressives adopted women’s rights into their agenda, that suffrage became more of a reality; suffrage was gained with the passage of the 19th amendment; many did not choose to exercise their right to vote; through continued efforts, opportunities in politics and other areas have expanded; *temperance*: the movement was born out of the Second Great Awakening; organizations such as the Christian Temperance Union and extreme reformers such as Carrie Nation protested alcohol with passion; change in the federal level was not seen until the Progressives took on this issue; instances of bootlegging and organized crime rose dramatically; after the Wickersham Commission investigated ways to better enforce Prohibition, they found the 18th amendment ineffective and eventually it was repealed by another constitutional amendment)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*women’s rights*: when entering marriage, they became second class citizens; they lost property rights, the guardianship of their children, and custody of themselves; law professions discriminated against them; *temperance*: violations occurred on a regular basis; policing agencies had new problems and were forced to use new powers to enforce the law; bootleggers seemed impossible to catch); includes a minor inaccuracy (*temperance*: with the passage of the 18th amendment, alcohol’s consumption was made illegal)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state both reform movements gained considerable support and achievements, but they also faced setbacks and conflicts

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The historical context for both movements is established by linking the Second Great Awakening to progressivism. The response demonstrates a thorough understanding of both reform movements. The recognition that a long-term awareness of reform issues continued after the goal of changing social norms was achieved demonstrates a sophisticated and thoughtful appraisal of both movements.

## Practice Paper C—Score Level 4

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the women’s rights movement and the temperance movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*women’s rights*: throughout most of the 1800s, they had few rights of their own; with the power of the vote, the women’s movement accomplished even more such as equal treatment in the workplace and more equal pay; they soon took up other social reforms such as education and treatment for those with disabilities and met with success; it took a long while before it was considered acceptable for women to hold political office; *temperance*: alcohol was seen as an enormous burden to many “dry-minded” people; drinking became a vice to reformers and it was viewed as immoral by some to partake in it; drinking was viewed as a crisis and a deadly epidemic; Prohibition was largely unsuccessful; while the consumption of alcohol was temporarily slowed, Prohibition did not provide the kind of permanent results that reformers were hoping for)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*women’s rights*: Abigail Adams asked her husband to remember women when creating a new government; movement gained momentum in the 1840s with the Seneca Falls Convention, run by famous reformers such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton; push for absolute full and equal rights has continued into the present; women’s rights organizations held protests and conventions and won an occasional victory; even with the 19th amendment, discrimination continued; *temperance*: movement was against the sale and consumption of alcohol in any drinkable form; organizations such as the Women’s Christian Temperance Union sought to eliminate alcohol to help end the increasingly deteriorating state of family life; in the early 1900s, the 18th amendment was passed prohibiting the sale and transportation of alcohol; alcohol smugglers or bootleggers worked with the booming business of organized crime to keep alcohol flowing into illegal saloons called speakeasies; Noble Experiment created many problems)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*women’s rights*: their husbands controlled their property and their lives; as a widow, she would have little influence over her husband’s property; they could not sue, could not make a will, and could not vote; *temperance*: federal law was not able to control the alcohol violators); includes a minor inaccuracy (John Adams was a constitutional convention delegate)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discusses how both movements had different degrees of success

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Historical observations such as the women’s rights movement laying the groundwork for future equality offset a somewhat disjointed approach to the discussion of the movement. A good understanding of temperance reform is demonstrated through an analytical approach to document interpretation and the inclusion of different points of view regarding its levels of success.

## Practice Paper D—Score Level 0

### **The response:**

Fails to develop the task; refers to the theme in a general way

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 0. An unsuccessful attempt is made to link information from documents 7 and 9. However, the information is not explained and demonstrates no understanding of the task.

## Practice Paper E—Score Level 2

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the women’s rights movement and the movement to end child labor
- Is primarily descriptive (*women’s rights*: when they married, they became property of their husband; they wanted joint custody of children; gaining the right to vote in Colorado resulted in women gaining more rights; suffrage gave women better wages; *child labor*: children faced unsafe working conditions and long hours)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 7, and 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (*child labor*: many children were injured and killed from fast moving machines)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*women’s rights*: personal property was owned by the husband; the exclusive control of the children was granted to the husband; right to vote also led to a number of laws women wanted, such as the better care of defective children; *child labor*: it was a major issue in the late 1800s and early 1900s; in 1902, a federal child labor bill was defeated in Congress; in 1916, a bill was passed but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional; a federal law was not passed until 1938)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states both movements resulted from cruel and unfair treatment and a conclusion that states both movements achieved their goals through hard work and dedication

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Document 1 is used to address the legal problems faced by women in the 1850s; however, the connection is weakened as it segues into the results of women voting in Colorado. An understanding of the problems children faced in the workplace is demonstrated, but the success of the reform is only addressed by general references to the passage of child labor legislation.



# United States History and Government Specifications June 2010

## Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

## Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Science and Technology; Factors of Production; Physical Systems; Places and Regions	Standards 1, 3, and 4: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics
Document-based Essay	Reform Movements; Civic Values; Change; Factors of Production; Individuals, Groups, Institutions	Standards 1, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; 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 2010 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/teacher/evaluation.html>.
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.