

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Friday, August 17, 2012 — 8:30 to 11:30 a.m., only

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

VOLUME
1 OF **2**
MC & THEMATIC

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

Scoring the Part I Multiple-Choice Questions

Follow the procedures set up by the Regional Information Center, the Large City Scanning Center, and/or the school district for scoring the multiple-choice questions.

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

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

Contents of the Rating Guide

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

- Scoring Key

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

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

General:

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

Mechanics of Rating

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

Rating the Essay Question

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

Introduction to the task—

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

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

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

Practice scoring individually—

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

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

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

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

United States History and Government
Content-Specific Rubric
Thematic Essay
August 2012

Theme: Reform Movements (Industrialization)

After the Civil War, the United States developed an increasingly industrialized economy. Industrialization provided many benefits for the nation; however, it also created serious problems that required action by the government, groups, or individuals.

Task: Select *two* problems that resulted from industrialization in the United States and for *each*

- Explain how this problem resulted from industrialization
- Describe an attempt by the government, groups, or individuals to address the problem
- Discuss the extent to which this attempt was successful in addressing the problem

You may use any problem that was created by industrialization from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include corruption in government, exploitation of workers, overcrowding of cities, establishment of trusts, production of unsafe consumer goods, destruction of the natural environment, and increase in anti-immigrant attitudes.

You are not limited to these suggestions.

Scoring Notes:

1. This thematic essay has a minimum of *six* components (explaining how *each* of *two* problems resulted from industrialization, describing an attempt by government, groups, or individuals to address *each* problem, and discussing the extent to which *each* attempt was successful).
2. The problem resulting from industrialization in the United States may be from any time period in United States history after the Civil War to the present.
3. The classification of attempts to address the problem as being undertaken by government, groups, or individuals does not need to be specifically identified as long as it is implied in the response.
4. Some responses may include more than one example of an attempt to address the problems of industrialization, e.g., an informative discussion about the production of unsafe consumer goods might discuss both the publication of *The Jungle* and the establishment of the Food and Drug Administration as attempts. However, the FDA may also be seen as a successful response to *The Jungle* by enforcing congressional legislation that increases the safety of food and drugs.
5. Attempts by the government may include federal, state, or local government actions.
6. In some cases, the same individuals or groups may be used to describe attempts to address the different problems so long as the information is separate and distinct for each, e.g., President Theodore Roosevelt establishing national parks and Roosevelt trust-busting the Northern Securities Company.
7. The discussion of the extent to which the attempt was successful in addressing the problem may be immediate or long term.
8. As is the case with many historical topics, the extent to which the attempt was successful in addressing the problem may be discussed from a variety of perspectives as long as the position taken is supported with accurate historical facts and examples.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops *all* aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing two problems that resulted from industrialization, an attempt by government, groups, or individuals to address each problem, and the extent to which each attempt was successful in addressing the problem
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *establishment of trusts*: connects the efforts of big businessmen to limit competition and maximize profits in large-scale industries to Congress's attempt to restore free enterprise by passing the Sherman Antitrust Act that declared combinations in restraint of trade illegal, but whose wording was so imprecise that it initially was more successful in curbing labor unions than in breaking up trusts; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: connects the mass production and lack of regulation of profit-driven industries to Upton Sinclair's muckraking exposé of the conditions in the meatpacking industry that led to congressional passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drugs Act as a major step in establishing a long-term federal commitment to food safety and consumer protection
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *establishment of trusts*: robber barons; monopoly; John D. Rockefeller; Andrew Carnegie; interstate commerce; Standard Oil; horizontal organization; steel industry; vertical organization; undue influence over government; exploitation of workers; price fixing; Progressive movement; President Theodore Roosevelt; trustbuster; *United States v. E.C. Knight Co.*; injunctions; American Railway Union; Pullman strike; Clayton Antitrust Act; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: laissez-faire; Chicago slaughterhouses; Philip Armour; beef trust; socialist; *The Jungle*; Progressives; President Theodore Roosevelt; interstate commerce clause; Food and Drug Administration; product testing; truth in labeling; recalls of tainted products; e-coli; salmonella
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 4:

- Develops *all* aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing one problem of industrialization more thoroughly than the second problem *or* by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects of the task
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *establishment of trusts*: discusses how industrialists limited competition and maximized profits, prompting congressional passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act to break up monopolies and restore competition, which proved difficult to enforce and did little to curtail the power of trusts; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: discusses how big business maximized profits through abusive labor policies that ignored sanitation and consumer safety, leading Upton Sinclair to write *The Jungle* about the bad working and sanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry, which resulted in swift passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drugs Act to protect consumers with labeling and testing
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 3:

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

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

Score of 2:

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

Score of 1:

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

Score of 0:

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

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

Throughout the 19th century the U.S made the transition from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy. Industrialization increased the efficiency of production and provided many jobs. It also allowed some business men to become extremely rich. However, people attained riches through exploiting workers and industrialization led to the overcrowding of cities. It took individuals determined to illustrate the problems, and the government to solve the problems of the Industrial Age.

Due to industrialization many new businesses formed, and thus, many new jobs were created. However the economic benefits were not felt by all. While many businessmen were getting rich, the workers were barely getting by on their meager wages. Working in factories was also dangerous, and if workers were hurt and couldn't work they were simply replaced. To alleviate this problem some ~~women~~ workers started to form unions to protect their rights. As the business combinations became larger ~~and~~ and more powerful, workers realized that they ~~would~~ would have to combine their strengths to make demands against the owners. The Knights of Labor wanted to bring workers together in one national union. They held meetings and demonstrations to try to get reforms for American workers. For a long time however, unions were seen to be Anti-American. The idea of working together did not appeal to the American psyche, after all the American dream is to become successful through your own hard work. Events such as the Haymarket Square Bombing in Chicago also turned public support against unions like the Knights of Labor. The government sided with big business using court injunctions and troops to stop strikes. The problems of workers would not be solved by simply joining unions. Some journalists recognized the corruption in society and wanted something done about it. These people became known as muckrakers. One famous muckraker ~~was~~ was Upton Sinclair. His most famous work was The Jungle, a book detailing working conditions inside meatpacking.

plants. In addition to writing about the unsafe working conditions in the plants, Sinclair also wrote about how unsanitary the meat was. Sinclair ~~was~~ wrote the book hoping people would denounce capitalism, and see that socialism would be the cure for society's ills. However, the message that got through to people was the unsanitary condition of the meat. The book inspired Teddy Roosevelt to create the Food and Drug Administration and pass the Meat Inspection Act. However, the plight of the workers was still ignored by the government. It was not until Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal that ideas such as minimum wage and maximum work hours per week would become standards. Most importantly, the Wagner Act protected unions' rights to organize and bargain collectively for higher wages and better working conditions. Unions were trying though in the twentieth century to bring about change.

Another problem brought about by industrialization was the rapid increase in urbanization. With factories becoming rampant, cities were where jobs could be ~~found~~ found. An immigrant influx also contributed to urbanization, immigrants were most likely to find jobs in the cities. The living conditions in the cities were extremely difficult. Large amounts of people living close together in tenements lead to an increase in the spread of disease. Higher percentages of people living in cities also leads to higher crime, which was made worse by the tensions between the "old" immigrants and the "new" immigrants. Most habitants of cities had factory jobs which paid less than ideal wages and required working in dangerous conditions. For the poor in the cities, life was not the dream everyone was seeking.

Individuals also hoped to bring attention the horrid ^{living} conditions in cities. Jacob Riis was a photographer who photographed the poor in the cities. He eventually published a book How the Other Half Lives, hoping to bring attention to the poor. Another important activist was Jane Addams. Jane Addams started Hull House in Chicago which provided education, job training, language instruction and life skills to the poor. Settlement

houses like Hull House gave help to the poor and immigrants in a time when most people believed it was not the government's job to provide direct assistance to individuals. Jane Addams's work is still a model for modern social workers in large cities who help the homeless and the poor. Some individuals in the Gilded Age, like Jane Addams tried to better the living conditions of all, instead of only themselves. It would take the Great Depression to finally convince Americans that government should take more responsibility for the welfare of the people.

The Age of Industrialization in America eventually became known as the Gilded Age. This is because while some people benefitted greatly from industrialization, many were forced to live in below-poverty conditions. The government was laissez-faire until people realized things had to change. It took both groups and individuals to bring attention to problems and for the government to solve them to bring America out of the Gilded Age.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the exploitation of workers and the overcrowding of cities that resulted from industrialization
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*exploitation of workers*: working in factories was also dangerous, and if workers were hurt and could not work, they were simply replaced; as the business combinations became larger and more powerful, workers realized that they would have to combine their strengths to make demands against the owner; for a long time, unions were seen to be anti-American; Sinclair wrote the book hoping people would denounce capitalism; socialism would be the cure for society's ills; *overcrowding of cities*: with factories becoming rampant, cities were where jobs could be found; people living in tenements led to an increase in the spread of disease; settlement houses like Hull House gave help to the poor and immigrants in a time when most people believed it was not the government's job to provide help to individuals; Jane Addams' work is still a model for modern social workers in large cities who help the homeless and the poor)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*exploitation of workers*: measly wages; Knights of Labor; national union; meetings and demonstrations; American dream; Haymarket Square; bombing in Chicago, court injunctions; troops; strikes; muckrakers; consumer protection acts; Franklin D. Roosevelt; New Deal; minimum wage; maximum work hours; Wagner Act; right to organize; bargain collectively; *overcrowding of cities*: urbanization; immigrant influx; crime; "old" immigrants; "new" immigrants; Jacob Riis; *How the Other Half Lives*; Gilded Age; Chicago; job training; language instruction; life skills; Great Depression)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that show an understanding of the connection between industrialization and social conditions

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The strength of the response lies in its analysis of the problems of industrialization and the attempts at reform. It clearly demonstrates that the outcome is sometimes quite different from what the reformers anticipated and that many reforms take time to accomplish.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the United States grew towards a more industrialized nation. New inventions and methods of manufacturing greatly facilitated production of goods. Although the economy was distinctly benefitted by industrialization, this did not come without a cost.

A major negative effect that came with the era of industrialization was the destruction of the natural environment. As factories were built, they required vast resources to maintain; this included coal and timber. Over-harvesting of lumber is an obvious malfactor to the environment; forests were destroyed, and with them the natural beauty of the land and many animal habitats. The mining and use of coal greatly contributed to the decline of the balance of many ecosystems. Coal was and still is mined from the sides of mountains. The most efficient use of coal during this period was in the use of steam power. Coal was burned to create steam, which powered many new inventions such as steamboats and trains. This however released the byproducts of burning coal; a significant amount of ash and smoke. These byproducts were known as pollution, and harmful to the environment. A step towards conservation occurred with the election of one of our first Progressive Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt had faith in the American people that they, like he, believed in the protection of our environment. President Roosevelt encouraged conservation programs as part of his Square Deal. This included the preservation of many areas for the use of public nature parks. Working with Gifford Pinchot, Roosevelt set aside millions of acres as protected forest land. Today, national

parks are America's greatest treasures, and attempts to develop them have been resisted by environmentalists and the general public.

Theodore Roosevelt paved the way for his cousin and future President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Like his cousin, FDR believed in the protection and conservation of the environment. As part of his New Deal, the Civilian Conservation Corps gave jobs to many unemployed young Americans in order to plant trees, prevent or even reverse erosion, and improve national parks. Both Roosevelts set an unheard of precedent for the conservationist front. Their ideals and programs have made a lasting impact even ^{to} today, as national parks attract millions of visitors each year.

Another negative impact of industrialization was the exploitation of workers. New factory jobs brought employment to many unskilled and semi-skilled workers, but this came with a cost. Most of these factory workers were forced to work long hours with little pay. If a worker were to be injured on the job, no compensation was given and they were quickly replaced by another worker. Some factories hired child labor, a cheap and efficient source of income. These children, like the adults, ^{were} forced to work under harsh conditions. Factory owners valued profit over the welfare of their employees. This exploitation continued with little to no public attention for many decades until a horrendous incident shined a spotlight on the factory owners; during work, the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York City caught fire from the inside. The female employees tried to escape but were locked inside by their employer. With all the

publicity about so many women burning to death in the factory, groups realized these workers had rights and deserved protection. Unions like the American Federation of Labor, stood up for workers by demanding a full investigation. Unions demonstrated and lobbied to prevent such a tragedy from ever happening again. Their efforts resulted in the passage of improved building codes and safety regulations by the city and the state. These reforms became the guide for improving workers' safety from the Progressive Era to the present day. The use of unions is still rampant today. Protection of rights and benefits are valued by most Americans.

Without the Industrial Revolution, the United States would not be the world power it is today. Although industrialization is considered by most to be beneficial, some effects with negative consequences can be avoided. As our nation continues on its intended path, we will continue to industrialize, but with new and improved technologies and ideals, hopefully we will not repeat our past mistakes.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the destruction of the natural environment and the exploitation of workers that resulted from industrialization
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*destruction of the natural environment*: the mining and use of coal greatly contributed to the decline of the balance of many ecosystems; President Theodore Roosevelt had faith in the American people that they believed in the protection of our environment; today, national parks are America's greatest treasures and attempts to develop them have been resisted by environmentalists and the general public; *exploitation of workers*: factory owners valued profit over the welfare of their employees; unions demonstrated and lobbied to prevent such a tragedy from ever happening again; these reforms became the guide for improving workers' safety from the Progressive Era through the present day)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*destruction of the natural environment*: factories; vast resources; overharvesting of lumber; forests were destroyed; animal habitats; steam power; byproducts of burning coal; ash and smoke; pollution; conservation programs; Square Deal; Gifford Pinchot; protected forestland; President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; New Deal; Civilian Conservation Corps; plant trees; reverse erosion; improve national parks; millions of visitors; *exploitation of workers*: new factory jobs; long hours with little pay; injured on the job; no compensation; child labor; Triangle Shirtwaist Company; New York City; female employees locked inside; American Federation of Labor; improved building codes; safety regulations)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and conclusion that credit industrialization with making the United States a world power although with some negative consequences

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. This response discusses two presidential attempts to conserve the natural environment. It makes a conclusion about the success of Theodore Roosevelt's efforts and then combines these related attempts to come to one conclusion about the success of both presidents' programs. The response also provides good details that led to the success of early 20th-century reform efforts on worker safety.

After the Civil War, the United States experienced a period of rapid economic and industrial growth known as Industrialization. During this time the United States increased manufacturing. However, with great changes, such as this also came serious problems that required individuals, groups and even the government to act upon.

Great economic and industrial advances, such as the ones that occurred during the Industrialization Era after the Civil War require a strong Federal and State government to achieve its potential. The government of the Post Civil War United States, however, became corrupt and greedy. Soon after industrialization began political machines took over political parties and political bosses took control of entire cities in some cases. Boss Tweed was one of the early bosses in New York City. He was the head of Tammany Hall, the political machine in New York City, and dominated the city for many years. By controlling city contracts for building in the quickly expanding city, Tweed lined his own pockets and gained support from businessmen. Immigrants' votes were purchased to keep him in power. However, soon following the beginning of political corruption came the ~~start~~^{start} of those trying to correct it. These people were called muckrakers. They were journalists who wrote columns, drew political cartoons and articles to give word to the public about the corruption of the government. Thomas Nast drew detailed political cartoons that clearly showed the general public how corrupt Boss Tweed was. Nast's powerful and damaging cartoons forced New York officials to investigate the corrupt Tweed

Ring Tweed was arrested for crimes committed thanks to the new awareness of the public brought by Thomas Nast. Tweed died penniless in prison, but political corruption continued to be an enormous problem during industrialization reaching ^{into} all levels of government. Great private wealth led to widespread use of bribes to Senators and even presidential cabinet members. Trusts got what they wanted from Congress. One reform that came out of this was the direct election of United States Senators. This was an attempt to give power back to the people.

Industrialization more often than not benefitted a country like the United States. Industries grew and the economy reflected the consumers buying and selling of goods. However, to keep up with the demand, goods were produced fast and sometimes in unsanitary conditions. Often profit-driven companies would worry more about fast production and quantity over quality. The meat packing scandal is an example of this. One journalist, concerned about the lives of immigrant workers, exposed the meat packing industry in a book called, "The Jungle." He wrote of the accidents that were disregarded by workers and supervisors in which a finger or appendage was cut off by a machine and contaminated the meat. He also told of the countless rodents, dead and alive, at the plant, as well as the unsanitary conditions. The public was appalled by the disgusting descriptions, and almost immediately, the F.D.A., or the Food and Drug Administration, was put into place by Progressives in Congress in order to set rules and regulations for food and drug companies to follow. "The Jungle"

and the FDA helped take a step in the right direction to end unsafe production of consumer goods.

In a post Civil War United States, industrialization greatly benefitted the economy and industries. As the economy grew, however, so did the severe problems that ensued. If not for the individuals, groups and government parties involved in putting an end to them, these problems may have gone on unchecked. With such great economic advances also gives way to great political and individual responsibility.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task by discussing corruption in government and the production of unsafe consumer goods, but is somewhat unclear in discussing the success of Sinclair's novel in addressing the problem
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*corruption in government*: soon after industrialization began, political machines took over political parties and political bosses took control over entire cities in some cases; Nast's powerful and damaging cartoons forced New York officials to investigate the corrupt Tweed Ring; Boss Tweed died penniless in prison, but political corruption continued to be an enormous problem during industrialization, reaching into all levels of government; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: profit-driven companies would worry more about fast production and quantity over quality; one journalist, concerned about the lives of immigrant workers, exposed the meatpacking industry in a book called *The Jungle*; *The Jungle* and the Food and Drug Administration helped take a step in the right direction to end unsafe production of consumer goods)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*corruption in government*: greedy; Tammany Hall; controlling city contracts; quickly expanding city; support from businessmen; immigrants' votes; bribes; direct election of Senators; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: unsanitary conditions; cutoff appendages contaminated the meat; countless rodents; public appalled; Progressives in Congress)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The discussion of political corruption in the Tweed Ring demonstrates a clear understanding of the era and includes ample detail. However, in discussing the issue of consumer protection, the response lacks some of the specific details related to the success of *The Jungle* in addressing the problem of meat contamination.

In the period after the Civil War, the United States went under what would be known as the Industrial Revolution. This industrialization was able to make America a world power in the late nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. It helped advance our country but it did have its detractions. Many problems resulted from industrialization, including the overcrowding of cities and the production of unsafe consumer goods.

During industrialization, many people flocked to cities to take advantage of the factory jobs available. These people were generally poor and immigrants. They set up house in what were known as tenements. These places were apartment buildings but were usually only one or two rooms per apartment and often had large families living in them. They had no plumbing and people threw wastes out into the streets. They had poor lighting and were so cramped you could hardly move. The sanitary conditions were horrible. Some social workers saw the plight of these workers and tried to reform their living conditions. These people included Jane

Addams and Lillian Wald, who set up settlement houses to teach English, find jobs for the unemployed, and provide basic medical care. The most famous of these houses was Addams' Hull House in Chicago. These settlement houses eased the suffering of a small percentage of urban poor, but there were not enough of these houses to help all the workers and the tenement dwellers. Their heroic efforts provided leadership for other reformers but could only do so much when faced with the huge numbers of poor in the cities.

Industrialization had made it so mass amounts of goods could be produced in a short amount of time. The problem was that these goods were not always safe, because businessmen were mostly interested in their profits. This was especially true in the markets of food and drugs. In the food market, goods were often produced in very unsanitary conditions and often contained harmful bacteria that caused disease in the

consumers. This was exposed in muckraker, Upton Sinclair's book, The Jungle, that focused on the deplorable conditions of the meat packing business. Sinclair described the filthy and disgusting meat that was sold to the public. Although he was trying to write about working conditions, the dangerous food was what caught people's attention. Also, in the drug market, companies were producing "quack" medicines that often harmed consumers rather than help them. These conditions caused many people to demand that the government do something. President Theodore Roosevelt's responses were the passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drugs Act which created the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) which was a watchdog for the food and drug businesses. The FDA agents inspect food goods and approve drugs to be sold. Today, the FDA is still important, because it tries to make sure that food is safe and that all the ingredients are listed on the label.

Now, medicines are tested before they are sold.

Industrialization had a large part in making America what it is today. It also lit a match in the hearts of people to work for reforms to problems industrialization had created. The problems affected the poor and people saw the horrors the workers were facing and did something about it. Some of the problems included the overcrowding of cities and the production of unsafe consumer goods. From the efforts of people like Jane Addams, Lillian Wald and Upton Sinclair these problems were helped to be solved. These reforms along with others would come together as what would be known as the Progressive Era and would create the spirit of reform America has today.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task by discussing the overcrowding of cities and the production of unsafe consumer goods
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*overcrowding of cities*: during industrialization, many people flocked to cities to take advantage of the factory jobs available; Jane Addams and Lillian Wald set up settlement houses to teach English, find jobs for the unemployed, and provide basic medical care; their heroic efforts provided leadership for other reformers, but could only do so much when faced with the huge number of poor in the cities; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: these goods were not always safe, because businessmen were mostly interested in their profits; although Upton Sinclair was trying to write about working conditions, the dangerous food was what caught peoples' attention; today, the FDA is still important because it tries to make sure that food is safe and that all ingredients are listed on the label)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*overcrowding of cities*: poor people and immigrants; tenements; no plumbing; poor lighting; cramped; social workers; Hull House; Chicago; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: unsanitary; muckraker; *The Jungle*; meatpacking business; filthy and disgusting meat; President Theodore Roosevelt; Meat Inspection Act; Pure Food and Drugs Act; watchdog; inspect food goods; approve drugs; medicines are tested)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states that industrialization made the United States a world power but resulted in many problems and a conclusion that credits the Progressive Era with creating a spirit of reform

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response provides an accurate evaluation of attempts to address the problems of industrialization, but it lacks the level of analysis consistent with a Level 5 paper.

The United States was greatly influenced by industrialization following the Civil War. More technological advances and economic boom proved beneficial to nation. - however, these advances, while having a positive impact, also resulted in negative effects.

Primarily the industrialization of the economy lead to a rapid increase in city populations. Immigrants flooded the cities in search of the "American Dream". Instead they lived in squalor - tenements where multiple families lived, cramped into a single dark, unclean room doing dangerous work for pennies a day. They faced prejudices that followed them in their everyday lives.

City living was a hard and merciless way to exist, especially for the newly arrived, non english speaking immigrants. Muckrakers, so termed because they 'raked the muck up' of society, exposed the hardships they faced. Literature such as "How the Other Half Lives" spotlighted these atrocities to the eyes of polite society. Jacob Riis' photographs of urban squalor gave Americans a clear picture of what poverty in New York City looked like. Americans could see for themselves poor and hungry children crowded into tiny rooms.

Following the exposition of the horrendous living conditions of immigrant workers and the disease that spread among them, reform movements were established. Put into place were

stricter building codes and regulations for housing multiple families. New York City passed laws saying that buildings needed windows in every room and running water in each apartment. These laws corrected some of the worst conditions, but poor housing is still found in all urban areas.

Also caused by the industrial boom was the establishment of trusts. A single person gaining a monopoly on an industry like Rockefeller in the oil business, was detrimental to economic prosperity. These trusts were collectively owned and operated—resulting in a single entity having complete control over an entire industry. Rockefeller was known for his ruthless and effective tactics against his competition and there were no laws to discourage him. While Rockefeller got a ~~bad~~^{bad} reputation, he was able to sell a good product at a cheaper price, which did benefit the public—and made him a very rich man.

Theodore Roosevelt was the first president who was bold enough to take on these powerful monopolies, determined to go after the "bad trusts" that were especially harmful. Roosevelt, known as the "trustbuster" put into effect several lawsuits using the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against the worst of these monopolies. He enjoyed his greatest victory against the railroad barons in the Northern Securities case. This was the first time that the Supreme Court agreed to use the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to roll back the power of the

trust.

In effect, following the Civil War the industrialization of America positively impacted the nation as well as individuals. However, in the face of prosperity the corrupt rise to power and measures must be taken against them.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task by discussing the overcrowding of cities and the establishment of trusts
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*overcrowding of cities*: immigrants lived in squalor; multiple families lived cramped into a single dark unclean room, doing dangerous work for pennies a day; faced prejudices that followed them in their everyday lives; literature such as *How the Other Half Lives* spotlighted these atrocities to the eyes of polite society; laws corrected some of the worst conditions, but poor housing is still found in all urban areas; *establishment of trusts*: these trusts were collectively owned and operated, resulting in a single entity having complete control over an entire industry; Rockefeller became a very rich man; President Roosevelt was the first president who was bold enough to take on these powerful monopolies, determined to go after the “bad trusts” that were especially harmful; he enjoyed his greatest victory against the railroad barons in the Northern Securities case; first time Supreme Court used the Sherman Antitrust Act to roll back the power of a trust)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*overcrowding of cities*: “American dream”; tenements; Jacob Riis’s photographs; New York City; poor hungry children; reform movements; stricter building codes; windows in every room; running water in each apartment; *establishment of trusts*: oil business; ruthless and effective tactics; trustbuster; several lawsuits)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and conclusion that are somewhat beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response clearly describes two problems of industrialization and the attempts to address these issues, but the discussion of the effectiveness of these attempts is not sufficiently developed.

During the time period following the Civil War, industrialization dramatically increased, especially in the North. This great change caused a new array of problems in society. Many more people, and even women, worked in factories than before the Civil War. A multitude of immigrants began pouring into the country in search of industrial jobs. Industrialization resulted in the exploitation of workers and the rise of nativism sentiments.

The rise of industrialization expanded the job market. Men, women, immigrants, and children filled the need for a supply of labor. The conditions in the workplace were brutal due to large production quotas and very minimal government regulation. The work days were extremely long and the wages were incredibly low. Inside the factory, the environment was dangerous. There were many fire hazards and unsafe machinery. Workers were exploited and treated as machines, not human beings. In response to the harsh conditions, labor unions were organized. Such organizations were the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor. Strikes and demonstrations were among the tactics they used to fight for their wants. Among those wants were shorter hours, better wages,

collective bargaining, and an end to child labor. The Haymarket Square Riot is an example of workers and unions protesting. The unions weren't all that successful. Owners blacklisted anyone trying to organize a union. The government supported management over organized labor. They sent troops to attack strikers and arrest union leaders. For many years, unions had little power and the public thought they were dangerous.

Industrialization caused an increase in anti-immigrant feelings. Immigrants came flooding into the country because of the new job opportunities. This caused them to become competition for citizens. Immigrants were more desirable to businesses because they would work for low wages and couldn't organize ^{into} unions due to language barriers. The American Federation of Labor, represented skilled workers and opposed immigration from Asia. Samuel Gompers and other leaders supported restrictions on "new" immigration for many years. It wasn't until the 1920s that quotas were passed restricting immigration. Unions opposed immigrants but hadn't been able to do much to eliminate the competition. With the passage of the Immigration Quota Act, the numbers of immigrants from all areas dropped. This allowed the native-born Americans to take the jobs in industries and

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 3 – A

Allowed unions to become more powerful
Industrialization caused problems in society. Workers
were put into dangerous conditions and immigrants
faced harsh opposition. The government was looked
to for help, but took minimal action.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in some depth by discussing exploitation of workers and increase in anti-immigrant attitudes
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*exploitation of workers*: workers were exploited and treated as machines, not human beings; strikes and demonstrations were among the tactics they used to fight for their wants; for many years, unions had little power and the public thought they were dangerous; *increase in anti-immigrant attitudes*: immigrants came flooding into the country because of the new job opportunities; Samuel Gompers supported restrictions on “new” immigration; it was not until the 1920s that quotas were passed restricting immigration; allowed native-born Americans to take the jobs)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*exploitation of workers*: minimal government regulation; fire hazards; unsafe machinery; American Federation of Labor; Knights of Labor; shorter work hours; better wages; collective bargaining; child labor; Haymarket Square riot; blacklisted; sent troops; arrested union leaders; *increase in anti-immigrant attitudes*: low wages; language barriers; unions opposed immigrants; American Federation of Labor; Immigration Quota Act)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that notes the rise of nativism and a brief conclusion that criticizes the government for its inaction

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response has a good understanding of the task, discussing how early unions were unable to resolve the exploitation of workers and how, as unions became stronger, they actually contributed to the increase in anti-immigrant attitudes.

The United States built up an industrialized economy after the Civil War. Industrialization was a double-edged sword that both greatly benefitted the nation and caused grave problems that needed solving by individuals, groups, or the government. Two examples of such problems are the unsanitary and disgusting meat packing industry and the destruction of the natural environment. These industrial problems created the need for reform.

Chicago was the biggest city in the mid-west, the heart of middle American industry. The conditions of each industry varied, but none was more putrid than Chicago's meat packing industry. Not only was the condition of the industry unsanitary, to say the least, but the meat itself was ground up with dead rats, poisonous chemicals, insects, and dung. Industrialization stressed quantity, not quality; therefore, nobody cared about what was in the meat, but how much of it could they sell. Upton Sinclair's book The Jungle described the horrifying and rancid ~~to~~ meat packing industry so the readers would understand the conditions workers have to deal with. The message the readers

took, however, was of how toxic the meat was. This message spurred the government to take action; the Meat Inspection Act and the Food and Drug ~~Admin~~ Administration were created to combat the conditions of Chicago's meat packing industry. This attempt was a success because ~~federal~~ federal ~~inspection~~ inspectors would now be checking the meat.

A second problem created by industrialization was the destruction of the natural environment. Industrialization was the root of this problem because factories had to be built on lands that were previously filled with unharmed plants and animal life. Deforestation and strip mining were also caused by ~~industrial~~ industries because resources were needed to keep factories going. President Theodore Roosevelt abhorred these practices and called for the creation of natural parks. These areas could not be tampered with and were meant to be preserved. John Muir, a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, fought to protect natural wonders like Yosemite and the giant Redwoods from destruction. Right here in New York, a big part of the Adirondacks and parts of the Catskills were protected by the state to keep

its water, used in cities, from ~~beginning~~ becoming totally polluted. The creation of national and state parks was a success because they preserved wildlife and prevented total destruction of the environment.

The industrial economy of the United States was not without its flaws. These problems, however, sparked the need~~ed~~ for reform and resulted in a better America.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing production of unsafe consumer goods and destruction of the natural environment
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: the conditions of each industry varied, but none was more putrid than Chicago's meatpacking industry; the message the readers took, however, was of how toxic the meat was; this attempt was a success because federal inspectors would now be checking the meat; *destruction of the natural environment*: deforestation and strip mining were also caused by industries because resources were needed to keep factories going; President Theodore Roosevelt abhorred these practices and called for the creation of national parks; part of the Adirondacks and the Catskills were protected by the state to keep water from being polluted; the creation of national and state parks was a success because they preserved wildlife and prevented total destruction of the environment)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: unsanitary; dead rats; poisonous chemicals; insects; dung; quantity not quality; Upton Sinclair; *The Jungle*; rancid meat; Meat Inspection Act; Food and Drug Administration; *destruction of the natural environment*: plant and animal life; John Muir; Yosemite; Redwoods; water used in cities)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response includes accurate generalizations about industrialization with some details to support these statements.