

The United States developed an increasingly industrialized economy after the civil war. Although Industrialization provided many benefits for the nation, it also created serious problems. These problems required actions by individuals, groups, and the government. Two problems that resulted from this time period were the establishment of trusts and the production of unsafe consumer goods.

The establishment of trusts were good for big business, but a major problem for competition. This problem resulted from industrialization because the United States became more urban as it became more modernized. Many factories were located in cities, and employees needed to be close to their jobs. As more businesses were created, competition got more fierce. To eliminate competition, corporations would combine into trusts. As trusts grew, they could eliminate any competitors with lower prices. One person who attempted to address this problem was Theodore Roosevelt. As President, he called for a stronger enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Before his presidency, this act did very little to eliminate trusts. Roosevelt's actions were successful. During his presidency, he used the Sherman Anti-trust Act to eliminate more trusts than all previous presidents combined. He became known as the "Trust Buster" for breaking up a few "bad trusts."

Another problem that resulted from industrialization was the production of unsafe consumer goods. This problem

resulted from industrialization this time period because competition in the economy greatly increased. Although there was heavy competition, there were no safety regulations. The result was many unsafe consumer goods. A group of people who addressed this problem were the muckrakers. These people were photographers, journalists, and writers that exposed all the problems of society to the public. For example, Upton Sinclair was the author of The Jungle which exposed all the problems of the Chicago meat-packing industry. The actions of muckrakers resulted in government regulation of business to ensure safe goods. For example, the Food and Drug Administration was created due to their influence. Now food is tested and labeled.

Industrialization was just as good for society as it was bad. It provided many benefits, such as a strong economy and modernized goods. However, it brought political, social, and economic problems with it. The actions of groups and individuals influenced the government to take action.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing the establishment of trusts and the production of unsafe consumer goods
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*establishment of trusts*: good for big business but a major problem for competition; to eliminate competition, corporations would combine into trusts; trusts could eliminate any competitors with lower prices; as president, Theodore Roosevelt called for a stronger enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act; he became known as the “trustbuster” for breaking up a few “bad trusts”; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: although there was heavy competition, there were no safety regulations; muckrakers were photographers, journalists, and writers that exposed all the problems of society to the public; the actions of muckrakers resulted in government regulation of business to ensure safe goods); includes faulty application and analysis (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: this problem resulted from this time period because competition in the economy greatly increased)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*establishment of trusts*: United States became more urban; factories were located in cities; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: Upton Sinclair; *The Jungle*; Chicago meatpacking industry; Food and Drug Administration; food is tested and labeled)
- 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 broad generalizations regarding these problems of industrialization but lacks development and details, especially on the subject of trusts.

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. Many of these problems had taken place in factories where products were made by machines and ~~people~~ people.

~~One~~ One major issue that had taken place in the factories were the working conditions. The factories were usually not clean and the work areas were quite dangerous.

~~Due to the factories and technology being fairly new,~~ Due to the factories and technology being fairly new, ~~the workers were at~~ the workers were at higher risk of getting injured because they don't have as much experience as one should have when operating such machinery. Also, in order to save money, the owners of these factories did not want to pay for medical help, nor the ~~cleanliness~~ cleanliness of their factories. As a result, of both working conditions, many workers would be injured and have

to continue working in dirty conditions. These conditions did not only effect the workers but ~~also~~ also the people ~~that~~ buying the products. For example, in factories that made food, ~~products~~ such as meat products, used sharp, dangerous machines to cut and chop the meat. As a result, many workers would get their fingers cut off, which would ~~then~~ end up in the meat, and be sold to the people. Also due to the dirty conditions, there would be rats around the food, contaminating it. Many people wrote books about these conditions. These people were called Muckrakers. They would write these books to expose the truth about the factories and their products. As a result of these books, the Meat Inspection Act was passed, where the meat had to be inspected before being packaged and sent out to be sold.

Another issue that took place ~~was~~ was child labor. Many families ~~that~~ that did not have money, had no choice but to have their children

work to bring in extra money. Most children would work at factories because the ~~factories~~ factory owners would hire them to do jobs that adults were unable to do ~~like~~ like fitting into tight spaces to fix broken machines. The conditions that these children were working in were very seriously dangerous. Many children from ages ~~four~~ four to twelve would work twelve hours without a break, and earn less than half of the adult workers, while doing far more dangerous jobs. Many children would also become very sick due to the ~~bad~~ cleanliness of the factories. As the word spread about these conditions, muckrakers wrote many books on the ~~reality~~ truth of child labor, they included pictures to give more of an effect and to show what these children are going through. As a result of the muckrakers and the strikes on these conditions, the government passed child labor laws to keep the children

safer when working.
Although industrialization was amazing for the ~~United States' future~~ nation's future, it was very dangerous to the people during the time it was being introduced to the United States. But as time went on, the issues were fixed and ~~to~~ dealt with to create the nation we live in today.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by describing poor working conditions that led to the production of unsafe consumer goods and to the use of child labor and mentioning an attempt to address each problem
- Is primarily descriptive (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: due to the dirty conditions, there would be rats around the food, contaminating it; muckrakers would write these books to expose the truth about the factories and their products; as a result of these books, the Meat Inspection Act was passed; meat had to be inspected before being packaged and sent out to be sold; *use of child labor*: many families that did not have money had no choice but to have their children work to bring in extra money; muckrakers included pictures to give more of an effect and to show what these children were going through; the government passed child labor laws to keep the children safer when working)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: sharp, dangerous machines; fingers cut off; *use of child labor*: ages four to twelve; worked 12 hours; earned less; dangerous jobs)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; lacks focus; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that emphasizes the dangers of industrialization

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response uses poor working conditions as a base to discuss the production of unsafe consumer goods and the use of child labor but only provides minimal details about the attempts to solve these problems. Broad generalizations and a lack of development characterize this response.

After the civil war, the United States entered a period of industrialization. During this time immigrant rates rose immensely because people from all over the world were searching for a better economic status. These new immigrants migrated to major cities creating overcrowding and unsanitary conditions. The social conditions of the United States suffered so much, that the government was forced to step in and help.

Most immigrants settled in major cities on the coasts of America, like New York City. With the amount of people growing in ghettos within New York it became very overpopulated. Many immigrant families were forced to live more than one family in an apartment and the buildings and living conditions were becoming very unsanitary. In the beginning the ~~rest~~ rest of the country was pretty much oblivious to the ~~over~~ overcrowding problems in cities. But journalists, who showed America their flaws through writings and photographs, muckrakers, stepped in to alarm the government. The government soon stepped in to make living conditions more sanitary and healthy. ~~One~~ One example is the ^{creation} ~~passing~~ of building codes, which made it necessary for building owners to keep their establishments safe and clean for their customers or tenants. Building codes have remained very successful within the U.S., and we still abide by them today.

Since so many new immigrants came to America within a short time of industrialization, ^{industries} ~~factories~~ began producing everything they could, as quick as they could. This problem became especially dangerous in the meat packing industry. The workers would pack the meat quickly and carelessly in order to make more money. But while doing this, they ~~not~~ forgot about sanitation and safety, two concepts that are especially important while working with ~~the~~ consumer goods. ^{Especially with meat which bacteria can grow very quickly and cause deadly diseases.} Once again, the muckrakers showed America the grotesque conditions of this industry and the dangers it was causing the consumers. The government then stepped in and created the first acts for consumer protection: the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act. Both acts made great progress in making the meat packing industry, along with ~~some~~ other similar industries, safe for the ~~American~~ consumer. In America we still abide by rules stated in these acts, and unsanitary or unsafe establishments will be shut down in order to protect consumers.

In conclusion, industrialization in the United States, while creating a flourishing economy, had many negative effects. While in search for a better economic and social ~~life~~, freedoms, many people immigrated to the United States. The rise of immigrants created overcrowding of cities, while industries

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 2 – B

were just thinking of making money, and forgetting about ~~the~~ consumer safety. In these times the government was forced to step in and make laws to fix the decreasing ~~the~~ social standards within the United States.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by discussing the overcrowding of cities and the production of unsafe consumer goods
- Is primarily descriptive (*overcrowding of cities*: many immigrant families were forced to live more than one family in an apartment; journalists, who showed Americans these flaws through writings and photographs, stepped in to alarm the government; building codes have remained very successful in the United States; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: the government then stepped in and created the first acts for consumer protection: the Pure Food and Drugs Act and the Meat Inspection Act; in America, we still abide by rules stated in these acts; unsanitary or unsafe establishments will be shut down to protect consumers); includes faulty analysis (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: the workers would pack the meat quickly and carelessly to make more money)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*overcrowding of cities*: New York City; ghettos; overpopulated; muckrakers; tenants; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: bacteria; deadly diseases; muckrakers; grotesque conditions)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that highlight immigration

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response demonstrates a limited understanding of each problem, relying on sweeping generalizations and incorporating few details to support them.

Industrialization was a major factor in the North's win over the South in the Civil War. After the Civil War, the Industrialization began reaching new heights in American Society. Trusts were beginning to form, and the corruption in business was creating an increase in production of unsafe consumer goods. Muckrakers of the time began to expose corruption, and many groups began to speak out against the corruption.

A major problem was the formation of trusts. Because of Horizontal and/or Vertical Integration, business owned by J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and John Rockefeller began to grow and would force small businesses to close. The government tried to regulate trusts, but the creation of the Sherman Antitrust Act was almost useless. One Muckraker, Ida Tarbell, wrote a book on the oil trust, "History of the Standard Oil Company", and she began to expose the corruption. Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft were both big proponents of ending trusts though, and they ended many bad trusts during their presidency's. They were also smart, because they felt that good trusts

were alright, so they just broke up the bad trusts. The trusts' were a main problem from the increasing Industrialization.

Also, the unsafe products that were being created caused a problem. The trusts were trying to make as much money as possible, so they would create very cheap, dangerous and unreliable products. Upton Sinclair described the atrocities of the meat packing industry in "The Jungle", and it opened up many people's eyes to these things. When Theodore Roosevelt became president, he created the Pure Food and Drug Act as well as the Meat Inspection Act both to help prevent the unsafe products in the food industry. These Acts were both successful in cleaning up the food industry.

In conclusion, after the Civil War Industrialization led to an increase in corruption in business. Major trusts began forming, and unsafe products were being pumped onto the market. If it wasn't for Progressives like Theodore Roosevelt, the trusts could have ruined business.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by addressing the establishment of trusts and the production of unsafe consumer goods
- Is primarily descriptive (*establishment of trusts*: because of horizontal and/or vertical integration, business leaders like J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and John Rockefeller would force small businesses to close; the government tried to regulate trusts, but the creation of the Sherman Antitrust Act was almost useless; Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft were also smart because they felt that good trusts were all right so they just broke up the bad trusts; *production of unsafe consumer goods*: the trusts were trying to make as much money as possible, so they would create very cheap, dangerous, and unreliable products; Upton Sinclair described the atrocities of the meatpacking industry in *The Jungle*, and it opened up many people’s eyes to these things; when Theodore Roosevelt was president, he created the Pure Food and Drugs Act as well as the Meat Inspection Act to help prevent the unsafe products in the food industry)
- Includes few additional relevant facts, examples, and details (*establishment of trusts*: Ida Tarbell; “History of the Standard oil Company”)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is more than a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that credits Progressives for not allowing trusts to ruin business

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although the response includes some pertinent historical information about the era, it lacks depth, especially regarding the extent to which the attempts at reforms were successful.

The United States had rapidly industrialized after the Civil War. Although this industrialization helped the nation and gave it wealth, it also has its negative effects. Industry has affected much of America ~~by~~ by making cities become overcrowded and by destroying the environment.

Overcrowded cities is one of the negative by-products of industrialization. Workers needed to live close to where they worked, so cheap and overcrowded housing was set up. ~~The~~ Overcrowding caused problems such as high crime rates, and poorly built housing. Also, it ~~was~~ was easy to become sick in overcrowded housing. Illness spread fast and affected many people because people lived so closely to one another.

Another negative affect of industrialization is the destruction of the environment. ~~The~~ Industrialization caused this

because companies use natural resources, such as oil, to run their ~~companies~~^{businesses}. These resources harm the environment and deplete the ozone layer. Also, some companies had dumped their waste in lakes which ~~was~~^{has} harmed the wildlife and plants. People have realized this pollution has had a negative effect on society, and wanted it to be fixed. Some industries made attempts to ~~do~~^{give} what the people wanted. They used different technology to cut back on pollution. ~~These attempts~~ This attempt was successful in some cases. Some companies began to ~~take~~ notice of what was becoming of the environment.

As you can see, industrialization had a negative effect on society to go along with its positives. Overcrowded cities and destruction of the environment are just two of the many negative effects industrialization has caused to the United States.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops few aspects of the task by describing the overcrowding of cities and the destruction of the natural environment
- Is descriptive (*overcrowding of cities*: workers needed to live close to where they worked, so cheap and overcrowded housing was set up; *destruction of the natural environment*: some companies had dumped their waste in lakes, which has harmed the wildlife and plants)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details (*overcrowding of cities*: high crime rates; illness spread fast; *destruction of the natural environment*: oil; ozone layer; pollution)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that note the selected problems

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response explains these problems of industrialization in a very general way but does not address the other aspects of the task in any meaningful way.

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.

Poor working conditions was a definite result of the industrialization. They had no type of safety in the factories. ~~also~~ Many of the workers were being treated bad, being injured or were dieing. This created many problems because whenever this happened they were just fired and replaced. Later on they established a Union which is an organization that protects the rights of the workers.

Another problem that occurred with the industrialization was the working of children at a really young age. Children were dieing at an extremely young age, due to that they couldnt handle the harsh conditions. ~~Unti~~ The government had finally realized this and established child labor laws.

The industrialization was a extremely necessary for the economy. Even ~~it had neg~~ though it had negative and positive effects.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by explaining the exploitation of workers and the use of child labor and mentioning one attempt to address each problem
- Is descriptive (*exploitation of workers*: workers who were injured or dying created many problems because whenever this happened they were just fired and replaced; later on, they established a union, which is an organization that protects the rights of the workers; *use of child labor*: children were dying at an extremely young age because they could not handle the harsh conditions; the government had finally realized this and established child labor laws)
- Includes very few relevant facts, examples, or details (*exploitation of workers*: no type of safety)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response identifies the issues of industrialization without elaboration and is repetitive.

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – A

After the Civil War, industrialism flourished. It was a time for growth but the rapid growth did not come without its consequences. People at the time did not realize the extent to which industrialism affected society. Two problems that arose were the production of unsafe consumer goods and the increase in anti-immigrant attitudes.

The production of unsafe consumer goods were virtually unknown until the production of Upton Sinclair's book, The Jungle. Upton Sinclair was a muckraker who exposed the ills of the meat packing industry. Through his book, The Jungle, Sinclair was able to inform the public about the unhealthy meat they were buying. The public was shocked to learn about what they read. The book went into gruesome detail about how rat tails would get ground up with the meat and other unthinkable products of the factory. The public called for inspection and reform immediate and Theodore Roosevelt was right there supporting it. Under his presidency, the Pure Food and Drug Act ^{and} the Meat Inspection Act were passed. The Pure Food and Drug Act required food industries to put labels on their product so consumers know exactly what they are consuming. The attempts made by Sinclair and Roosevelt were successful at reforming a consequence of industrialism because it prompted reform and change. Careless production in food industries grew from the idea that everything produced in a factory should be fast and quick. This was in a time before government regulated business. Industrialism pushed the

idea of quantity and not quality but Sinclair and Roosevelt changed all of that. The Sangle was the cause of food production reform and the Pure Food and Drug Act was the effect. Together, these events reformed one of the consequences of Industrialism.

The other consequence was not so positively solved. Another problem that arised from Industrialism was an increase in anti-immigration attitudes. Americans were not fond of the immigrants coming in to America because that meant more job competition. Immigrants were willing to work at a lower wage so Employers looked to hire immigrants over natives. They crowded into poor neighborhoods and were often blamed for crime and slum conditions. This ~~se~~ resulted in nativism, the belief that a countrie's "natives" were superior to foreigners in their country. To "fix" this problem of immigration, the Know-Nothing Party ~~was~~ evolved. The Know-Nothing Party was strictly based on nativism and did everithing in their power to prevent immigrants to come in. The Know Nothing Party was sucessful because they would terriroze immigrants from taking jobs. It was unfortunately a negative and wrong solution to an overall negative problem but it was nontheless a consequence of Industrialism.

These two after effects, unsafe consumer goods and anti-immigration attitudes shaped the progressive movement that would follow after the Industrial Age. They were both sucessful in reforming, even if the later was negative.

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – B

The Industrial Revolution brought ^{about} many positive and negative changes. It allowed us to develop technology and techniques that benefitted our society. Despite all the positive results of the industrial revolution, many problems arose that needed federal attention. For example, the Food and Drug Administration was enacted to make sure consumer goods were safe. Two problems that resulted from the industrial revolution were unsafe consumer goods and the exploitation of workers.

Industrialization allowed for new large scale techniques of producing food. Instead of people going to local markets to buy food made and produced by that market, food, especially meat was produced in factories in large quantities and sent all over the country to stores. These factories were never checked for safety conditions or sanitary conditions. It turned out that ^{the} meat packing industry based in Chicago had serious problems with sanitary and working conditions were horrific. Upton Sinclair, a muckraker, exposed these terrible ~~conditions~~ ^{conditions} in his book *The Jungle*. This turned the government's attention to problems with what consumers ate or drank. As a result, the Meat Inspection Act was passed and the Food and Drug Administration was created to address these conditions. It is not only the ^{meat} ~~meat~~ packing industry that the Department of Agriculture inspects. Many foods are now tested which protects the consumer against unsafe goods. The FDA has set up rules and regulations. Ingredients must be listed on labels so you will know what you are eating. Every legal drug is also test^{ed} by the FDA to make sure it's safe. When problems are found in food and drug products, the FDA orders a recall. Despite the Food and Drug Administration, consumers are not completely protected against unsafe consumer goods. For instance, outbreaks of e-coli and salmonella sometimes have caused deaths throughout the country. It is impossible to guarantee the safety of all foods and drugs, but at least it is better than before the FDA was created.

The Industrial Revolution also resulted in the exploitation of workers. Factories were extremely common now and profit was all employers and companies sought. Children were hired and worked for extremely low wages because men were more expensive to employ because they

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – B

demanded higher wages. Instead of going to school, these children went to work in coal mines and dangerous factories. Many children experienced harsh injuries either by damaging body parts from crawling into tight spaces to fix machines and getting limbs cut off, or lung damage from coal mines. There were many attempts to pass child labor laws to prevent the employment of children. Finally, during the New Deal, rules and regulations about children not being able to work until a certain age were passed. You have to be at least 16 to be hired for most jobs, and there are restrictions on the hours teenagers can work. As a result, more children go to school which allows our nation to advance more ⁱⁿ technology and prevents employers from exploiting young children.

In Industrialization, the benefits far outweigh the consequences. Two negative results of the Industrial Revolution were unsafe consumer products and exploitation of workers. There were actions taken to fix these problems, like the FDA and child labor laws,

AFTER the Civil War, the United States had become an industrialized country. Industrialization brought benefits to the nation, but it also caused serious problems. Two problems that resulted from industrialization was slums, and unsanitary work conditions.

By the late 1800's, the United States had become a very industrialized nation. Many people flocked to the cities for jobs. Also, many immigrants came to America, looking for work. These immigrants settled in city areas. However, this would soon lead to the development of slums. Slums were disease ridden and full of crime. Many families lived in one room tenements. These tenement apartment's could house a five person family in one room. These conditions appalled many people. One person who was appalled, was a muckraker named Jacob Riis was disgusted by the unsanitary slums and published a book called "How the other Half Lives." This book shocked many Americans, including the government. This lead into a further investigation of cleaning up the slums.

Another problem facing industrialization was unsanitary work conditions. In Chicago's meat packing district, workers slaved in a filth infested work environment. These unsanitary conditions led to unsafe consumer goods.

Rats infested these meat packing plants and there were stories of rats (and workers fingers) falling into meat grinding machines. The reason why industrialization caused such unsanitary working conditions was because owners of these plants did not care. They wanted their products to be chipped out at a fast rate. They did not care, if it was a safe product or not. One person who was disgusted by these conditions, was an author named Upton Sinclair. He wrote a book called "The Jungle, which revealed the horrors of these working conditions. The book shocked the nation. As Sinclair said "I was aiming for the nations heart, and instead hit it in the stomach." President Theodore Roosevelt was even appalled, at what he read. He decided that laws should be passed, in order to fix these unsanitary conditions. He passed the meat inspection act and the pure food and drug act. These act's ensured that the American people, would get a good product. It also cleaned up the work place and improved working conditions for workers. Sinclair's book seemed to be very effective in fixing this problem.

After the Civil War, the United States became industrialized. This caused problems for the nation. Two problem were slums and unsanitary work conditions. These problems were cured by concerned citizens.

The Civil War was a defining divider between America as an agricultural power and America as an industrial giant. The Reconstruction era and the Progressive era saw the development of industry across the country. The economic benefits of industry far outweighed those of agriculture. However as industries grew exponentially, problems began to arise such as exploitation of laborers and destruction of the environment. These problems eventually gained the attention of the public which demanded regulations to be put into place.

After the civil war, industries grew all over. They were headed by individuals who sought to limit expenses and maximize profits. Because of the readily available labor due to mass immigration, industrial giants were able to force their workers to work in unsafe conditions for minute wages. Since there were no regulations in place that prevented this exploitation, industrial bosses prospered while their workers suffered. Eventually the public grew aware of this problem and began creating labor unions. These unions, such as the AFL used strikes to fight for better wages and better working conditions. Eventually during the New Deal, the Roosevelt administration responded to their pleas and established a

minimum wage along with an 8 hour work day. Industrial bosses could no longer exploit their workers without repercussions.

As industry expanded after the civil war, so did the exploitation of vast forests and animals habitats which had powerful and damaging effects on the surrounding climate and ecosystems. As this problem grew more severe, the environmentalist movement began to take root. President Theodore Roosevelt reacted to this destruction of the environment by establishing the National Park System to protect wildlife. Under this system, specific areas of land would be prevented from being built upon. Roosevelt's National Park System is still around today. It was an important step in limiting the destruction of the environment by safeguarding land from industrial development.

While industry certainly was beneficially to the economy, it had social and environmental implications that plagued our country. The public along with the government were able to face these problems and establish legislative that lessened their harmful effects. Without these measures, our country would not be what it is today.

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – E

The Civil War resulted in an increase in industrialization for the United States. Beginning in 1861, the nation, particularly the north, began an industrialization boom that was immensely beneficial to the American economy. At the same time, industrialization created ^{serious} ~~large~~ problems for Americans, including ~~the~~ overcrowding of cities and the establishment of trusts. Americans sought to resolve these problems through group as well as government intervention as industrialization continued to spread throughout the nation.

Overcrowding of cities was a common and serious problem that occurred as a result of industrialization. As factories and job opportunities opened up in cities, American farmers moved from the rural areas to urban cities, while immigrants flocked to cities in search of jobs, food, and a better life. This migration to cities, otherwise known as urbanization, led to an immense overpopulation ^{of} ~~the~~ cities. Newcomers were usually crammed into tenement buildings by the thousands, with up to thirty families residing in the same windowless room. These tenement buildings had little hygiene, and deadly diseases such as cholera and typhoid spread quickly among immigrants. The government eventually became aware of this serious health issue and decreed that a certain number of people must move into the suburbs to decrease the amount of city inhabitants. In another attempt to prevent overcrowding in cities, the government passed several laws which restricted the amount of immigrants that could come to America. Though many deemed these laws unjust, it was the only way the

government could stop the wildfire spread of people into cities. In the end, ~~this proved successful~~ ^{these government methods} proved successful and although industrialization was still occurring rapidly, the flow of people into cities somewhat decreased by the early 20th century.

Another issue that sprouted from the increase in industrialization was unsafe working conditions ~~a~~ for laborers. Due to the large amount of factories that were being built during industrialization, factory owners employed laborers of any age, size, and gender and did not take time to ensure that their workers were working in safe conditions. Children as young as five years old were toiling in factories twelve hours a day with few and brief rest periods as well as miserably low wages. Also, the lack of supervision in factories led to many machine accidents and injured workers, who were then either fired or ordered to return working with an injury. Many workers became outraged of the treatment they received in factories so they went on strikes. However, few strikes were successful; the police usually defeated the strikes and in most cases, ~~factory~~ ^{factory} owners simply hired other people who needed work. Since there were always those who needed a job, factory owners did not suffer as a result of strikers, and strikes thus were ineffective. Eventually, the government became aware of this dangerous situation and passed several laws to try and ~~a~~ solve the problem. For instance, the government passed a number of child labor laws, which dictated that only children of a certain age or older could work in factories, and only for a certain amount of hours. Also, laws

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – E

were enacted to decrease the work day to eight hours, and even more laws were passed to increase the wages of laborers. Finally, the government issued laws which sent health inspectors to factories to check on workers. This problem was indeed solved.

Though the industrial boom benefited American economy, it also caused serious problems such as overcrowding and unsafe working conditions. Fortunately, these problems were resolved over time through government and group intervention.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3**The response:**

- Develops some aspects of the task with some depth by discussing the production of unsafe consumer goods, but the discussion of an increase in anti-immigrant attitudes inaccurately applies attempts to a pre-Civil War group
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: careless production in food industries grew from the idea that everything produced in a factory should be fast and quick; Sinclair was able to inform the public about the unhealthy meat they were buying; the public called for inspection and reform immediately, and Theodore Roosevelt was right there supporting it; *increase in anti-immigrant attitudes*: immigrants were willing to work for a lower wage so employers looked to hire immigrants over natives; immigrants crowded into poor neighborhoods and were blamed for crime and slum conditions)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: *The Jungle*; muckraker; meatpacking industry; gruesome detail; Pure Food and Drugs Act; Meat Inspection Act; quantity not quality; *increase in anti-immigrant attitudes*: job competition; nativism); includes inaccuracies (*increase in anti-immigrant attitudes*: Know-Nothing party did everything in their power to prevent immigrants coming in; Know-Nothing Party terrorized immigrants from taking jobs)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that notes rapid growth did not come without consequences and a conclusion that states that the problems of industrialization shaped the Progressive Era

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The description of the meatpacking industry shows knowledge of the topic. However, the response incorrectly uses the Know-Nothing Party and its actions as an attempt to deal with post-Civil War nativism.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the production of unsafe consumer goods in more depth than the exploitation of workers
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: instead of people going to local markets to buy food made and produced by that market, food, especially meat, was produced in factories in large quantities and sent all over the country to stores; the Meat Inspection Act was passed and the Food and Drug Administration was created to address these conditions; it is impossible to guarantee the safety of all food and drugs, but it is better than before the FDA was created; *exploitation of workers*: profit was all employers and companies sought; during the New Deal, rules and regulations about children not being able to work until a certain age were passed; as a result, more children go to school which allows our nation to advance more in technology and prevents employers from exploiting young children)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*production of unsafe consumer goods*: meatpacking industry; Chicago; problems with sanitary and working conditions; Upton Sinclair; muckraker; *The Jungle*; Department of Agriculture; foods are tested; labels; recall; e-coli; salmonella; *exploitation of workers*: factories; low wages; coal mines; harsh injuries; lung damage; 16 to be hired; restrictions on hours; teenagers)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The discussion of food production is well developed; however, the discussion of the exploitation of workers lacks the same level of depth. Generalized conclusions without supporting details weaken this response.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth by discussing the overcrowding of cities and unsanitary work conditions
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*overcrowding of cities*: many people flocked to the cities for jobs; slums were disease-ridden and full of crime; *How the Other Half Lives* shocked many Americans, including the government; *unsanitary work conditions*: workers slaved in filth-infested work environments; the reason industrialization caused such unsanitary working conditions was because owners of these plants did not care; as Sinclair said, “I was aiming for the nation’s heart, and instead hit it in the stomach”; President Theodore Roosevelt decided that laws should be passed to fix these conditions; Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drugs Act cleaned up the workplace and improved working conditions)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*overcrowding of cities*: immigrants; tenements; muckraker; Jacob Riis; *unsanitary work conditions*: Chicago’s meatpacking district; rats infested plants; worker’s fingers; meat grinding machines; *The Jungle*; shocked the nation)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response does a good job of describing two problems of industrialization and the efforts of prominent muckrakers to solve them. However, it minimally considers the effectiveness of Sinclair’s efforts and only mentions Riis’s efforts, omitting any discussion of his success.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing the exploitation of workers and the destruction of the natural environment
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*exploitation of workers*: forced workers to work in unsafe conditions for minute wages; since there were no regulations in place that prevented this exploitation, industrial bosses prospered while their workers suffered; American Federation of Labor used strikes to fight for better wages and better working conditions; during the New Deal, the Roosevelt administration responded to their pleas and established a minimum wage along with an eight-hour work day; *destruction of the natural environment*: as industry expanded after the Civil War, so did the exploitation of vast forests and animal habitats; President Theodore Roosevelt reacted to this destruction to the natural environment by establishing the National Park Service; it was an important step in limiting the destruction of the environment by safeguarding land from industrial development)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*exploitation of workers*: limit expenses; maximize profits; readily available labor due to mass immigration; *destruction of the natural environment*: ecosystems; protect wildlife)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that identifies the time periods to be discussed and a conclusion that praises legislative responses to industrial problems

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response develops the problem of exploitation of workers using accurate historical details. However, the discussion of the destruction of the natural environment is weak and repetitive.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops most aspects of the task by discussing the overcrowding of cities and the exploitation of workers
- Is primarily descriptive (*overcrowding of cities*: as factories and job opportunities opened up in cities, American farmers moved from the rural areas to urban cities; immigrants flocked to cities in search of jobs, food, and a better life; *exploitation of workers*: factory workers employed laborers of any age, size, and gender and did not take time to insure that their workers were working in safe conditions; many workers became outraged of the treatment they received in factories so they went on strikes; few strikes were successful; the police usually defeated the strikes; factory owners simply hired other people who needed work; government passed child labor laws); includes faulty and weak analysis (*overcrowding of cities*: government passed laws restricting the number of immigrants that could come to America)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*overcrowding of cities*: urbanization; overpopulation; tenement buildings; cholera; typhoid; *exploitation of workers*: children worked 12 hours a day; brief rest periods; low wages; machine accidents; injured workers); includes inaccuracies (*overcrowding of cities*: up to 30 families residing in the same windowless room; the government decreed that a certain number of people must move into the suburbs to decrease the number of city inhabitants; the flow of people into cities somewhat decreased by the early 20th century)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that recognizes the role of the Civil War in promoting industrialization and a conclusion that restates the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response includes descriptions of two problems associated with industrialization, but the discussion of attempts to resolve overcrowding in cities reveals a significant lack of understanding. The discussion of attempts to resolve the exploitation of workers shows better understanding but lacks specific details.

United States History and Government Specifications August 2012

Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Reform Movements (Industrialization); Economic Systems; Immigration and Migration; Environment	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Government; Constitutional Principles; Citizenship; Foreign Policy; Presidential Decisions and Actions	Standards 1, 2, 3, and 5: United States and New York History; World History; Geography; 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 August 2012 Regents Examination in United States History and Government* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/apda/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the United States History and Government examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

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

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