AP® United States History
2006 Scoring Guidelines
Question 1—Document-Based Question

Discuss the changing ideals of American womanhood between the American Revolution (1770’s) and the outbreak of the Civil War. What factors fostered the emergence of “republican motherhood” and the “cult of domesticity”? Assess the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women during this period. In your answer be sure to consider issues of race and class. Use the documents and your knowledge of the time period in constructing your response.

The 8–9 Essay
- Contains a well-developed thesis that examines the changing ideals of American womanhood between the American Revolution (1770’s) and the Civil War and assesses the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women.
- Supports the thesis with an effective analysis of these ideals (republican motherhood, cult of domesticity), the reasons for their emergence, and the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women, considering issues of race and class. May be stronger on some aspects than others.
- Effectively uses a substantial number of documents.
- Supports thesis with substantial and relevant outside information.
- May contain minor errors.
- Is clearly organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay
- Contains a thesis that addresses the changing ideals of American womanhood between the American Revolution and the Civil War and addresses the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women.
- Has limited or implicit analysis of these ideals, the reasons for their emergence, and the extent to which they influenced the lives of women. Some aspects may be imbalanced or omitted.
- Effectively uses some documents.
- Supports thesis with some relevant outside information.
- May have errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Shows acceptable organization and writing; language errors do not interfere with the comprehension of the essay.

The 2–4 Essay
- Contains a limited or undeveloped thesis.
- Lacks analysis; deals with the question in a general, simplistic, incomplete, or superficial manner.
- Merely paraphrases, quotes, or briefly cites documents.
- Contains little outside information, or information that is inaccurate or irrelevant.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The 0–1 Essay
- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Exhibits inadequate or incorrect understanding of the question.
- Has little or no understanding of the documents or ignores them completely.
- Contains no outside information.
Question 1—Document-Based Question (continued)

- May contain substantial factual errors.
- Is poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The — Essay
- Is blank or completely off task.
Question 1 Document Information and Inferences

Document A: Letter written by a Philadelphia woman, 1776

Document Information:
- The letter writer restrained spending.
- She relied on homemade products.
- She had a commitment to public good and freedom.

Document Inferences:
- Women boycotted English goods.
- Women supported nonimportation and nonconsumption agreements.
- Women participated in the American Revolution by manufacturing many of their own items.
- Women were committed to the cause of freedom.
- Boycotts may have been prevalent among affluent women.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Deborah Sampson  Abigail Adams
“Remember the ladies…”  Molly Pitcher
Votes for women in some states (briefly)  Camp followers
Daughters of Liberty  Home manufacturing

Document B: Benjamin Rush, Thoughts Upon Female Education, 1787

Document Information:
- Every citizen has a stake in liberty.
- Women should be educated so they can instruct “their sons in the principles of liberty and government.”

Document Inferences:
- The American Revolution led to expanded support for women’s educational opportunities.
- The idea of republican motherhood began to emerge after the Revolution.
- Women shared a responsibility in educating citizens.
- Women served a limited but expanding political function.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

The academy movement  Mary Lyon/Mount Holyoke
Oberlin College  Emma Willard Troy/Female Seminary
Mary Wollstonecraft  Catharine Beecher/Hartford Female Seminary
Philadelphia Young Ladies Academy  Prudence Crandall
Question 1: Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document C: Occupations of Women Wage Earners in Massachusetts, 1837

Document Information:
- The leading occupations for women wage earners in Massachusetts were making hats, textiles, boots, and shoes.
- Women also worked in domestic service, teaching, and garment making.

Document Inferences:
- Women were part of the paid work force.
- Limited occupations were available for women.
- Women’s occupations reflected traditional women’s roles.

Potential outside information triggered by document:
- Lowell (mill) girls
- Cult of true womanhood
- Lowell/Waltham factory system
- Separate spheres

Document D: Letter written by a factory worker, 1839

Document Information:
- She initially thought she would not advise others to do it.
- She has come to have positive feelings toward factory work.
- Women comprise a portion of the industrial work force.
- She boarded with a family.
- Some women changed occupations to become factory workers.

Document Inferences:
- Some women viewed factory work as beneath their dignity.
- Some women viewed factory work as temporary.
- Previous occupations reflected traditional women’s roles.
- Women recruited other women to work in factories.

Potential outside information triggered by document:
- Lowell girls
- Lowell/Waltham factory system
- Cult of true womanhood
- Worker-run newspapers (*Lowell Offering*)
- Separate spheres
- Putting-out system
- “Turning out” (early strikes, 1830’s)
- Immigrant women
Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document E: Margaret Fuller, *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*, 1845

Document Information:
- The author calls for equal opportunities with men.
- The author calls for increased freedom for women to promote personal growth.
- The education of women should go beyond making them better companions and mothers.
- A woman needs the freedom to develop fully.

Document Inferences:
- The notion of separate spheres constrained the potential of women.
- Some women challenged the notions of separate spheres and the cult of domesticity.
- Education of women should develop their full potential.
- Some women challenged traditional roles, which they saw as constraining.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Dial</th>
<th>Transcendentalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate spheres</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucretia Mott</td>
<td>Harriet Beecher Stowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female seminaries</td>
<td>Seneca Falls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Document Information:
- Society tells women that free institutions depend on women forming and molding men and children into virtuous, intelligent beings.
- The expectation of society is that these same women will engage in long hours of factory work.

Document Inferences:
- Society’s expectations of motherhood were hypocritical for wage-earning women.
- Industry exploited women.
- Some women were frustrated by the gap between the ideals of womanhood and reality.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lowell girls</th>
<th>Lowell/Waltham factory system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cult of true womanhood</td>
<td>Immigrant women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate spheres</td>
<td>Putting-out system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Turning out” (early strikes, 1830's)</td>
<td>Worker-run newspapers (<em>Lowell Offering</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)


Document Information:
- Women are the guardians of men’s humanity.
- Women are inferior to men in passion, intellect, and strength, a status that does not belittle women.
- Natural inequality is the basis of women’s blessing to men.

Document Inferences:
- Despite their intellectual inferiority, women played an exalted role as moral guardians.
- The ideal of American womanhood was subordination.
- Women’s roles were to protect and nurture men.
- There was opposition to the “woman’s movement” for equality.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

- understands cult of domesticity
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
- Lucretia Mott
- Susan B. Anthony
- Women’s suffrage proposed


Document Information:
- Owners thought of slaves as property.
- Jacobs’ owner abused her.
- The law did not protect slaves.
- Slave owners’ wives did not protect slave women.
- Slave owners’ wives felt jealousy and rage toward slave women.

Document Inferences:
- The ideals of American womanhood were not extended to slaves.
- Slave women were sexually abused and felt helpless to prevent it.
- Slave owners’ wives had to endure the infidelity of their husbands.
- There was a major gap between the ideals of womanhood and the reality of a slave woman’s life.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

- Abolitionist movement
- American Anti-Slavery Society
- Sojourner Truth
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- London Anti-Slavery Conference
- Harriet Beecher Stowe/Uncle Tom’s Cabin
- William Lloyd Garrison’s acceptance of women in the abolition movement

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document I: Letters written by a frontier woman in Iowa to relatives, 1861

Document Information:
- Hired hands sometimes helped farmers.
- Women worked in the fields.
- She believed her work was as acceptable as a man’s.

Document Inferences:
- Women worked in the fields due to necessity and a shortage of labor.
- Necessity sometimes forced frontier women outside their traditional roles.
- Women sometimes did the same type of work as men on the frontier.
- Women on the frontier aspired to the cult of domesticity.
- There was a gap between the ideals of womanhood and life on the frontier.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

- Separate spheres
- Greater equality for women in the West
- Narcissa Whitman
- Wyoming vote (1869)
- Westward migration


Document Information:
- Depicts sale of only part of a slave family.

Document Inferences:
- Slave families were often separated.
- Slave families did not have stability.
- There was a gap between the ideals of American womanhood and the experiences of slave women.
- The cult of domesticity did not apply to slave women.
- The slave system was brutal.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

- Harriet Tubman
- Underground Railroad
- Sojourner Truth
- “Ar’n’t I a woman . . . ”
- Grimké sisters
- Lucretia Mott
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Slave auctions
- Harriet Beecher Stowe/Uncle Tom’s Cabin
- Lydia Maria Child
Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Potential Outside Information List: (alphabetical order):

“Ar’n’t I a woman …”
“Remember the ladies …”
“Turning out” (1830’s early strikes)
Abolitionist movement
Academy movement
Adams, Abigail
American Anti-Slavery Society
Anthony, Susan B.
Beecher, Catharine/Hartford Female Seminary
Bloomer, Amelia
Camp followers
Chandler, Elizabeth
Child, Lydia Maria
Cold Water Army
Crandall, Prudence
Cult of true womanhood
Daughters of Liberty
Declaration of Sentiments
Dix, Dorothea
Douglass, Frederick
Female missionary societies
Female Moral Reform Society
Garrison, William Lloyd
Godey’s Lady’s Book
Greater equality on the frontier
Grimké sisters
Home manufacturing
Immigrant women
Lee, Mother Ann
London Anti-Slavery Conference
Lowell girls
Lowell/Waltham factory system
Lyon, Mary/Mount Holyoke
Martha Washington societies
Mormons
Mott, Lucretia
Mount Holyoke

Oberlin College
Oneida
Phelps, Elizabeth
Philadelphia Young Ladies Academy
Pitcher, Molly
Polygamy
Putting-out system
Sampson, Deborah
Second Great Awakening
Sedgewick, Catherine
Seneca Falls Convention
Separate spheres
Shakers
Slave auctions
Sojourner Truth
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady
Stone, Lucy
Stowe, Harriet Beecher/ Uncle Tom’s Cabin
Temperance movement
The Dial
Transcendentalism
Troy Female Seminary/Emma Willard
Tubman, Harriet
Underground Railroad
Votes for women in some states (briefly after American Revolution)
Warner, Susan
Whitman, Narcissa
Willard, Emma
Wollstonecraft, Mary
Women writers (Sedgwick, Phelps, Warner)
Women’s suffrage proposed
Worker-run newspapers (Factory Girl, Lowell Offering)
Wyoming vote (1869)

Note: Demonstrated understanding of republican motherhood and/or cult of domesticity is outside information.
Question 2

Analyze the differences between the Spanish settlements in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following:
- Politics
- Religion
- Economic development

The 8–9 Essay
- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that recognizes the differences between TWO aspects of Spanish and English settlements in the 1600’s.
- Develops the thesis with considerable, relevant supporting historical information.
- Treatment of the Spanish and English settlements may be somewhat uneven.
- Provides effective analysis of the differences between the two settlements.
- May contain minor errors.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay
- Contains a thesis that may be partially developed in addressing TWO differences in Spanish and English settlements in the 1600’s.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant historical information.
- Demonstrates some analysis of the differences.
- Discusses TWO differences, but one may be more developed than another.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay
- Contains a confused or unfocused thesis or simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides a few relevant facts or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May include broad generalizations or significant imbalance in factual support for the differences.
- Demonstrates little or no analysis about the differences.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The 0–1 Essay
- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial errors.

The — Essay
- Is blank or completely off task.
Spain/Southwest

Politics
Indians (Hopi/Pueblo)
Spanish governors (King of Spain)
Centralized control from Spain
Elite governor (nobles) responsible to king
Hierarchical political structure
Royal appointees, mestizos, Indians
Presidios
Viceroy
Juan Onate

Religion
Missions
Catholic faith
Conversion of the Indians (Franciscans)
Pueblo Revolt (1680)—Pope
Suppression of native religion
Church’s central role in settlement

Economic Development
Mercantilism
*Encomiendas, haciendas*
Use of Indians as forced labor
Livestock raising
Cash or staple crops
“Black Legend”

England/New England

Politics
Indians (Pequot, King Philip’s Wars)
Mayflower Compact
Town meetings, General Court
British king (Stuart monarchy)
Dominion of New England
"City on a hill"
Plymouth colony
Governor responsible to colony
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

Religion
Puritans, Pilgrims, Separatists
Rhode Island, Roger Williams
Religious toleration
Anne Hutchinson
Religious freedom (escape persecution)
Salem witchcraft trials
John Winthrop
*The Model of Christian Charity*
*The Scarlet Letter*
*The Crucible*
“Praying towns,” John Eliot
Half-way Covenant, Old Deluder Law

**Economic Development**
Mercantilism (Navigation Acts)
Lumber, fishing, shipbuilding
Rocky soil
Indentured servants, limited slavery
Triangular trade
“Salutary neglect” (1689–1754)
Family farms, joint stock companies
Question 3

Explain why and how the role of the federal government changed as a result of the Civil War with respect to TWO of the following during the period 1861–1877:
- Race relations
- Economic development
- Westward expansion

The 8–9 Essay
- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that explains why and how the Civil War changed the role of the federal government in TWO aspects of society from 1861–1877.
- Develops the thesis with considerable specific and relevant historical information.
- Covers both the why and how; coverage may be somewhat uneven.
- Provides effective analysis of TWO topics.
- May contain minor errors.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay
- Contains a thesis that partially explains why and how the Civil War changed the role of the federal government in TWO aspects of society from 1861–1877.
- Supports the thesis with some specific and relevant historical information.
- Covers both the why and how; coverage may be significantly uneven.
- Provides some analysis of TWO topics; treatment may be unbalanced.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay
- Contains a confused or unfocused thesis or simply paraphrases the question without explaining why and how.
- Provides minimal relevant information or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- Covers only the why or how or makes general statements for both.
- Describes only ONE topic or addresses TWO topics in a general way.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The 0–1 Essay
- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial errors.

The — Essay
- Is blank or completely off task.
Race Relations

Why
Lincoln and the secession issue
Role of the border states
Lincoln’s changing view of war
Lincoln’s chance to implement a Republican agenda
Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction
Radical Republicanism in Congress (1867–1877)

How
Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
Lincoln’s 10 Percent Plan (1863)
Wade–Davis Bill (1864)
Black soldiers in the Union Army (1862)
Sherman’s March
Sherman’s /Special Field Order #15 (1865)
13th Amendment (1865)
Freedmen’s Bureau (1865) (Oliver O. Howard)
Radical Republicans dominate Congress
Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner
Black Codes (1865–1866)
Civil Rights Act (1866)
14th Amendment (1868)
Andrew Johnson and impeachment
Reconstruction plans (beginning in 1863)
Ku Klux Klan 1866/groups of terror
Ex Parte Milligan (1866)
15th Amendment
The Enforcement Acts (1870–1871)
Ulysses Grant
Civil Rights Act (1875)
Redemption (1870’s)
Slaughterhouse Cases (1873)
U.S. v. Cruikshank (1876)
U.S. v. Reese (1876)
Election of 1876 (Hayes vs. Tilden)
Compromise of 1877
Economic Development

Why
Federal government’s consolidation of power
Consequences of laissez-faire capitalism
Fulfillment of Republican agenda—economic
Railroad unifying America

How
Monetary issues: “Greenbacks,” income tax, etc.
Increase in iron and steel production—Birmingham, Alabama
Southern Homestead Act (1866)
 Morrill Tariff Act (1861, 1862, 1864)
 National Banking Act (1863–1864)
 Pacific Railway Act (1862, 1864)
 Homestead Act (1862)
 First Transcontinental Railroad (1869)
 Union Pacific Railroad
 Central Pacific Railroad
 Public land to the railroads—100 million acres of public lands and $64 million in loans and tax incentives
 Coinage Act (1873)/“Crime of ’73”
 Use of federal troops to break up Great Railroad Strike (1877)
 Compromise of 1877—aid to the South

Westward Expansion

Why
Transcontinental Railroad
Various economic impulses creating unified national markets
Dealings with Native Americans

How:
Homestead Act (1862)
Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)
Congress charters railroads
Pacific Railway Act (1862, 1864)
First Transcontinental Railroad (1869)
Union Pacific Railroad
Central Pacific Railroad
New states in the union—Kansas, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado
Alaska—“Seward’s Folly” (1867)
The Mining Frontier
Indian wars/treaties
Buffalo Soldiers
Question 4

Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920’s. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following:

- Regulation of business
- Labor
- Immigrants

**The 8–9 Essay**

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that evaluates whether or not Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920’s.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and specific relevant historical information.
- Provides effective analysis of Progressive reform before and during the 1920’s; treatment may be somewhat uneven.
- Provides effective analysis of TWO topics (regulation of business/labor/immigrants); treatment of topics may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

**The 5–7 Essay**

- Contains a thesis that partially evaluates whether or not Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920’s.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant and specific historical information.
- Provides some analysis of Progressive reform before and during the 1920’s; treatment may be substantially uneven.
- Provides some analysis of TWO topics (regulation of business/labor/immigrants); treatment of topics may be substantially uneven.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

**The 2–4 Essay**

- Contains a confused or unfocused thesis or may simply restate the question.
- Provides minimal relevant information or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- Offers minimal consideration of Progressive reform before and during the 1920’s or consideration of Progressive reform only before the 1920’s.
- Addresses only ONE topic (regulation of business/labor/immigrants) or describes TWO topics in a general way.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.
Question 4 (continued)

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or paraphrases the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial errors.
- Is poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The — Essay

- Is blank or completely off task.
REGULATION OF BUSINESS

Progressive Reform

- Middle class reformers and intellectuals (Steffens, Tarbell, Sinclair, muckrakers, social gospel).
- State governments (e.g., Wisconsin, LaFollette) regulate business practices.
- Anti-trust activities
  - Use of Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
  - Teddy Roosevelt: “Square Deal”; reputation for trust busting (Northern Securities/Standard Oil); wanted regulation by government rather than dissolution; “gentlemen’s agreements”; “good” vs. “bad” trusts
  - Taft: anti-trust suits 1911 against U.S. Steel, Standard Oil
  - “Rule of reason” by Supreme Court (Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey v. United States, 1910)
- Department of Commerce and Labor (1903) created Bureau of Corporations; split into two departments in 1913.
- Elkins Act (1903) made rebates illegal on both railroads and shippers.
- Hepburn Act (1906) strengthened Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC); allowed ICC to set maximum railroad rates and inspect finances.
- Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) established Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- Meat Inspection Act (1906) established Department of Agriculture to inspect and label meat.
- Payne–Aldrich Tariff (1909) reduced tariff rates from 46 percent to 41 percent but exempted many items.
- Teddy Roosevelt’s “New Nationalism” (1912): use power of federal government to regulate industry.
- Woodrow Wilson’s “New Freedom” (1912): federal government should use its limited power to break up concentrated economic power and restore competition.
- Federal Reserve Act (1913): some public control over banking, although Wilson made conservative appointments to Federal Reserve Board.
- Underwood Tariff (1913) (27 percent rate).
- Federal Trade Commission Act (1914) established Federal Trade Commission (FTC); regulated unfair practices in interstate trade.
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) strengthened Sherman Anti-Trust Act; exempted labor unions from anti-trust prosecution.
- World War I more regulation of business; Wilson supported government–industry agreements; War Industries Board (1917); Railroad Administration (1917).
1920s

- World War I and Red Scare discouraged economic reform (accusations of socialism/communism).
- Economic boom and general prosperity inhibits calls for business regulation. (Coolidge: “The business of America is business. The man who builds a factory builds a temple. The man who works there worships there.”)
- Expansion of business/consumerism/mass production (e.g., Ford).
- Business managers get more respect due to wartime contributions (e.g., Hoover and World War I Food Administration).
- Trend toward business consolidation (mergers in steel, meat packing); trade associations, “regulated competition.”
- Republican presidential administrations (Harding, Coolidge, Hoover) tried to help business (“hands off” attitude toward regulation; ignored anti-trust laws).
- ICC and FTC became pro-business agencies.
- Corruption in Harding administration involving business: Teapot Dome (1921).
- Secretary of Treasury Andrew Mellon: reduced corporate taxes (excise-profits tax) and taxes on wealthy.
- Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover: voluntary cooperation among businesses; “business associationalism” through trade associations; product standardization.
- High tariff policies: Fordney–McCumber Tariff (1922) (38.5 percent rate); Hawley–Smoot Tariff (or Smoot–Hawley Tariff) (1930) (as high as 60 percent on some items; highest peacetime tariff in U.S. history).

LABOR

Progressive Reform

- State courts often issued injunctions against strikers.
- Settlement houses (Jane Addams/Hull House).
- Social welfare advocates; Florence Kelley (advocated for laws protecting women, children workers).
- State governments regulate hours, wages, workers’ compensation, conditions of work.
- *Muller v. Oregon* (1908) upholds Oregon 10-hour law for female laundry workers; Brandeis Brief.
- Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911); creation of New York State Factory Commission.
- Socialism; industrial unionism:
  - Eugene Debs: Socialist Party
  - William “Big Bill” Hayward/Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) “wobblies”
  - Mother Jones
  - Emma Goldman
- Teddy Roosevelt and anthracite coal strike (1902), compromise between miners and union.
- Department of Labor (1913) (Children’s Bureau 1912; Women’s Bureau 1912).
- Samuel Gompers/American Federation of Labor.
- Taft: Eight-hour day for all workers in firms with government contracts.
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) exempted labor unions from anti-trust laws; restricted used of injunctions in strikes.
Question 4 Information List (continued)

- LaFollette Seaman’s Act (1915) regulated working conditions for seamen.
- Adamson Act (1916): eight-hour work day for railway workers; time-and-a-half for overtime.
- Workmen’s Compensation Act (1916): insurance program for federal workers.
- World War I: National War Labor Board (1918); union membership increased; wages rose; improvement in working conditions; federal government went after IWW as critics of the war; strikes seen as unpatriotic.
- Labor strikes (1919) (Boston police).

1920s

- Red Scare and reaction against labor organization as un-American.
- Maldistribution of wealth: some workers have rising standard of living, others did not.
- “Welfare capitalism”: to stop independent trade unions; Henry Ford; safe factories, glee clubs, baseball teams, cafeterias, health and safety insurance, representation for blacks, women, and immigrants.
- Company unions.
- AFL conservative and tied to craft unionism.
- “Yellow-dog” contracts.
- Anti-union tactics by federal government (1922 federal troops broke railroad workers’ strike; Supreme court hostile to unions and strikers, often issuing injunctions against both).
- Union membership decreased from 5 million in 1920 to 3 million in 1929.
- Supreme Court ruled labor laws unconstitutional:
  - *Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Company* (1922) struck down federal law regulating child labor
  - *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital* (1923) struck down minimum wage law for women in Washington D.C.
  - Supreme Court weakened labor provisions of Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) in 1921 and 1927

IMMIGRANTS

**Progressive Reform**

- Settlement houses and immigrants (e.g., Hull House/Jane Addams): mix of English-language instruction, middle-class values, respect for European heritage, social gospel.
- Americanization of immigrants taken up by reformers.
- Some progressives wanted to limit immigration, arguing that immigrants could not be assimilated into U.S. society: immigrants decreased wages; racial and ethnic inferiority.
- AFL: conservative and anti-immigrant; supported immigration restriction.
- Immigration Restriction League (founded 1894; lobbied for restriction into the 1920’s).
- 1906 San Francisco tried to segregate Asian children in separate schools.
- 1907 Roosevelt’s Gentlemen’s Agreement with Japan: Japan agreed to limit emigration of Japanese laborers to U.S.; limited Japanese immigration to wives and children of men already in the United States; U.S. would stop discrimination against Japanese in U.S.
Question 4 Information List (continued)

- Attempts at immigration restriction by U.S. Congress:
  - 1897 literacy test passed Congress; Cleveland vetoed it
  - 1913 Taft vetoed immigration bill
  - 1915 Wilson vetoed immigration bill
- Immigration Act (1917) (Barred Zone Act): passed over Wilson’s veto; established a literacy test (in immigrant’s language or English) for immigrants and excluded immigrants from a newly established Asiatic Barred Zone (eastern Asia and Pacific Islands except the Philippines).
- World War I: “100 percent Americanism”; anti-German sentiment; Mexicans exempted from 1917 literacy test due to demand for labor, but often segregated by law and custom in California and Southwest.
- Push for prohibition (18th Amendment) is partly anti-immigrant.

1920s

- Nativism.
- Ku Klux Klan aimed partly at immigrants.
- Emergency Quota Act (1921): immigration reduced to approximately 350,000 from outside Western Hemisphere in any single year; quota system established; immigration from a single country limited to 3 percent of the number of persons of that country’s nationality living in the U.S. in 1910.
- National Origins Act (Johnson–Reed Act) (1924): reduced quota to 2 percent based on 1890 census (fewer southern and eastern Europeans in U.S.); banned immigration from east Asia (targeted Japan; Chinese immigration illegal since 1892; exempted Filipinos because U.S. controlled Philippines); National Origins plan took effect in 1929: set limit of 150,000 immigrants per year.
- “Cultural pluralists” opposed immigration restriction: intellectuals such as Horace Kallen, Randolph Bourne.
- American farmers urged immigration of Mexican farm workers into U.S.; solos and barrios.
- Immigrants often resisted “Americanization” through maintenance of their ethnic identities and communities.
While the United States appeared to be dominated by consensus and conformity in the 1950s, some Americans reacted against the status quo.

Analyze the critiques of United States society by TWO of the following:
- Youth
- Civil Rights Activists
- Intellectuals

The 8–9 Essay
- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis relating to consensus and conformity that analyzes critiques of the status quo in the 1950s by TWO of the three groups.
- Develops the thesis with substantial, relevant historical information concerning TWO of the three groups and their critique of the status quo in the 1950s.
- Provides effective analysis of the TWO groups and their critique of the status quo in the 1950s; treatment of the groups may be somewhat unbalanced.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay
- Contains a thesis, which may be partially developed, that addresses critiques of the status quo in the 1950s by TWO of the three groups.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant supporting information concerning TWO of the three groups and how they critiqued the status quo in the 1950s.
- Provides some analysis of TWO groups and their critique of the status quo in the 1950s; treatment may be unbalanced.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay
- Contains a weak or unfocused thesis or simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides few relevant facts or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- Provides simplistic analysis that may be generally descriptive or addresses only ONE group.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The 0–1 Essay
- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inadequate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial factual errors.
- Is poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The — Essay
- Is blank or completely off task.
Question 5 Information List

Youth

American Bandstand
Beats (Beatniks, Beat Generation)
Coffee houses
"Wild Ones"
Allen Ginsberg, *Howl* (1955)
Jack Kerouac, *On the Road* (1957)
J. D. Salinger, *Catcher in the Rye* (1951)
Rock and Roll
Alan Freed
Elvis Presley
Jerry Lee Lewis, Buddy Holly, Bill Haley

Rock music integrates world of youth
Little Richard
Chuck Berry
B.B. King
Chubby Checker
Perception that juvenile delinquency was on the rise
*Blackboard Jungle*
Marlon Brando, *The Wild One*
James Dean, *Rebel Without a Cause*
*Mad* magazine
Youth fashion

Civil Rights Activists

Legacy of World War II
Impact of the integration of the military and Truman’s Committee on Civil Rights
White Citizens’ Councils
Re-emergence of the Ku Klux Klan
Poll taxes
Prosperity not shared by most African Americans
*De Facto* versus *De Jure* segregation
*Brown II* “With all deliberate speed” (1955)
CORE
Martin Luther King
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), 1957
Civil Rights Voting Act of 1957
Eisenhower, Little Rock—Governor Faubus
Integration of youth music
Medgar Evers
Emmitt Till
James Baldwin
Emergence of Malcolm X at the end of the 1950s
Sports—Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, Joe Louis, Wilt Chamberlain, Bill Russell
Nation of Islam
Greensboro lunch counter (February 1960)
Women
Anti-McCarthy backlash

Intellectuals

Truman veto of the McCarran Act (1950)—passed over his veto
Anti-McCarthyism (Joseph Welch—the lawyer who did the televised smack down with McCarthy)
Edward R. Murrow
William F. Buckley, Jr.
Rosenberg execution backlash
Existentialism
C. Wright Mills
Alfred Kinsey
Question 5 Information List (continued)

J. D. Salinger, *Catcher in the Rye* (critique of introversion)
Allen Ginsberg, *Howl* (1955)
Arthur Miller, *Death of a Salesman* and *The Crucible*
Jack Kerouac, *On the Road* (1957)—search for authenticity
William Wythe, *Organization Man*
David Riesman, *The Lonely Crowd*
Joseph Heller, *Catch 22* (1953) (critique of war)
C. Wright Mills, *White Collar* and *The Power Elite*
Ayn Rand, *Atlas Shrugged*
Sloan Wilson, *Man in the Gray Flannel Suit* (conformity in the work place)
Bishop Sheen, *Life Is Worth Living* (power of the individual to control his/her own fate)
Jackson Pollock
Critics of “affluent society”
Impact of television (many felt excluded from perfect world TV, stereotypes sitcoms portrayed; also, spread news of social and political upheaval), impact of advertising on youth
Television: Ernie Kovacs
Filmmakers: Nicholas Ray, Elia Kazan, Charlie Chaplin, and Howard Hawks
*Mad* magazine
Music: Paul Robeson, protest folk music (mostly suppressed), but Woody Guthrie, Pete Seeger, and Malvina Reynolds best representations

**Consensus and Conformity in the 1950s**
The American Dream
“We Like Ike”
Conservatism
Prosperity
Anti-communism—Joseph McCarthy
Importance of conformity—housing (Levittown, suburbs), clothing (gray flannel suits, poodle skirts, shirt dresses, saddle shoes, etc.), hair styles, fads (Barbie Dolls, hula hoops)
Return to traditional gender roles after World War II
Children “seen but not heard”
The 1950s cult of domesticity
Role of television in reinforcing image of perfect, homogenized middle class (*Father Knows Best, Leave It to Beaver, Ozzie and Harriett, The Ed Sullivan Show, The Roy Rogers & Dale Evans Show*)
Wholesome Pat Boone

Note: May be extensive crossover between categories (e.g., Beatniks—youth Beats—intellectuals)