



AP[®] United States History 2003 Sample Student Responses Form B

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Officials and political heads decided on reform. They wanted the nation as a whole to participate in the reform in all aspects. The reform came slowly but surely.

On June 4, 1906 an article came out about a man and how they handled their meat. "Filthy wooden floors, tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box cars" exact statement from the article. Government officials in this country wanted to address the situation because it was affecting the nation. Presidents during this time such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were for the people of the nation they were governing. Roosevelt began to realize that the country should be run by the people and for the people. On February 22, 1912 he gave a speech where he believed there should be direct nominations for presidential primaries and election of US Senate by direct vote. He turned his eyes and mind to the people. In November of 1912 an article was produced about Wilson and his ways. It criticized how Wilson "seriously asserts that the ills of a modern society can be easily and quickly righted." Wilson was a fast acting president, he saw problems and solutions. He helped make our nation a better place.

As great accomplishments such as these were being made, problems began to occur that nobody had dreamed of. "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets" Mrs. Addams pointed out the fact that in school teachers prepare children mentally and physically to work in factories.

and these leaders were allowing children to be out of school to work eight hour days six to seven a week. Another problem that was being addressed was people bringing issues that could have been locally to higher courts. In the case of Hammer v. They wanted Congress to regulate commerce among States so they could stop the production of manufacture goods by children. The higher courts came to a decision that it would go against authority of congress it is a power that only local courts and auth have.

One great event that forever changed our country was the drafting of black men into the service WWI. It forced our country to be integrated accept others during our country's time of need.

The reform of our nation during 1900-16 made a large impact on society forever. More rights of the people, clean and sanitary meat presidents finding problems and getting solutions for youth education not labor and integrative society are just some of the ways the decisions have changed many people's lives for

~~THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IN~~
first Great War, and amidst the chaos of war emerged programs and distinct leaders that characterized the Progressive Era. From 1900 to 1920, reformers such as Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson led the country with that proved to be both successful and limited. Issues on question included hygiene in food, child labor, monopolies, civil rights.

The first president of the beginning of this ~~New~~ Theodore Roosevelt and his New Nationalist ideals contributed the successes of the period. A crisis in the squalid conditions of butchering houses and meat markets (Doc. B) was exposed by food reports and books such as Upton Sinclair's The Jungle, which Roosevelt felt inclined to respond to. He did so through acts such as the Pure Food and Drug Act which examined the safety of food products in an effort to make better the poor conditions. Roosevelt was also a firm supporter of trust-busting (Doc. C). The Clayton Antitrust Act was successfully established after his presidency (Doc. E). ~~However~~ the Act was a reaffirmation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, which had been ambiguous and loosely constructed. Though effective in relative terms, the Clayton Antitrust Act did not completely resolve the issue of large company power and trusts.

Equally, the issue of "trust busting" was as much of a success, with the Clayton Anti-trust Act. The years following

which led to the nation's worst depression in 1929, which
by problems such as maldistribution of resources and wealth
Progressive reformers had obviously not countered effectively.
Issue of child labor was also broached by both feminist
(Doc. C) and in a court case (Doc. G) the voices expr
conflicting opinions. Jane Addams speaking out her contem
the use of child labor and the court declaring an act issu
prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor as "U
Such conflicting views would make overcoming the issue difc
A final and major issue was that of civil rights, and ho
the rights of blacks and women. Despite the efforts of presi
Wilson to work for world peace in light of the war, he faild
recognize and bring about effective reforms to support domesti
at home. Document H reflects resentment in women towards
Wilson". Document E criticizes Wilson's idealistic views, ~~and~~
reform, and W.E.B DuBois also criticizes the federal governme
attention towards foreign affairs rather than problems at home (C
The country was telling its president that there was no use in
a champion of international peace if the same attitude was u
re-lected towards ~~the~~ ^{his own} "oppressed" people. Thus civil rights rema
at question and the struggle continued far into the years success
Progressive Era reformers.

Despite promises and attempts to reorganize society and
problems in general, the Progressive Era did not yield as much
as may have been envisioned by its leaders. Thean Roosevelt an

had successes in their own manner. The latter part of the period (1920-1929) reflected too much of an emphasis on foreign aid and reconstruction after the Great War to leave the nation satisfied at the reforms made to improve its own conditions.

The reforms of the Progressive Era sought to rectify the evils that had grown up in the new American society of the Industrial Revolution. Although many had avidly for change early, ^{most} ~~much~~ of their significant work occurred between 1900 and 1920 in legislation against ruthless economics and social issues, though not all groups

Political corruption had run rampant at all levels since the Civil War. Weak presidents and the superficiality of politics in the Gilded Age had allowed fraud and flourish. Political machines grew up in cities, controlled city bosses. Sometimes this system proved beneficial but bosses ensured badly needed civil services to the poor who kept them in power. Many, however, unscrupulous power for personal, such as Abe Ruef in ^{San Francisco} California.

Reformers ^{seeking} ~~sought~~ to stop the crime sometimes had to change the system. The most successful was city manager system which required a trained, non-political manager to carry out the city council law. The Wisconsin was the first state reform under John D. Follette who instituted commissions and corrupt practices laws. After Wisconsin many states followed suit. Teddy Roosevelt also sought government as he supported election of senators by direct vote which later became an amendment (17th). (Doc. D).

Some of Roosevelt's ~~are~~ most impressive and successful however, were directed at the uncontrolled capitalism that held the economy in ^{its} unyielding grip. Known as a trust-buster

as a big game hunter (Doc. A), Roosevelt became a co
against the huge monopolies of the US. He was not
however, only demising the most dangerous and compromisi
keep others under control. Roosevelt ingeniously avoided try
pass legislation through a stubborn, conservative congress
using law suits against monopolies. He gave the She
Anti-Trust Act teeth and Woodrow Wilson later install
Clayton • Anti-trust Act which further empore empower
Federal government against trusts. (Doc. E) In Hammer v. I
the court ruled that the Constitution exerted " a p
to a purely local matter." (Doc. G)

Roosevelt also helped unions and the environment
his administration. During a coal miners strike, he f
on public opinion well, until he was able to take
side of the miners instead of the traditional side of
managers. This became known as square dealing. Roosevelt also supported conserving natural re
leading to many environmental reforms.

Another leap taken by Roosevelt was the establishment
Food and Drug Administration: (FDA) After reading Upton Sine
novel, The Jungle, Roosevelt had ordered an investi
into the meat packing industry. The Neil-Reynolds Re
was so horrifying that the FDA was established t
cleaniness and inspections.

Social reform also made headway, Jane Addams,
Hull House, in Chicago, decried the apathy of the y:
She and others called for education that focused as

on hygiene and good citizenship as reading and
Some minimum hours ^{laws} were passed, however, the
for help in urban slums continues even today.

Women's rights ~~seemed to~~ take a huge step
1920, although it proved to be only the begin
a new struggle. The women's suffrage movement -
began in Seneca Falls finally triumphed in 1920 w
passing of the 19th Amendment. As black suffrage aft
Civil War had angered feminists, so did the ignor
women's suffrage during WWI when the US had
a foreign war for freedom. (Doc. H) Unfortunately
right to vote was not the monument many ^{women's rights'} leaders
it to be. Most women voters simply voted as their
did and job opportunity and wages were far from equ

Some groups were completely left out of the Progr
Era's reformer's ambitions. Blacks gained not rights and
continued to suffer under racism and hatred.

Du Bois denounced America for its shameful treatment
African American citizens. (Doc. I) Native Americans
also ignored by the progressive movement. They were se
most reformers as backwards people groups who were n
a stain to society than a culture to be appreciated.

Still, the Progressive Era achieved much in twen
that had been defeated ~~in~~ in the previous century.
and economics with dealt with forcefully ^{and frequently} by the Feder
Although minorities were unaided and women won only

victory, The progressive achievements of the 1960s must
be taken as light.