AP® United States History
2003 Sample Student Responses
Form B

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Officials and political leaders decided on reform. They viewed 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 how they handled their meat. "Filthy wooden floors, tables rarely washed, pus axed from room to room in rotten box cars."

A direct statement from the article. Government officials in this country needed 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. As they were governing, Roosevelt began to realize that the country was run by and for the people. On February 17, 1912 he declared that he believed there should be direct nominations for presidential primaries and election of US senators by direct vote.

He believed the eyes and mind of the people. In November an article was produced about Wilson and his ways. Wilson was criticized for his ways. Wilson "seriously asserts that the floundering of a modern society can be easily and quickly rightened." He 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, problems began to occur. That nobody had dreamed "The spirit of youth and the city streets." Mrs. Addar and the fact that in school teachers prepare children mentally and physically to work in factories.
Many leaders were allowing children to be cut out of school to work eight hour days six to seven a week. Another problem that was being added was people bringing issues that could have been locally to higher courts. In the case of Hammar v., they wanted Congress to regulate commerce among States so they could stop the production of manufactured goods by children. The higher courts came to a view that it would go against the authority of Congress, it is a power that only local courts and courts have.

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

The reform of our nation during 1900-1945 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 integrating society are just some of the ways the decisions have changed many people's lives.
The United States entered the twentieth century to first Great War, and amidst the chaos of war emerged programs and distinct leaders that characterized the Pr Era. From 1900 to 1920, reformers such as Theodore William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson led the country with that proved to be both successful and limited. Issues in 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 butchering houses and meat markets (Doc. B) was exposed in 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 two of food products in an effort to make better the poor (Doc. C). Roosevelt was also a firm supporter of trust-busting (Doc. D). The *Clayton Antitrust Act* was successfully established after his (Doc. E). The Act was a refinement of the previously ambiguous Sherman Anti-trust Act, which had been ambiguous and ineffective in reality, the *Clayton Antitrust Act* did not completely resolve the issue of large company re and trusts.

Equally, the issue of "trust-busting" was as much of a success, with the *Clayton Antitrust Act*. The years follo...
would lead to the nation's worst depression in 1929, wrought by problems such as redissolution of resources and wealth. Progressive reformers had obviously not countered effectively. The issue of child labor was also breached by both feminists (Doc. C) and in a court case (Doc. G) the voices expressing conflicting opinions. Jane Addams speaking out her concern the use of child labor and the court declaring an act issu prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor as "un Such conflicting views would make overcoming the issue difficult. A final and major issue was that of civil rights, and no the rights of blacks and women. Despite the efforts of Pres. Wilson to work for world peace in light of the war, he failed recognize and bring about effective reforms to support domestic at home. Document H reflects resentment in women towards Wilson. Document E criticizes Wilson's idealistic views. reform and W.E.B. DuBois also criticizes the federal government attention towards foreign affairs rather than problems at home. The country was telling its president that there was no use in a champion of international peace if the same attitude was reflected towards "offended" people. Thus, civil rights remain at question and the struggle continued far into the years successive the Progressive Era reformers.

Despite promises and attempts to recognize society and problems in general, the Progressive Era did not yield as much as many have been pleased by its leaders. Thaddeus Roosevelt ov
had successes in their own manner, the latter part of the pen,
1920-1925 reflected too much of an emphasis on foreign at
and reconstruction after the Great War to leave the Nation say
at the returns made to improve its own conflicts.
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 most ardently for change early, much of their significant work occurred between 1900 and 1920 in legislation against ruthless economics and social issues, though not all groups agreed.

Political corruption had run rampant at all levels since the Civil War. Weak presidents and the superficial nature of politics in the Gilded Age had allowed fraud and flourish. Political machines grew up in cities, controlled by city bosses. Sometimes this system proved beneficial because the bosses ensured badly needed civil services to the poor who kept them in power. Many, however, unsavory power for personal, such as Abe Ruef in San Francisco. Reformers sought to stop the crime sometimes had to change the system. The most successful was the city manager system which required a trained, non-political manager to carry out the city council laws. Theodore Roosevelt also sought government as he supported election of senators by direct vote which later became an amendment (Doc. D).

Some of Roosevelt's most impressive and successful efforts were directed at the uncontrolled capitalism that threatened the economy in unyielding grip, known as a trust-busting.
as a big game hunter (Doc. A), Roosevelt became a critic against the huge monopolies of the US. He was not however, only demeaning the most dangerous and compromising keep others under control. Roosevelt ingeniously avoided trying to pass legislation through a stubborn, conservative Congress using legal suits against monopolies. He gave the Sherman Anti-Trust Act teeth and Woodrow Wilson later installed the Clayton Anti-trust Act which further empowered the Federal government against trusts. In Hammer v. Dagenhart, the court ruled that the Constitution exerted "a power over a purely local matter." (Doc. E)

Roosevelt also helped unions and the environment. During a coal miners strike, he acted on public opinion well, until he was able to take side of the miners instead of the traditional side of the managers. Roosevelt also supported conserving natural resources leading to many environmental reforms.

Another leap taken by Roosevelt was the establishment of the Food and Drug Administration. After reading Upton Sinclair's novel, The Jungle, Roosevelt had ordered an investigation into the meat packing industry. The Death-Valleys of Reform was so horrifying that the FDA was established to ensure cleanliness and inspections.

Social reform also made headway. Jane Addams at Hull House, in Chicago, decried the apathy of the rich. She and others called for education that focused on...
on hygiene and good citizenship as reading and
Some minimum hours were passed, however, the
for help in urban slums continues even today.
Women’s rights seemed to take a huge step
1970, although it proved to be only the beginning
a new struggle. The women’s suffrage movement
began in Seneca Falls finally triumphed in 1970 with
the passing of the 19th Amendment. As black suffrage after
Civil War had angered feminists, so did the ignoring
women’s suffrage during WWI when the US had
a foreign war for freedom. (Doc. H) Unfortunately,
many leaders’ right to vote was not the monument it was
intended to be. Most women voters simply voted as their
advised and job opportunities and wages were far from equal.
Some groups were completely left out of the Progress
Era’s reformer’s ambitions. Blacks gained some rights and
continued to suffer under racism and hatred.
Du Bois denounced America for its shameful treatment
African American citizens. (Doc. J) Native Americans
also ignored by the progressive movement. They were
most reformers as backwards people groups who were
a stain to society than a culture to be appreciated.
Still, the Progressive Era achieved much in terms
that had been defeated in the previous century, and frequently
and economics with dealt with forcefully by the Federal
Although minorities were unaided and women were only
Visibly, the progressive amendments of the issues will be taken as light.