

## PART III: DOCUMENT-BASED ESSAY

### Part B

*Directions:* Using information from the documents provided, and your knowledge of United States history, write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion.

#### Historical Context:

After the Civil War, the United States became a much more industrialized society. Between 1865 and 1920, industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American society.

#### Task:

Using information from the documents and your knowledge of United States history, write an essay in which you:

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization to American society between 1865 and 1920. In your essay, include a discussion of how industrialization affected different groups in American society.

#### Guidelines:

##### Be sure to:

- Address all aspects of the *Task* by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least four documents
- Incorporate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporate relevant outside information throughout the essay
- Richly support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Write a well-developed essay that consistently demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduce the theme by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and conclude the essay with a summation of the theme

## Document-Based Essay Specific Rubric

**Title: Industrialization of American Society 1865-1920**

Advantages of Industrialization	Disadvantages of Industrialization	How industrialization affected different groups
increase in GNP (1) increased urbanization (1) decreased infant mortality rate (1) more high school graduates (1) more telephone usage (1) increase in steel production (1) industrial combinations have benefits to consumers, stockholders and laborers (6) big businessmen acquire wealth which can be used for philanthropy (7)	child labor (1) need for protection of wage-worker and conditions (2) poor living conditions in industrial society (3) poor working conditions in a sweatshop (4) implications that industrial combinations hurt "competitors" (6)	child labor (1,4) farmer (1) need for and goals of labor union (2) female labor (4) poor lifestyle of working people (3, 5) rich businessmen (5, 6, 7) lifestyle of the rich (5,7)

5

- Thoroughly discusses the following three tasks for the time period 1865-1920
  - (1) at least two advantages of industrialization (see above chart)
  - (2) at least two disadvantages of industrialization (see above chart)
  - (3) how two or more specific groups were affected by industrialization (see above chart)
    - examples of how groups were affected:
      - working people/labor
        - low pay, unsafe working conditions
        - need for labor unions to protect them
        - need for laws prohibiting unsafe working conditions
      - child labor
        - lack of education
        - mistreatment
        - unsafe working conditions

Note: The discussion of how industrialization affected different groups in American society can extend beyond the time period 1865-1920 as long as the examples used have their origins within this time period.

- Discussion includes accurate interpretation of at least *four* of the documents (see above chart)
- Incorporates information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information
  - possible examples:
    - names of specific labor unions, such as the American Federation of labor (AFL)
    - names of relevant Supreme Court cases such as *Northern Securities Co. v. U.S.*, and *Lochner v. NY*
    - effects of new machinery/technology
    - building skyscrapers, bridges, battleships
    - names of types of specific trusts and monopolies such as J.D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust and/or horizontal and vertical combinations
- Richly supports the theme with the use of many relevant facts, specific examples and details
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization.

5 [continued]

- The plan of organization will generally take one of two approaches:
  - (1) The student will discuss advantages, then disadvantages, of industrialization and then the impact upon two groups, or
  - (2) The student will discuss advantages and disadvantages of industrialization upon one group and then discuss advantages and disadvantages of industrialization upon a second group
- Introduces the theme by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes with a summation of the theme

4

- Discusses all three tasks, although the discussion of one task may be less complete than the discussion for the other two tasks
- Discussion includes accurate information from at least *four* documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Uses relevant facts, specific examples and details, but discussion may be more descriptive than analytical
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes with a summation of the theme

3

- Addresses most aspects of the *Task* or addresses all aspects of the *Task* in a limited way. May discuss only two of the tasks; i.e., advantages of industrialization, disadvantages of industrialization, or how specific groups were affected by industrialization
- Uses or refers to some of the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates little or no relevant outside information
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization. Essay may not distinguish between advantages and disadvantages of industrialization or specific groups
- Introduces the theme by repeating the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes by simply repeating the theme

2

- Attempts to address some aspects of the *Task*, such as only discussing disadvantages of industrialization
- Makes limited use of the documents—discussion may only restate contents of documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few facts, examples and details; discussion may contain some inaccuracies
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus; could contain digression or extraneous information
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme

1

- Shows limited understanding of the *Task* with vague, unclear references to the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes little or no accurate or relevant facts, details, or examples
- Attempts to complete the *Task*, but demonstrates a major weakness in organization
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme

0

- Fails to address the *Task*, is illegible, or is a blank paper

Part B  
DOCUMENT-BASED ESSAY

Score Level 5

Following the Civil War, the United States took steps toward becoming a much more industrialized nation. The effects of industrialization in the United States between 1865 and 1920 were visible in many aspects of American society. Industrialization in the United States had both advantages and disadvantages in its effects on different groups in American life.

One aspect of American life improved by industrialization following the Civil War includes the production of steel. The dramatic increase in steel production between 1870 and 1910 can be attributed to new technologies developed in the steel making process, such as the Bessemer process. This trend can be seen in document 1, which is a chart of areas of American life affected by industrialization between 1870 and 1910. Also, known as the "tycoon" of the steel industry, Andrew Carnegie used much of his wealth gained through steel production to increase the living standards of those in need. This can be seen in document 7, a picture of Andrew Carnegie spelling the word library with blocks.

Another improvement in American society as a result of industrialization was the decreasing rate of unemployment. Large factories

were opportunities for the unemployed to find work and gain a living. Poor people had new opportunities to support their families. This led to an increase in the living standard for the average American.

However, in contrast to the overall increase in the living condition of average Americans, industrialization between 1865 and 1920 also brought about widening of the gap between the extremely rich and the extremely poor. Document 3, a statement by Jane Addams, displays the living conditions of the poor in an industrial society. She states that the poor inadequate, unsanitary homes not suitable for human beings. The public opinion toward rich people also changed with industrial development.

The extremely poor viewed the rich as cold, shabby, unfeeling individuals who care nothing about those not as well off as them. This is displayed in document 5, a picture of how the rich viewed the poor. In it, the document shows how the rich saw the poor as if they were animals.

Another decrease in American life as a result of industrialization was the horrible working conditions of industries a lack of labor <sup>due</sup> to the employment of children in factories as seen in document 1. as a result, organizations such as the American Federation of Labor developed to increase the working conditions of laborers. Document 2 displays how workers wanted increased wages and increased safety and sanitary measures. Also, the development of sweatshops occurred with industrialization. Displayed by document 4, the conditions of sweatshops were cramped, along with hours of endless work.

Industrialization changed American life between 1865 and 1920. American life was changed for better AND for worse. Nike repeats the cycle of American industry in third world countries by employing kids at 10 cents a month to sew together basketball sneakers worn by multi-millionaire basketball players.

---

## **Commentary Score Level 5**

- Thoroughly addresses the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization and the impact on the working man in contrast to the rich. It should be noted that the status of the rich is implied in contrast to the poor.
- Accurately uses documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.
- Incorporates relevant outside information:
  - Bessemer process, Andrew Carnegie as tycoon of steel industry, increase in living standards (implied by GNP data) American Federation of Labor, and Nike.
- Richly supports theme with relevant facts, specific examples, and details:
  - ties declining unemployment rates to increased living standards—“poor people now had jobs to support their families’
- Is a well-developed essay with an excellent plan of organization. Well-planned paragraphs and transition between paragraphs make clear what advantages and disadvantages of industrialization are being discussed. Excellent weaving of outside information with documents so that there is a good analysis of documents.
- Has a good introduction with a strong conclusion that gives a contemporary example of an abuse of industrialization.

### **Conclusion**

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a score of 5, even though the discussion of the impact on the rich is somewhat incomplete. Documents are used in conjunction with specific outside information to address all three tasks in a well-organized essay.

---

## Score Level 5

After the Civil war, the United States became a much more industrialized society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American society.

For example, the percentage of 17 years old who graduated from high school kept increasing between 1870-1910. This meant that the nation was going to have more educated people who would participate in government and held the jobs available. However the number of employed children under 15 years old was also increasing. This meant that these kids who were supposed to be getting an education, going to school were being exploited sometimes learning a lot less than any other employed group of workers. The poor living conditions of these kids might have been a reason for working so young.

As pictured in document 3 living conditions were not so good for the poor. Houses meant for one family were occupied by several families. The houses didn't have water supply, the streets were dirty and education rudimentary. Places like this were meant to be inhabited by the poor

working people. It is proved that the rich were getting richer and the poor even more poor. In Document 5 it is shown how the rich left the unwanted things to the poor. Industrialization meant that the people with money will invest to have more money and the people that worked would spend the little money they earn buying these products.

Industrialization meant exploitation of the working people. Women and children were paid less than men. In Document 4 the life in a sweatshop is described. Sweatshops meant misery and a lot of people living in one room and worked for 25 to 40 cents a day. The negative effects of industrialization reflects itself in society. The poor kept living in bad conditions while the rich (most of them) turn their back to them.

The violation of the working people rights led Samuel Gompers to encourage people to join the America's labor movement and to join unions. The unions were meant to demand higher pay, lower wages and better working conditions. Labor unions were meant to free the workers "from the tyrannies... which served to make his existence a slavery" (Document 2)

Industrial combinations helped in the process of industrialization. However I do not believe as Rockefeller did that they were so good for the people at least not for the poor and immigrants. If industries of the same type combined that means a bad thing for the consumer. The industry then becomes a monopoly and its leaders would charge the price they desire for the products. Rockefeller was in favor of industrial combinations because he was a businessman and of course was something good for his industry.

Industrialization had its bad effects but it also had good things. The technological advances made by the nation increased more things to make life easier especially for women to clean the house were available. The mass production of goods made them cheaper and thus easier to acquire. The standard of living of many people went up. Also rich people such as Carnegie used their money to improve society not only to become wealthy and live a good life.

In conclusion industrialization helped improve American life but also had its negative effects. The exploitation of workers led to the formation of strong labor union organization and living conditions for many were primitive without water supply etc. However industrialization helped the U.S. to become a world power with all its industries and new inventions.

Improvement in education occurred in many areas and the standard of living increased. Mass production made expensive products (cars) cheaper and more available to the ones that were not so rich. In my opinion industrialization was a good thing but could have been better if the workers' rights were upheld and more kids would have staying in school not working.

### Commentary Score Level 5

- Thoroughly addresses the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization and the impact upon the working class.
- Explicitly incorporates information from all documents into the essay.
- Includes at least three significant pieces of outside information into the essay (increased education would lead to more educated people participating in government, exploitation of children, impact of technology).
- Richly supports the theme with the use of many relevant facts, specific examples, and details.
- Well-developed essay with a logical plan of organization.
- Introduction basically restates the historical context (a descriptor of a 3). Strong conclusion discusses the impact on U.S. industrialization after 1920.

#### Conclusion

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a score of 5. The use of document 6 to challenge Rockefeller's testimony shows good understanding of the topic. Good use of outside information and several analytical statements make this a strong essay despite the weak introduction.

## Score Level 4

After the Civil War the United States became a much more industrialized society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American society.

During the late 1800's early 1900's the United States became very industrialized. The economy grew quickly along with several industries, most notably the steel industry. Also the population evened out with approximately 50% urban / rural population. (Doc 1)

During this period the idea of forming labor unions was raised. Many people believed it would increase the workers wages, cut their hours down, and it would improve safety and sanitary conditions in the work place. (Doc 2)

John D. Rockefeller, a successful business leader of this time, believed it would be an advantage for everyone to form industrial combinations. He claimed it would create permanent work & good wages for laborers along with cheaper & better product. Realistically creating a monopoly would only be beneficial to those in the company. By controlling the product they could also control the market for it and raise prices ridiculously. (Doc 6). This system would create rich & the poor, with no middle class

Generally the rich were snubbed by the public. Many of them were greedy and had little or no respect for the working class, despite their impact on society (Doc 5). A man who was wealthy and did not feel this way was Andrew Carnegie. He believed the purpose of acquiring wealth was to better society by putting the money into useful & necessary programs, (in his case libraries to which he donated \$350 million of his \$400 million fortune (Doc 7))

This industrialization of the United States also caused many problems though. An example of this was the establishment of sweat shops which <sup>the</sup> purpose was cheap labor. The workers worked in small rooms for long hours making little money. Many times they also spent the night there (Doc 4).

The poor also had a bad life while living under the conditions in an industrial society. Many lived in small, old houses which were dirty and sometimes had no indoor water supply. (Doc. 3) Most of this was caused by low earnings. Many children also began working at this time (Doc 1)

Industrialization impacted the United States

- tremendously. There were some low points in it but the good far outweighed the bad.

### **Commentary Score Level 4**

- Discusses all three tasks although the discussion of the impact on groups is less thorough.
- Information is used from all the documents. Much of the information is reworded and some is analytical in nature. Much information from each document is incorporated into the essay.
- Incorporates some relevant outside information in a meaningful way, i.e., the concept of monopoly and the conclusion that the good outweighed the bad.
- Uses relevant facts, specific examples and details, but discussion is more descriptive.
- Is a well-developed essay with a logical and clear plan of organization.
- The introduction is good. The conclusion simply repeats the theme.

#### **Conclusion**

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a 4. Discussion on the impact of industrialization is a little weak. Outside information is somewhat limited, but still, several strong points were made.

## Score Level 4

There were many advantages and disadvantages during the industrialization of America in 1865-1920. Working conditions, living conditions in the city, work pay and child labor were all disadvantages in this time. Increased GNP per capita, increased production, better technology, and a lower mortality rate were all advantages of this time.

While the number of people receiving high school diplomas were increasing, but the number of percentage was still very low. Horace Mann helped fight for better education. He was known as the father of education. More children were getting jobs to help support their families. New technology was coming out, such as telephones, and more people were finding way for better ~~communication~~ communication. More production was happening and companies were generating more money. Unfortunately this money was not going to the workers. City population grew and areas to live were small and crowded. (doc. 1)

J. Samuel Gompers was the leader of the American Federation of Labor. This was a union for skilled workers. He fought to

better working conditions for the worker  
~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Other labor unions  
included the International World Worker (IWW) and  
the Knights of Labor for unskilled workers.  
Gompers describes the long hours and  
unfair pay the workers are getting. He also  
describes the need for ~~an~~ safety and  
sanitation in the work place (doc 2)

This document describes the  
unsafe conditions of city life. Many  
families cram into tiny apartments bailed  
for only one family. Sanitation of the  
city was not kept and sanitation laws  
were not upheld. The education provided  
to the children was very little and poor.  
(doc 3)

Men were crowded into rooms  
to work hard in bad conditions for very  
little pay. Children and Women were forced  
to work to help support their families.  
Sleeping arrangements were cramped and in  
bad space (doc 4)

The working class and the rich  
were in separate satagouis. The rich  
felt that they were better than the workers

and after smothered them. The working class got what was left over from the rich. (doc 5)

John D. Rockefeller believed that industrial combination was a good thing. It provided a steady job for large amounts of workers. It expanded the knowledge of the industrial field. Industrial combination cost less money for a product with a profit. Much of the reason Rockefeller testified for industrial combination would be because he owned the Standard oil company, in which he had a monopoly. (doc 6)

Andrew Carnegie was a very wealthy man and often donated his money to help others that are less fortunate than others. He funded the building of many libraries, that are known as Carnegie libraries. Carnegie was a positive side of the rich. (doc 7)

There were many advantages and disadvantages during the industrialization of America in 1865-1920.

## **Commentary Score Level 4**

- Discusses all three tasks, although the impact on groups is not discussed separately but is in the summary of documents. Provides a detailed analytical summary of all 7 documents.
- Incorporates relevant outside information:
  - Horace Mann as a reformer of education
  - telephones were a means of better communication
  - Gompers was leader of the AFL
  - other labor unions were the IWW and the Knights of Labor.
- Uses some relevant facts, specific examples and details but discussion is descriptive.
- Presents a somewhat illogical plan of organization with a satisfactory introduction and conclusion. Merely summarizing one document after the other in numerical order fails to develop a satisfactory plan of organization.

### **Conclusion**

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a 4. It lacks a thorough discussion of the impact of industrialization on two specific groups. Although this essay summarizes the documents in order, the inclusion of significant outside information makes it a 4, rather than a 3.

### Score Level 3

After the Civil War the United States became a much more industrialized society. Industrialization created some good things for people and it also created problems for people. Many ~~was~~ people were treated unfairly even though ~~the~~ the U.S. was getting industrialized.

Industrialization had a big <sup>advantage</sup> ~~impact~~ on many things. One thing was that from 1870 to 1910 the amount of people living in rural areas went down while the amount of people living in the cities went up. ~~There were many children working in businesses.~~ The number of children who were working in businesses also went up each year and they were 15 or younger years old. In 1870 steel production was 77 thousands tons while in 1910 it was 28,330 thousands tons, this was a huge increase. High school graduates also went up each year from 2 in 1870 to 9 in 1910. The Infant mortality rate went down each year. also Telephone usage increased from 0 in 1870 to 82,000 in 1910.

Even though industrial had good advantages but there was many problems

Learned also. JAMES Gompers told people to form labor unions so that workers would get increased wages, ~~more~~ lower working hours a day and improved safety conditions in ~~the~~ the workshop. He wanted all of these because people were treated like animals. They had to work long hours for little pay, they had to live in old run down wooden houses together that could only fit one family but they were packed together <sup>with</sup> ~~too~~ many living in one house. Jane Adams said these ~~wooden~~ <sup>wooden</sup> houses had no water supply, no fire escapes, their garbage was put in wooden boxes, the streets were dirty and the lighting ~~in~~ and paving in the streets were bad and miserable.

The rich did not care about the poor and didn't even let the poor associate with their party's. Owners of shops called sweatshops would make tailors and needlewomen work in a ~~back room~~ small back room together and pay them no more than 25 to 40 cents a day. Joseph Kirkland said these owners would make these workers work long hours being packed together in a small room and give ~~em~~ them mattresses to sleep on. The owners did not care about the workers but they cared

about the...

Some people like John D. Rockefeller believed in Industrial combinations which had some advantages like permanent work and good wages for laborers and power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make profit for stockholders. John was trying to get better working conditions by making the pay for workers to be more. Andrew Carnegie donated \$350 million of his \$400 million dollar fortune. He took a lot of his money and had libraries built. He believed that any man who died wealthy dies disgraced.

In conclusion you listened to facts on how the industrialization of the US was good and how it created problems for people. The poor were treated unfairly and were used and abused, children were forced to work at a young age for a cheap amount while some people tried to help out like John D. Rockefeller.

### Commentary Score Level 3

- Discusses all three tasks but not thoroughly.
- Uses information from all the documents, but almost all of the information is a summary of the documents.
- Incorporates little specific outside information.
- Includes relevant facts, examples and details but discussion is more descriptive rather than analytical.
- Well-developed essay with a clear plan of organization.
- Introduction and conclusion are weak but go beyond a simple restatement of the Task.

#### Conclusion

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a score of a high 3. Extensive information from the documents is used to address all three tasks, even though the documents are summarized in order of appearance. The essay was weakened by its very limited use of outside information.

### Score Level 3

In the period between 1865 and 1920, the United States was becoming very industrialized. Industrialization had many advantages and disadvantages. During this time period many new inventions were introduced into society, however the conditions under which American workers lived were very poor.

One major disadvantage of Industrialization was the treatment of the working class: According to a passage from Among the Poor of Chicago written by Joseph Kirkland describes the conditions of a sweatshop. Working in a sweatshop seems to be hopeless because the worker's work for many hours and are only paid 25 to 40 cents a day. With such low wages and long hours the workers barely make enough money to feed themselves. Many workers couldn't afford to support their families so even children had to work under these conditions. The percentage of child labor increased during Industrialization, In 1870 0.7 million children were employed, in 1910 there were 1.63 million children that - worked under this conditions.

The horrible conditions at work didn't end when the working class went home. According to Jane Addams' Twenty years at Hull House

The cities were so crowded that houses built for one family usually held several families. The houses were not only crowded but unsafe and unsanitary. There was no water supply, and no fire escapes. The workers were very mistreated by the upper class. As shown in Document 5 cartoon, after the feast the working man gets what is left.

Industrialization does have advantages. From 1870 to 1910 the Gross National Product increased by over one thousand dollars. Steel Production also increased due to new inventions that helped make steel easier. Steel Production in turn produced millionaires such as Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie donated 350,000 million dollars to create libraries and other programs for the working class.

The disadvantages and advantages both increased the growth during Industrialization.

### Commentary Score Level 3

- Addresses most of the tasks, but in a limited way. The essay tends to stress the disadvantages of industrialization with a limited discussion of the advantages of industrialization. Only a minimal discussion of the impact on workers is included.
- Uses some information from documents 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7.
- No outside information is incorporated into the essay.
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but discussion is descriptive.
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay with a good plan of organization.
- Introduction establishes a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task*, but the conclusion is very weak.

#### Conclusion

Overall, this response fits the criteria for a 3. The response is a fair attempt to complete some of the *Task*. Information from the documents is used to support the discussion. A lack of outside information weakens this essay.

### Score Level 3

After the Civil War, the United States became a much more industrialized Society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American Society.

Between 1870 and 1910 Industrialization occurred. Industrialization benefited some people. Industrialization benefited business owners. One business for example that benefited was Steel. In 1870 there was only 77 thousand <sup>short</sup> tons produced in 1910 production rose to 28,330,000 <sup>short</sup> tons were produced. During industrialization period more people were becoming educated. In 1870 there were only 2% of 17 year olds w/ a diploma in 1910 9% of 17 year olds had their diploma. Industrialization caused Urban areas to become more populated. In 1870 there were 74% of the U.S. population in rural areas and 26% in Urban areas. In 1910 54% of the U.S. population lived in rural areas and 46% in Urban areas.

There are also disadvantages of Industrialization. Some people industrialized too much. Some people such as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. These two people created

monopolies. By creating monopolies they destroyed small businesses in the oil and steel fields. While industrialization was going on Business owners wanted to produce as much as possible to keep up w/ the competition. By doing so they gave their employees long hours & low pay etc. This called for the formation of labor unions

Industrialization had both Positive and negative effects on the business world.

### Commentary Score Level 3

- Addresses the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization but makes no explicit attempt to discuss the impact upon groups.
- Clearly utilizes much information from document 1 and by inference some information from documents 2, 4, and 6.
- Incorporates minimal outside information (the concept of monopolies).
- Includes factual information from the documents in a descriptive rather than analytical manner.
- Is basically organized but without a strong introduction or conclusion—the historical context is simply restated.

#### Conclusion

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a 3. It addresses some of the *Task* by focusing much of the discussion on document 1, with references to other documents. Use of specific facts and details is somewhat limited.

### Score Level 3

After the Civil War, the United States became a much more industrialized society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American society. In this essay both advantages and disadvantages will be shown.

Some of the advantages of the industrialization is that it created many jobs for people. The jobs of working in factories gave people money to spend, which gets spent back into the economy helping to make the economy grow. An example is that a factory worker gets paid, buys food which goes back to the farmer in the economy that produce food. So all the money is recycled. Also factories also make products in bulk which lowers the cost. So more money goes a lot further. These factories also provided full-time work with pay. So people didn't have to worry about having a job for a week then having no job for 2 weeks, because factories were owned by more than one person, so it was unlikely that the business would go bankrupt and lose the entire business.

Some of the disadvantages was the

the environment of the factories. They were very  
were not very safe, and many injuries had  
happened during working hours. Also the  
wages were not very high and the hours were  
long and hard. Factories called so much for  
workers even young children would end up  
having to work in the unsafe conditions of the  
factories to help pay bills in the family. The  
working part of the society was also looked  
down upon by the rich. The rich believed  
they were better because they didn't have  
to work, and had time to go to parties  
and eat expensively. While the working family  
sometimes had barely enough food for the  
week.

So in conclusion ~~and~~ the industrialization  
after the war had it's ups and downs. Both  
of these had been proven in this essay.  
People did have jobs, but the hours were long and  
difficult and unsafe. However money was recycled  
in the economy, and eventually things worked  
itself out.

## Commentary Score Level 3

- Limited discussion of all three tasks
- Fails to make explicit distinction between advantages and disadvantages of industrialization. Integrates discussion of impact upon groups into discussion of advantages and disadvantages of industrialization
- Incorporates some outside information:
  - concepts of cyclical money flow but with some inaccuracies
  - concepts of bulk production to lower production costs.
- Limited use of documents:
  - no explicit reference to any document but can infer the student may have drawn upon documents 1, 2, 3, and 5.
- Mentions rather than discusses some facts, examples, and details:
  - doesn't explain how bulk production lowers production costs
  - doesn't explain in what ways and why factory working conditions were unsafe.
- Has a general plan of organization but fails to distinguish between advantages and disadvantages. The introduction repeats the *Task* and the conclusion is very weak.

### Conclusion

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a low 3. This essay is weak because it only infers from the documents. Much of the discussion is very general or irrelevant and uses little outside information.

## Score Level 2

After the Civil War, the United States became a much more industrialized Society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American Society.

The advantages of industrialization to American Society between 1870-1910 are we made steel production rise because of the demand. Which means more workers. Another advantage is when John D. Rockefeller said that permanent work and good wages for laborers was an advantage of industrial combinations.

The disadvantages of industrialization to American Society between 1870-1910 are there was bias between different genders and races. Another disadvantage was you were either rich or poor. There was no in between.

Industrialization affected different groups in American Society because there was a general bias. You were either rich or poor, black or white, ect....

All-in-all industrialization was good and bad. But it all evened out in the end.

## Commentary Score Level 2

- Attempts to address some of the tasks, making limited use of the documents.
- Mentions some information from the documents but doesn't discuss this information (rise in steel production, permanent work and good wages for labor were advantages of industrial combinations).
- No relevant outside information other than the statement about gender and race.
- Includes few facts, examples, or details.
- This paper has a general plan of organization.
- Introduction repeats the *Task*, the conclusion is very weak.

### Conclusion

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a low 2. The response is weakened by limited use of the documents and outside information, even though there is a general plan of organization.

After the Civil war, the United States became a much more industrialized society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American society. There are many advantages and disadvantages of industrialization to American society between 1865 and 1920 that affected different groups in American society.

Advantages of industrialization are, industrialization improved American life in a lot of ways. more people had jobs and more went to school and use telephones. Farmers had more food. That they could have for themselves and they could sell. Improving peoples living conditions with food and new jobs are two major advantages of industrialization.

Disadvantages of industrialization include, having too many people want to work, over population in a particular area and pollution. The streets are dirty and the garbage and ashes are put in boxes in the street said Jane Adams. too many people working, over population and pollution are three disadvantages in having industrialization.

There are always going to be advantages and disadvantages in any situation. Industrialization has both good and bad advantages/disadvantages. I think industrialization is good.

## **Commentary Score Level 2**

- Attempts to address advantages and disadvantages of industrialization.
- Use of documents 1 and 3.
- No significant outside information that fits specifically events of the period 1865-1920.
- Mentions rather than discusses.
- Is a satisfactorily organized essay with basic introduction and conclusion.

### **Conclusion**

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a low 2. The lack of specific information from most of the documents, the limited use of outside information, and the failure to address the tasks adequately outweigh the satisfactory organization of this response.

The United States became a much more industrialized society after the civil war. Although industrialization improved American life it also created a number of problems.

In 1870 there were 0.7 million children that were employed under the age of 15. The Rural US population was 74% and the Urban was 24%. The Infant Mortality Rate was 170,000. 20% of 17 year-olds had diplomas. There were ~~no~~ NO telephones, ~~was~~ being used. The Steel production was at 77,000 short tons.

By the time 1960 came about, .63 million children under 15 years of age were employed. The Rural population was 54% and

~~1000~~ 117,000 was the Infant Mortality Rate. 9% of 17-year olds now had diplomas. The telephone useage was 82 per 1,000. The Steel production Rose to 28,330 short tones.

### Commentary Score Level 1

- Shows limited understanding of the *Task* by attempting to compare what is factually true in 1870 and 1910. Does not distinguish between advantages and disadvantages in terms of what factual information is presented. No mention of various groups.
- Data is taken from document 1 but the information is not analyzed; it is merely reported.
- No relevant outside information is presented.
- Includes few specific facts, examples, and details other than those used from document 1.
- Is a poorly organized essay.
- Introduction is limited and there is no conclusion.

#### Conclusion

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a 1. The essay deals exclusively with factual information in 1870 and 1910, rather than the required tasks.

## Score Level 1

after the Civil War, the United States became a much more industrialized society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American society.

Some of the ways industrialization improved American life was that it brought more people away from the farms and into the city. It also made ~~some~~ most move to the city ~~for~~ to be closer to their jobs.

Some of the disadvantages were that there were very poor working conditions, most of the employees were ~~almost~~ ~~was~~ homeless & were not able to find places to stay.

These were some of the advantages & disadvantages of ~~the~~ Industrialization (1870-1910)

### Commentary Score Level 1

- Attempts to address some aspects of the *Task* but does so in a very limited way.
- Uses some information from documents 2 and 4 but in vague, often incorrect ways (industrialization made most people move to the city; most of employees were homeless).
- Presents no specific relevant outside information specific to the time period 1865-1920.
- Includes few relevant or accurate facts, details, or examples.
- Attempts to complete the *Task*.
- There is a general plan of organization but only a satisfactory introduction and weak conclusion.

#### Conclusion

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a 1. An attempt was made to understand and respond to the question. The weaknesses in content limit this response to a 1.

## Score Level 0

After the Civil war, the United States became a much more industrialized society. Industrialization improved American life in many ways. However, industrialization also created problems for American society.

Advantages of industrialization to American society is automobiles increased mechanically, better metals and more safety precautions placed on the automobiles in addition to that which helped produce more bigger and better businesses. Schools have changed alot by having computers, regants requirements, also integrating, letting colored children interact with whites. Indians also get to have the reservations, land and so on.

Disadvantages are things are getting expensive, jobs are increasing, but also alot of strikes were going on. African Americans were treated differently than others, they were not alaid in white schools, they couldn't use the same facilities as white children. they had to sit in the back of the bus, ; whites got to sit in the front. A disadvantage to automobiles is that they cost money that peple don't have, cost to make them, but people go on strikes.

Industrialization in American society has changed for the better, especially intergrading school, raising wages, more tech. & mech. and so on.

### **Commentary Score Level 0**

- Shows a very limited understanding of the *Task* (talks about technological developments after 1920, doesn't talk about impact of industrialization on groups, talks extensively about integration rather than industrialization).
- Presents no outside information relevant to time period 1865-1920.
- Includes no information from the documents.
- Is a poorly focused essay, in terms of organization, except for the introduction and conclusion.

#### **Conclusion**

Overall, this response best fits the criteria for a 0. Although this answer has a general plan of organization, the lack of relevant content fails to address the *Task*.

## **Appendices**

**Appendix A**

**UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
TEST SPECIFICATIONS GRID  
Number of Items by Standard and Unit  
(Multiple Choice)**

<b>Standards</b> ↓ <b>Unit</b>	<b>1 US and NY History</b>	<b>2 World History</b>	<b>3 Geography</b>	<b>4 Economics</b>	<b>5 Civics, Citizenship and Gov't</b>	<b>Range</b>
<b>UNIT ONE Introduction (Geography)</b>	0-1	0-1	0-2	0-1	0-1	<b>0-2</b>
<b>UNIT TWO Constitutional Foundations</b>	5-7	0-2	0-1	0-1	5-7	<b>10-15</b>
<b>UNIT THREE Industrialization of the U.S.</b>	2-4	0-1	0-2	2-4	0-1	<b>4-10</b>
<b>UNITFOUR Progressive Responses to Industrialization</b>	2-4	0-1	0-1	0-2	0-2	<b>5-8</b>
<b>UNIT FIVE At Home and Abroad: Prosperity and Depression</b>	2-4	0-1	0-2	1-3	0-1	<b>4-8</b>
<b>UNIT SIX The U.S. in the Age of Global Crisis</b>	2-4	1-3	0-1	0-2	0-1	<b>5-8</b>
<b>UNIT SEVEN (A) World in Uncertain Times: 1950- 1980</b>	0-2	0-2	0-1	0-2	0-1	<b>5-8</b>
<b>UNIT SEVEN (B) World in Uncertain Times: 1980- Present</b>	1-3	0-1	0-1	0-2	0-1	<b>1-3</b>
<b>Cross topical</b>	0-2	0-1	1-3	0-2	0-2	<b>2-5</b>
<b>Total Range of Questions</b>	<b>25-30</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>5-10</b>	<b>10-15</b>	<b>50</b>

**APPENDIX B**

**UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
TEST SPECIFICATIONS GRID**  
Multiple-Choice Items in this Sampler  
by Standard and Unit

<b>Standards</b> ↓ <b>Unit</b>	<b>1</b> <b>US and NY</b> <b>History</b>	<b>2</b> <b>World History</b>	<b>3</b> <b>Geography</b>	<b>4</b> <b>Economics</b>	<b>5</b> <b>Civics,</b> <b>Citizenship</b> <b>and Gov't</b>	<b>Range</b>
<b>UNIT ONE</b> <b>Introduction</b> <b>(Geography)</b>			1			<b>0-2</b>
<b>UNIT TWO</b> <b>Constitutional</b> <b>Foundations</b>	3, 7, 12, 13, 14	2	8, 11		4, 5, 6, 9, 10	<b>10-15</b>
<b>UNIT THREE</b> <b>Industrialization</b> <b>of the U.S.</b>	22, 16, 18, 19, 20		15	17, 21		<b>4-10</b>
<b>UNIT FOUR</b> <b>Progressive</b> <b>Responses to</b> <b>Industrialization</b>	24, 25				23, 26	<b>5-8</b>
<b>UNIT FIVE</b> <b>At Home and</b> <b>Abroad:</b> <b>Prosperity and</b> <b>Depression</b>	28, 29, 30		27		31	<b>4-8</b>
<b>UNIT SIX</b> <b>The U.S. in the</b> <b>Age of Global</b> <b>Crisis</b>	32, 33, 34, 36, 38	37		35		<b>5-8</b>
<b>UNIT SEVEN (A)</b> <b>World in</b> <b>Uncertain</b> <b>Times: 1950-</b> <b>1980</b>	44, 49			42	40, 47	<b>5-8</b>
<b>UNIT SEVEN (B)</b> <b>World in</b> <b>Uncertain</b> <b>Times: 1980-</b> <b>Present</b>		39			41	<b>1-3</b>
<b>Cross topical</b>	50, 48	45, 46,		43		<b>2-5</b>
<b>Total # of</b> <b>Questions</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>% of Items by</b> <b>Standard</b>	<b>(48%)</b>	<b>(10%)</b>	<b>(10%)</b>	<b>(10%)</b>	<b>(22%)</b>	

## Appendix C

### Components and Weighting of the Regents Examination in United States History and Government

ITEM TYPE	NUMBER OF ITEMS	PERCENT OF THE TEST
Multiple choice items*	50	55%
Thematic essay*	1	15%
Document-based essay question*	1	15% - Scaffold question 15% - Analytical essay <b>TOTAL = 30%</b>

### Components of the United States History and Government Test Sampler Keyed to the Social Studies Standards

ITEM TYPE	STANDARD(S)
Multiple choice*	(See Multiple Choice Specifications Grid)
Thematic essay*	Standard 1—United States History Standard 2—Government
Document-based question*	Standard 1—United States History Standard 4—Economics

\* There is no student choice of questions on the United States History and Government Regents examination. Students must answer all 50 multiple choice items and both the thematic essay and document-based question provided.

**PART II: THEMATIC ESSAY  
GENERIC SCORING RUBRIC**

**5**

- Shows a thorough understanding of the theme or problem
- Addresses all aspects of the *Task*
- Shows an ability to analyze, evaluate, compare and/or contrast issues and events
- Richly supports the theme or problem with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* and concludes with a summation of the theme or problem

**4**

- Shows a good understanding of the theme or problem
- Addresses all aspects of the *Task*
- Shows an ability to analyze, evaluate, compare and/or contrast issues and events
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but may not support all aspects of the theme or problem evenly
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* and concludes with a summation of the theme or problem

**3**

- Shows a satisfactory understanding of the theme or problem
- Addresses most aspects of the *Task* or addresses all aspects in a limited way
- Shows an ability to analyze or evaluate issues and events, but not in any depth
- Includes some facts, examples, and details
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by repeating the *Task* and concludes by repeating the theme or problem

**2**

- Shows limited understanding of the theme or problem
- Attempts to address the *Task*
- Develops a faulty analysis or evaluation of issues and events
- Includes few facts, examples, and details, and may include information that contains inaccuracies
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme or problem

**1**

- Shows a very limited understanding of the theme or problem
- Lacks an analysis or evaluation of the issues and events beyond stating vague and/or inaccurate facts
- Includes little or no accurate or relevant facts, examples, or details
- Attempts to complete the *Task*, but demonstrates a major weakness in organization
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme or problem

**0**

- Fails to address the *Task*, is illegible, or is a blank paper

## APPENDIX L

### PART III: DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION PART B — ESSAY GENERIC SCORING RUBRIC

5

- Thoroughly addresses all aspects of the *Task* by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least four documents
- Incorporates information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Richly supports the theme or problem with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes with a summation of the theme or problem

4

- Addresses all aspects of the *Task* by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least four documents
- Incorporates information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but discussion may be more descriptive than analytical
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes with a summation of the theme or problem

3

- Addresses most aspects of the *Task* or addresses all aspects of the *Task* in a limited way, using some of the documents
- Incorporates some information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates limited or no relevant outside information
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by repeating the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes by simply repeating the theme or problem

2

- Attempts to address some aspects of the *Task*, making limited use of the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few facts, examples, and details; discussion restates contents of the documents
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme or problem

1

- Shows limited understanding of the *Task* with vague, unclear references to the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes little or no accurate or relevant facts, details, or examples
- Attempts to complete the *Task*, but demonstrates a major weakness in organization
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme or problem

0

- Fails to address the *Task*, is illegible, or is a blank paper



New York State Education Department, Room 760 EBA, Albany, NY 12234

**Regents Examination in United States History and Government  
Test Sampler Draft, June 2000  
Comment Sheet**

		YES	No
1.	<b>Content</b> —Are the questions generally appropriate in content? <i>Comments:</i>		
2.	<b>Difficulty</b> —Are the questions generally appropriate in difficulty? <i>Comments:</i>		
3.	<b>Directions</b> —Are the directions in the Test Sampler Draft clear and easy for students to follow? <i>Comments:</i>		
4.	<b>Time</b> —Would most of the students be able to complete the Test Sampler Draft within the time allotted (3 hours)? <i>Comments:</i>		
5.	<b>Additional Comments:</b>		

Please fax this sheet to (518) 486-5765 or mail it to the New York State Education Department at the above address.