

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2007 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 4

Explain how TWO of the following individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Jane Addams
Andrew Carnegie
Samuel Gompers
Upton Sinclair

The 8–9 Essay

- Articulates a clear, well-developed thesis explaining how two of the four individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- Supports the thesis with substantial, relevant information detailing how those two individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization.
- Effectively analyzes how those two individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization; coverage of the two may be somewhat uneven.
- Is well organized and well written.
- May contain minor errors.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis, which may be partially developed, explaining how two of the four individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- Provides ample, relevant information describing how those two individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization.
- Analyzes to some degree how those two individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization; coverage may be unbalanced between the two individuals.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the essay.

The 2–4 Essay

- Presents a thesis that may be confused, simplistic, or undeveloped; or no thesis is presented.
- Includes little relevant information describing how those two individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization.
- Has little analysis; may cover only one person.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.
- May contain major errors.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or restates the question.
- Includes no relevant information.
- Has no analysis.
- Is poorly organized and/or poorly written.
- May contain numerous errors, both major and minor

The — Essay

- Blank or completely off topic.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2007 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 4 Information List

Jane Addams

- Addams' work focused on poverty, low wages, poor conditions and, initially, the need to Americanize immigrants and remove self-destructive customs.
- Goal: to address moral decay of urban life, emulating Toynbee Hall in London. She established a settlement house, Hull House, in Chicago in 1889.
- Addams aimed to make Hull House a social and civic center and a place to preserve crafts—"immigrant gifts"—as well as a place to educate immigrants about sanitary housing conditions; 400 settlement houses were established across America.
- She taught staff to be inspectors, a "sisterhood of reform," influencing governments and the regulatory movement for slums and factories that opposed child labor and sweatshops and advocated for the 8-hour working day for women.
- In the settlement house, Addams established nurseries, penny savings banks, employment bureaus, social clubs, and music, lecture, and reading groups.
- Major books: *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets* (1909); *Twenty Years at Hull House* (1910).

Andrew Carnegie

- In terms of industries, Carnegie did strive to solve the "problems" of the emerging economy with his vertical integration of the steel industry.
- Carnegie built wealth around efficient monopolistic operations, vertical integration, lowest possible wages, exploitation of workers, and forbidding unions, along with use of Pinkerton agents during strikes.
- He advocated the *Gospel of Wealth* (1889), laissez faire, and economic survival of the fittest (in an era marked by the virtual absence of government regulations of the economy).
- Yet, Carnegie also held that excess wealth was a trust for communities, and he established the Carnegie Corporation, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and, especially, many Carnegie-funded public libraries (ca. 2,500).
- Altogether he gave away over \$150 million.

Samuel Gompers

- Gompers organized craft unions into the American Federation of Labor in 1886; unions were autonomous but cooperated on bread and butter issues necessary for a life of dignity and decency—higher wages, fewer working hours, business liability for injuries, mine safety laws, and leverage of skilled unions; the AFL coordinated strikes and boycotts, except during the First World War, when Gompers opposed unions going out on strike.
- He organized unions as corporations negotiating binding "contracts" rather than focusing on government regulations.
- The AFL had 2 million members by 1904 but mostly omitted semi- and unskilled workers and women (except the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and United Mine Workers).
- Gompers was prejudiced against Black and Asian workers.

Upton Sinclair

- His book *The Jungle* (1906) described meatpacking conditions, which spurred Theodore Roosevelt to push for the 1906 Meat Inspection Act that established sanitary rules and inspections; Sinclair's goal for this work included making the case for socialism as the solution for poor treatment of workers.
- Sinclair was an investigative muckraker focusing on abuse of workers and later a socialist candidate for California governor. He established End Poverty in California (EPIC) in the mid-'30s.

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4A

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10/3

After the Civil War, the United States began to enter a period of genuine prosperity and development known as industrialization. Despite the vast amount of wealth it had created, industrialization also created a considerable number of economic and social problems, notably ~~an~~ inequality. An entrepreneur and a philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie responded to these problems by believing ~~in part~~ in part in Social Darwinism and advocating the Gospel of Wealth; whereas Upton Sinclair attacked the corruption of industries ~~and~~ and exposed inequality.

A partial believer in Social Darwinism, Andrew Carnegie sought to rationalize the uneven distribution of wealth by arguing the theory of survival of the fittest. He believed that the society would naturally choose the most talented and the most competent people to survive and to accumulate wealth. Advocating the Gospel of Wealth, Carnegie stated that if a person was intelligent and hard-working, he or she would eventually achieve success. Believing ~~to~~ that the wealthiest people were also the most accomplished human beings in a society, Carnegie urged the rich to be the guardians of the wealth created in the industrialization because they were the most qualified personnel to keep the money. In this way, Carnegie responded to the uneven distribution of wealth in United States by rationalizing that it

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2 of 3

was a natural consequence and by arguing that if the wealthiest people kept their money and became the guardians of a society's wealth, the society would become richer and richer and would experience strong economic development because it was controlled by qualified leaders. Carnegie also reasoned that wealthy people should, gradually, give some of their money back to the community or to the poor people, thereby palliating the problem of poverty. However, this belief did not translate into giving more wages to laborers, but into practicing large-scale philanthropy. To some extent, Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth formed nowadays' Republicans' ideology of trickle down effect. Therefore, Carnegie responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization by stating that those problems were natural and desirable for a society's progress.

In contrast, Upton Sinclair, a critical ~~writer~~ writer, responded differently from Carnegie. Sinclair attacked the corruption of industries, especially that of the meat-packing industry, in his popular book, *The Jungle*, which eventually led to the passage of a federal legislation, the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, to address the problems in these industries. Furthermore, Sinclair attacked the industries for being too self-serving and too ignorant of the lives of the workers. In *The*

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3 of 3

Jungle, Sinclair depicted ~~the~~ the poor lives of immigrant workers working for American industries. In short, Sinclair was critical of the wealth created in the industrialization and questioned the asserted values of industrialization by exposing the corruption and the poor lives of workers. Therefore, Sinclair greatly ~~d~~ differed from Carnegie in that he wrote genuinely to expose the social and industrial ills and problems that America faced during and shortly after industrialization.

Thus, the industrialization created a number of social and economic problems in the United States. While certain people, especially entrepreneurs, gained enormous wealth through speculation, urban poverty grew and America became increasingly polarized. Carnegie responded to this change by asserting that wealthy people were the most qualified custodians of a society's wealth, whereas Upton Sinclair exposed these problems and called for progressive reform.

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4B

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1 of 3

Industrialization 19th-20th Cent.?

The industrialization of America from during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was a turbulent time in American history. In addition to the great changes that were going on in American society, different people reacted in different ways and their own methods of success. Andrew Carnegie, for instance, prospered greatly from the industrialization of this era and supported philosophies that encouraged great wealth in the hands of the few & little federal intervention in business. Upton Sinclair on the other hand, was part of a group of journalists called muckrakers who tried to point out the flaws of industrialization as well as the rise in machine politics of the Gilded Age which accompanied it.

The industrialization of this period made some people very rich and others very poor. Andrew Carnegie, a steel tycoon of the era, was one of the richest men in America at the time and had very strong opinions concerning the distribution of wealth and government's duty in the world of business. Firstly, since he prospered through the formation of trusts, pools, and especially monopolies, Carnegie strongly opposed any government legislation that attempted

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to control or limit business, such as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Carnegie was also very anti-labor union, & met any labor strikes with his industries with a strong & heavy hand. Concerning his opinions on the distribution of wealth in American society, Carnegie wrote a book called The Gospel of Wealth which suggested that wealth go into the hands of those most qualified to handle it (such as himself), and that a large poor population & a small very wealthy population was acceptable and should be supported. This concept bore heavily from the philosophy of Social Darwinism which declared that those most capable would/should be the most wealthy. On the other hand, Carnegie did assert that men of wealth should give back to their communities through charity, & that hoarding wealth was immoral & unjust.

Upton Sinclair, on the other hand, reacted very differently to the industrialization of his time period. As part of a group of journalists called the muckrakers, Sinclair worked hard to reveal the flaws and injustices of the industrializing society. ~~Upton~~ Sinclair & other muckrakers published works often brought a nation's attention to issues that were so appalling that government obliged to introduce legislation to correct it. For example, Sinclair's

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book The Jungle gave an account of the disgusting and unsanitary practices of meat packing industries in America. Upon reading the book of Theodore Roosevelt passed the meat inspection act & the pure food & Drug Acts. Sinclair was also part of a movement called the progressives who sought to right social wrongs in American society through social reforms. This group was very effective at the time period, helping to improve the nation's education system, labour laws, and ease the plight of the poor. Sinclair and progressives also worked to eliminate the corruption that was inherent within the machine governments which formed at this time. These machines used ~~from~~ the influx of ~~foreign~~ foreign poor, who were imported to help provide labourers for America's newly industrialized economy, to their ~~own~~ advantage.

The different groups that arose out of the turmoil caused by the industrialization of America from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries reacted very differently to the changes that were occurring at this time. Andrew Carnegie, who prospered greatly during this time, supported it wholeheartedly while others, such as Upton Sinclair, saw the flaws in the new American society and looked to introduce social reform.

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1/2

Industrialization led to many economic and social problems during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two individuals who ~~was~~ responded ~~to the economic issues~~ to these issues are Andrew Carnegie with his charitable ideals, and Upton Sinclair with his eye-opening novel The Jungle. Andrew Carnegie was a multi-millionaire during the early twentieth century due to his success as ~~a monopoly~~ the entrepreneur of one of ~~the top~~ America's leading monopolies. With so much money in his wallet he was ~~able~~ capable of aiding millions of Americans if he was willing, and unlike so many wealthy people at the time, he was. In his novel The Wealth of Nations, he discusses the importance of aiding the lower class and stimulating the economy by using money, and providing resources to charitable organizations. With the ~~the~~ industrial revolution ~~is~~ widening the gap between classes, Carnegie practiced what he preached in an attempt to boost the lower class. He ~~is~~ funded public buildings, gave relief to those in need, and became one of the few Monopolists to support the idea of economic equality.

Another individual during the industrial revolution who responded to issues within the nation was Upton Sinclair. With his publishing of The Jungle, Sinclair shed light on the uncleanness and atrocities of the American meat-packing industry. His public response to this issue, which affected all Americans, became the leading proponent in the creation of the Pure Food and Drug Act. This act established

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2/2

regulations for the preparation, cleanliness, contents, and packaging of foods and drugs, in turn, increasing the wealth of all Americans.

These two important Americans, Andrew Carnegie and Upton Sinclair, aided American economic and social issues during the time period of industrialization. Without their contributions, ~~the industrial revolution would have faced many more problems~~ and the contributions of other individuals during the time period, the industrial revolution would have ~~been~~ harder to endure for ~~as~~ all Americans.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2007 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 4

Sample: 4A

Score: 9

This essay has a sophisticated thesis that presents a nice comparison and contrast of Carnegie and Sinclair. It is especially strong on Carnegie, with insightful treatment of Social Darwinism, the Gospel of Wealth, philanthropy, and related rationalizations (especially, reducing the problem of poverty by practicing large-scale philanthropy instead of raising wages). The student draws a nice parallel between the Gospel of Wealth and the modern Republican “trickle down effect.” The treatment of Sinclair is also excellent, though not as strong, particularly regarding motives and outcomes culminating in the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. Additionally, the essay addresses Sinclair’s concern for immigrant and industrial workers.

Sample: 4B

Score: 6

This essay has a good thesis and analysis, establishing the context for the choice of individuals. The information on Carnegie is good and includes both his views on wealth and on government regulation (not commonly seen in essays). Information on Sinclair is much less complete, but the student attempts to link him to Progressives in general and then presents Progressive responses. The analysis is adequate, the writing is good, and there are no significant errors. The quality of the introduction, discussion of Carnegie, and overall comprehension placed this essay squarely in the 5–7 score range, but the lack of specificity on Sinclair kept it from the top of the category.

Sample: 4C

Score: 4

This essay has a simplistic thesis and very little analysis. While there is some information on both Carnegie and Sinclair, it is relatively limited in scope (especially on Carnegie) and lacks specificity regarding Sinclair. The essay has some major errors, such as the assertion that Carnegie favored economic equality and the claim that the Pure Food and Drug Act increased “the wealth of all Americans.” Lack of analysis and specific information kept this essay out of the 5–7 score category.