

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 4

To what extent did the role of the federal government change under President Theodore Roosevelt in regard to TWO of the following:

- Labor
- Trusts
- Conservation
- World affairs

#### The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that evaluates to what extent the role of the federal government changed under President Theodore Roosevelt with regard to TWO topics.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and specific relevant historical information.
- Provides effective analysis of the extent of change regarding TWO topics; 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 to what extent the role of the federal government changed under President Theodore Roosevelt with regard to TWO topics.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant historical information.
- Provides some analysis of the extent of change regarding TWO topics; 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 an undeveloped, 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.
- Addresses extent of change regarding only one topic, OR, describes two topics in a general way.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

#### 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 written.

#### The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

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### Question 4 Fact Sheet

Theodore Roosevelt's general approach to the presidency was characterized by his broad view of executive power under the Constitution. He sought to avoid the extremes both of socialism and pure laissez-faire individualism, but he became more committed to Progressive reform during his second term.

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND LABOR

##### Prior to TR

- Not much support of labor by the federal government.
- Broke strikes with troops (railroad strikes, 1877; Pullman strike, 1894).
- Use of injunctions against labor unions for violating Sherman Anti-Trust Act (Pullman strike, 1894).

##### During Presidency of TR (1901-09)

- Anthracite coal strike, 1902
  - TR wanted compromise between miners and mine owners.
  - Considered using the army to take over and reopen mines.
  - Convinced mine owners to accept arbitration by the federal government (Anthracite Coal Strike Commission), but TR did not recognize the miners' union (United Mine Workers).
- Square Deal for labor, business, and the public.
- Department of Commerce and Labor, 1903 (created Bureau of Corporations).
- *Lochner v. New York* (1905): struck down 10-hour workday for bakers.
- 1907: TR proposed eight-hour day for workers and broader compensation for industrial accidents.
- *Muller v. Oregon* (1908): upheld maximum working hours for females.

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### Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND TRUSTS

##### Prior to TR

- *Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad* (1886): corporations are treated as “persons” under the law and get the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- Interstate Commerce Act (1887).
- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890).
- *United States v. E. C. Knight* (1895): protected manufacturers from antitrust law.
- William McKinley: very probusiness, but in 1898, was appointed to the U.S. Industrial Commission on Trusts, which did look into the issue of trusts and industrial combinations (among other issues).

##### During Presidency of TR (1901-09)

###### TR and Trust Busting

- Congress did not want to pass regulatory legislation when TR took office.
  - TR accepted the idea of business centralization and believed government should regulate big business rather than eliminate it; “good trusts” vs. “bad trusts”; historians have argued that TR was not as much of a trust buster as he is often portrayed to be.
  - TR used trust busting selectively: some informal “understandings” (“gentlemen’s agreements”) between corporations and the federal government, for example, U.S. Steel got TR’s consent before it took over Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in 1907.
  - During his second term, TR turned more toward regulation of business rather than trust busting.
- Justice Department went after Northern Securities Company in 1902; *Northern Securities v. United States* (1904). Supreme Court ruled Northern Securities violated the Sherman Act.
- *Swift and Company v. United States* (1905) (“beef trust” case): Supreme Court ruled that meatpackers had avoided competitive bidding when purchasing livestock and as a result had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act; “stream-of-commerce” doctrine; livestock and meat products were part of interstate commerce and subject to federal regulation.
- Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases began (Supreme Court ruled to break up Standard Oil and reorganize American Tobacco in 1911).
- Under TR, the Justice Department filed cases under the Sherman Act (but most came to trial after he left office).
- Expedition Act (1903): hastened prosecution of antitrust suits.
- Department of Commerce and Labor (1903): created Bureau of Corporations, which could investigate activities of interstate corporations, but many corporations cooperated with the bureau to alleviate the need for antitrust lawsuits by federal government.

###### Examples of Regulation of Business Not Directly Related to Trusts

- Pure Food and Drug Act (1906).
- Meat Inspection Act (1906).
- Elkins Act (1903): no rebates by railroads.
- Hepburn Act (1906): ICC established maximum freight rates.

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### Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSERVATION

##### Prior to TR

- Federal government often debated with western states about water rights but did not consider the impact of water policies on the environment.
- Desert Land Act (1877): federal government sold arid land on the condition it be irrigated.
- Division of Forestry created by Congress in 1881 (part of the Department of the Interior).
- Forest Reserves Act (1891): president had power to establish forest reserves to protect watersheds. (Harrison established 15 forest reserves of over 16 million acres; Cleveland added 21 million acres.)
- Carey Act (1894): distributed federal land to states with the condition of irrigation.
- Forest Management Act (1897) (Organic Administration Act of 1897): established most national forests for purposes of managed “harvesting of timber, mining of mineral resources, and use of water”; directed by secretary of the interior.
- Yellowstone National Park created in 1872; Yosemite National Park created in 1890.
- Sierra Club founded in 1892 (involvement of John Muir).

##### During Presidency of TR (1901-09)

- TR was a strong supporter of conservation but believed in managed development; saw government as “manager” of the development of wilderness; battled both commercial interests and “romantic preservationists.”
- Federal government withdrew federal timber and grazing land from public sale or use.
- Strengthened national park system: 5 national parks, 53 wildlife preserves, 16 national monuments established.
- 1901: 41 national forest reserves (41 million acres); 1909: 159 national forest reserves (150 million acres).
- Gifford Pinchot: adviser to TR on conservation.
- Newlands Reclamation Act (1902): federal construction of irrigation projects, dams.
- TR drew on his relationship with John Muir (Yosemite National Park expanded by Congress in 1906).
- U.S. Forest Service established in 1905 with Pinchot as first head.
- Antiquities Act (1906): designated “objects of historic or scientific interest” and national monuments. (TR interpreted this broadly for scenic preservation, whereas Congress had only intended it to apply to small areas around artifacts like American Indian cliff dwellings in the Southwest.)
- Controversy over Pinchot’s endorsement of supplying water to San Francisco from Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park in 1906; Congressional committee voted against the bill; public outcry against plan; TR postponed a decision.
- Bureau of Reclamation established in 1907.
- Congress rescinded president’s authority to create national forests in six western states; TR signed the bill after he set aside 16 million acres as national forests in the six states.
- Conference of Governors (1908) held at White House: state and national politicians and conservation organizations looked at national resources issues of grazing land, timber, water, soil quality, public health; recommended creation of National Conservation Commission.
- Conservative Congressmen did not like TR’s approach (never funded National Conservation Commission).

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### Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND WORLD AFFAIRS

##### Prior to TR

- Increased interest in world affairs in 1890–1900.
- Olney Corollary/Interpretation of Monroe Doctrine (1895): United States predominant in Western Hemisphere; boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana.
- Interest in expanding United States navy (Alfred Thayer Mahan, TR's assistant secretary of the navy): by 1896, 11 new battleships had been built or authorized.
- Spanish–American War (1898)/Treaty of Paris (1898).
- United States annexation of Hawaii (1898).
- Eastern parts of Samoa annexed (1899): tripartite agreement (United States, Great Britain, and Germany) on Samoa (1889).
- Platt Amendment proposed by McKinley administration.
- Foraker Act (1900): Puerto Rico gets legislature, but Puerto Ricans are not citizens of United States.
- Filipino insurrection (1898–1902): Philippines annexed in 1899.
- China: Open Door Policy (1899, 1900): United States sends military forces to suppress Boxer Rebellion in 1900.
- Hay–Pauncefote Treaties between United States and Great Britain (1900, 1901): United States got the exclusive right to build, control, and fortify a canal through Central America.

##### During Presidency of TR (1901-09)

- “Big stick”; United States as “policeman” of Western Hemisphere; concern with balance of power in Asia/Pacific; United States as “civilizer” and transmitter WASP values; Social Darwinism.
- Panama
  - Hay–Herran Treaty (1903) signed between the United States and Colombia but rejected by Colombian Senate.
  - United States support for revolution in Panama.
  - Hay–Bunau–Varilla Treaty (1903): United States got control over Canal Zone; Panama became a U.S. protectorate.
  - Canal built between 1904 and 1914.
- Cuba became a U.S. protectorate (Cuban–American Treaty, 1903); United States landed Marines in 1906.
- Filipino insurrection ended in 1902.
- Venezuela debt dispute (1903): Great Britain, Germany, and Italy blockaded Venezuela over debts owed to private investors; TR feared armed intervention by Europeans.
- Roosevelt Corollary (1904): “preventive intervention.”
- Dominican Republic became a U.S. protectorate in 1905; United States took over customs house.
- Insular cases (1901, 1903, 1904): the Constitution does not follow the flag.
- TR arbitrates Russo–Japanese War (1904-05); Treaty of Portsmouth (1905).
- Taft–Katsura Memorandum (1905): Japan and the United States respect one another's territories in the Pacific and Asia.
- Act of Algeciras (1906): independence of Morocco; open door for trade; France and Spain could train and control Moroccan police.
- Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907-08).
- TR sends “Great White Fleet” on world cruise (1907-09); arrives in Japan in 1908.

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**Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)**

- Root–Takahira Agreement (1908): Japan and United States maintain status quo in Pacific; respect Open Door Policy in China.
- Spring 1908: Congress endorsed a policy of building two new battleships per year.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2 or 3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4 or 5</b>
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4A  
11 of 4

President Theodore Roosevelt vastly increased the traditional perception of the role of the federal government. His policies, such as "Big Stickism" abroad and the "Square Deal" at home, expanded the influence of the government on myriad issues. Two cases, however, that of trust-busting and that of conservation, specifically accentuate this expansion.

Roosevelt's idea of actually using the anti-trust laws of the late 1800s was revolutionary. For decades, trusts, pools, interlocking dependencies, and horizontally integrated companies avoided confrontations with the seemingly intransigent federal government. Roosevelt's ranging assault on the trusts (such as the Beef Trust, the Northern Securities Holding Company, and

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

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4A  
(2 of 4)

Standard Oil) redefined the economic role of the federal government to be one of "overseer and regulator" instead of a single "laissez-faire" non-interventionist sphere. Of course, Roosevelt's effect on the trusts can be overstated. Taft, his predecessor, actually "busted" more trusts. Furthermore, Roosevelt repeatedly stated that he aimed at the regulation and not at the elimination of trusts. In several cases, he specifically stated that monopolies at the expense of competition were actually contributing to economic commonwealth. Roosevelt's Square Deal did not compare to the New Deal of his relative Franklin D. Roosevelt in the amount of governmental economic intervention that it fostered, but it did



Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

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4A  
(3 of 4)

anticipate the overriding role of the government in American economic life that was to become commonplace in the later 1900s.

Soundable gains were made, however, in anti-trust legislation and in the abandonment of pure laissez-faire capitalism. Conservation represented

a second province of government activity in which "big game" proved both to be groundbreaking and surprisingly moderate. Roosevelt cultivated an image of the gruff, outdoors-oriented gentleman.

To his discredit, he did designate ~~regions~~ of trees, forests, national parks, and other conservation areas to be protected. The Newlands Act, which he endorsed, was hard proof of his conservationist sentiment.

However, he and his Department of the Interior did not support preservation,

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

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4 A  
(4 of 4)

which was a more radical form of "nature first" philosophy championed by environmentalists like John Muir, who called nature "holy." Roosevelt never claimed that his conservation aimed at anything but "pragmatic concerns." His stewardship led to the Venetian affair, wherein conservationists and preservationists clashed vituperatively. One must also recall that Roosevelt did not initiate conservation either. Multiple acts such as I set sand acts preceded his administration. He did, however, ensure that deforestation did not entirely denude the American wilderness of its beauty. In this respect, he was of tremendous support in declaring that the federal government had a duty to restrain the free market from depleting resources excessively. Overall, Roosevelt prepared America for the level of intervention by the state that would typify later politics, but he did not espouse such principles himself.

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4B  
(1 of 2)

Theodore Roosevelt was president from 1901 to about 1909. During his term he played a big role in world affairs, such as the construction of the Panama Canal. The role of the federal government changed drastically as we began to intervene in other countries. Furthermore, under ~~the~~ Roosevelt's presidency, trusts were labeled as good or bad and were subjected to the consequences of their assigned status.

Theodore Roosevelt's ~~short~~ term began with many endeavors in ~~the~~ South American and other world affairs, as a result the federal government garnered a more active role. Roosevelt first began his term by initiating the construction of the Panama Canal. The Hay-Panama Treaty was nullified (the breaking off of British claims to the canal) and he supported an insurrection of Colombia control of Panama so he could pursue his endeavor. (Reparations in the amount of 12 million were later paid to Colombia) The construction of the Panama Canal allowed for more international trade and the U.S. was exempt of paying tolls for the usage of the canal. ~~the~~ This privilege was later reversed by the president Taft.

Roosevelt also dipped his "big stick" in other world affairs such as the Russo-Japanese war. He ~~the~~ facilitated an end to the war and as a result received a Nobel Peace Prize. Relations with Japan became tense when Japanese immigrants were denied admissions to a school in California. Roosevelt then initiated the Gentlemen's Agreement. The Gentlemen's Agreement stated that Japan would decrease the number of passports given to their immigrants.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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4 B  
(2 of 2)

that were trying to migrate to the U.S. and Roosevelt would make sure that these Japanese immigrants were not denied admission and were treated fairly. Finally Roosevelt displayed the nation's power and confidence by initiating the Great White Fleet. The Great White Fleet was a ~~to~~ fleet that sailed around the world, and was used to display the United States' pride and confidence and power. It was greeted with ~~them~~ a warm reception by the Japanese.

The role of the federal government changed greatly when Theodore Roosevelt began to deal with the trusts. Theodore Roosevelt is famous for his system of classifying trusts under good and bad. He believed some trusts were immoral and hurt the American people, while others contributed to the economic growth of the country. He advocated trusts such as United States Steel which was later dismantled by President Taft. He ~~the~~ Roosevelt busted trusts such as Standard Oil.

During Theodore Roosevelt's presidency the role of the federal government became more active but Theodore took it into his own hands and used his big sticks to regulate trusts and intervene in world affairs.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2 or 3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>④ or 5</b>
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4C  
(1 of 2)

President Theodore Roosevelt changed many things about the federal government that his successors followed to a degree. He changed the way government reacted to trusts and he changed the way government viewed world affairs.

Roosevelt was the first president to challenge big business' trusts. Before him the presidents either encouraged big business' or ~~or~~ just didn't deal with them. Roosevelt, however, decided to challenge them. He didn't want to eliminate all trust he just wanted to break the corrupt ones. He believed that good trusts could be tolerated ~~but~~ but bad ones had to be broken up. His successor took this believe to the extreme.

Roosevelt also change the way the government dealt with foreign affairs. Roosevelt was the first one to add something to the "sacred" Monroe Doctrine. He added his corollary which stated that European

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2 or 3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4 or 5</b>
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4C  
(2 of 2)

powers could no longer come to the Americas and make colonies. He said the the U.S. has the right to intervene in the Americas foregin affairs especially south and central America. Because of this corollary the U.S. intervening on behalf of Cuba was justified up until Franklin Roosevelt made the Good Neighbor Policy.

THE END

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY 2007 SCORING COMMENTARY

## Question 4

### Overview

The question evaluated students' understanding of the shift in the role of the federal government in the economy, society, and international affairs from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, using the presidential administration of Theodore Roosevelt as a transitional period. It was a straightforward question that required students to analyze the changing role of the federal government in four areas: labor, trusts, conservation, and world affairs.

### Sample: 4A

**Score: 9**

This essay offers a strong thesis, asserting that Theodore Roosevelt's use of federal power to bust trusts and promote conservation set an important precedent. It contains excellent analysis supported by specific historical information on trusts (Beef Trust, Northern Securities, Standard Oil, regulation versus elimination of trusts) and conservation (Desert Land Act, Newlands Act, conservation versus preservation, Pinchot affair). The student demonstrates a clear understanding of the larger historical context for change. This outstanding essay is thoughtful, well written, and organized logically.

### Sample: 4B

**Score: 5**

This essay analyzes Roosevelt's handling of both world affairs and trusts with some specific information on each subject. Topic treatment is uneven with much better information on world affairs. The essay mentions "good" and "bad" trusts to distinguish between the two and offers an illustration of each. The student inaccurately references the Hay–Pauncefote Treaty but demonstrates an understanding of what was involved.

### Sample: 4C

**Score: 3**

This essay's thesis attempts to address the question but is undeveloped. The student includes minimal relevant information in a general way ("good" and "bad" trusts, and the Roosevelt Corollary). This information, however, is not analyzed in terms of the extent of change in the role of government.