

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2009 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

Choose TWO of the following organizations and explain their strategies for advancing the interests of workers. To what extent were these organizations successful in achieving their objectives? Confine your answer to the period from 1875 to 1925.

Knights of Labor
American Federation of Labor
Socialist Party of America
Industrial Workers of the World

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that explains the strategies of TWO organizations and evaluates the extent to which the organizations were successful in achieving their objectives between 1875 and 1925.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and specific relevant historical information related to TWO organizations.
- Provides effective explanation of the strategies used by TWO organizations; treatment of organizations may be somewhat uneven.
- Provides effective analysis of the extent to which TWO organizations were successful in achieving their objectives; treatment of organizations 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 explains the strategies of TWO organizations and partially evaluates the extent to which the organizations were successful in achieving their objectives between 1875 and 1925.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant, historical information related to TWO organizations.
- Provides some explanation of the strategies used by TWO organizations; treatment of organizations may be substantially uneven.
- Provides some analysis of the extent to which TWO organizations were successful in achieving their objectives; treatment of organizations may be substantially uneven.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the overall 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.
- Describes TWO organizations in a general way OR addresses the strategies used by only ONE organization.
- Provides minimal consideration of the extent to which TWO organizations were successful in achieving their objectives OR considers the extent to which only ONE organization was successful in achieving its objectives.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

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Question 4 (continued)

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

Knights of Labor (Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor)

Background:

- Founded 1869 by Philadelphia garment cutters, Uriah S. Stephens; 1878, held its first general assembly as national organization; 1879-93, led by Terence V. Powderly (elected Grand Master); other leader: Mary Harris Jones (“Mother Jones”).
- Secret during its first ten years; began recruiting other workers in 1870s.
- Industrial union: organized skilled and unskilled workers in assemblies, anyone who worked for wages (excluded “nonproducers”: lawyers, doctors, bankers, professional gamblers, and liquor-sellers); included women—[conflicting numbers] 3,000 in 1886, 50,000 in 1886, 65,000 at Knights’ peak—and African Americans (but were in separate assemblies); excluded Chinese/Asian immigrants.
- 9,000 members in 1879; 42,000 in 1882; 100,000 in 1885; peak membership of [conflicting numbers] 703,000–750,000–800,000 in 1886; 260,000 in 1888; 100,000 in 1890.

Program, Strategies, Results:

- Favored reform of economic system.
- Wanted more economic power for workers (“producing classes”) and alternatives to the “wage system”; end to partnership between government and corporate monopoly; end to trusts; restrictions on child labor; health and safety laws for workers; graduated income tax; more homestead land; monetary and banking reform; equal pay for equal work of both sexes; bureau of labor statistics; mechanics’ lien laws; end to convict labor.
- Favored a “cooperative commonwealth.”
- Wanted producers’ and consumers’ cooperatives (workers made all decisions on prices, wages, and shared all the profits); local assemblies founded cooperatives (Our Girls Cooperative Manufacturing Company, Chicago seamstresses 1880s; cooperative cigar shops, grocery stores); most could not compete with larger businesses and failed; some failed due to lack of capital and poor organization.
- National leadership did not approve of strikes, but local assemblies often used them, particularly by the 1880s; successful strikes against Union Pacific Railroad (1884) and Jay Gould (Wabash Railroad 1885), but failed strike against Texas and Pacific Railroad (1886).
- Preferred peaceful boycotts.
- Women in Knights: many were recruited by Mary Harris Jones; 1886, created special department within Knights to investigate women and child labor, women’s pay; ran daycare centers for children of wage-earning mothers; sometimes created cooperative kitchens.
- Favored eight-hour workday:
 - Knights helped to revive eight-hour movement in the 1880s.
 - May 1, 1886: demonstrations by “more than a third of a million” workers for the eight-hour day resulted in 200,000 getting shorter hours.
- Chicago Packingtown workers joined the Knights en masse.
- Favored ban on Chinese immigration to prevent lowered wages and loss of jobs (Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882).
- 1884: Bureau of Labor Statistics created in federal government.
- 1884: national law enacted providing for arbitration of labor disputes.
- Pushed for prohibition of contract labor and repeal of 1864 Contract Labor Act; government passed Labor Contract Act (Foran Act or Contract Labor Law) in 1885 that prohibited importation of contracted labor.

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Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

- Haymarket Square incident, Chicago, May 4, 1886: rally held to protest killing of four strikers against McCormick Harvester; bomb thrown into the crowd killed a policeman; police opened fire. Labor unions, including the Knights, were blamed; after the incident, employers refused to bargain with unions; Packingtown firms blacklisted labor organizers and returned to 10-hour day.
- Employers circulated blacklists of union supporters and organizers; used lockouts, company spies, yellow-dog contracts, strikebreakers, injunctions against unions.
- Knights pushed aside in the later 1880s by AFL; craft unions left Knights for AFL; union declined after 1893.

American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Background:

- Grew from Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Union in 1881; reorganized as AFL in 1886 (25 labor groups of 150,000 workers joined; 12 national unions, 140,000 affiliated members); strengthened in the late 1890s and early 1900s; 270,000 members in 1897, including 58 national unions; 1.7 million in 1904; 2 million 1914; 2.5 million in 1917, with 11 national unions and 127 locals; 4–5 million in 1920.
- Samuel Gompers, president 1886–1924; William Green, president in 1924.
- Membership limited to skilled White male workers only in craft unions; excluded unskilled workers, racial minorities, immigrants; believed that women should not be factory workers (women would lower wages), but two locals (Cigar Makers' Union, Typographers' Union) allowed women; some AFL unions allowed skilled and unskilled (United Mine Workers).
- Federation of self-governing trade unions—each local controlled its own members, but all locals were linked by executive council that coordinated strategy during boycotts and strikes.
- Affiliates eventually included Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, United Mine Workers of America (UMW), Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, International Association of Machinists, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers.

Program, Strategies, Results:

- “Business unionism”; “pure and simple unionism”; “trade unionism, pure and simple.”
- Accepted capitalism and the wage system.
- Persuaded employers to recognize AFL and bargain collectively for better working conditions, higher wages, shorter hours (“bread and butter goals”), closed shop, union-preference shop (employer could hire nonunion if union members were not available).
- Use of the strike against employers who refused to bargain.
- Supported “family wage” earned by men; women should be in the home (but AFL did support equal pay for women who worked; also believed that employers would not hire women at equal pay so women would leave the workforce).
- Did not align with any political party; supported the candidates who supported labor.
- Extended influence through different facets of American society in late nineteenth century and nurtured image of “civic responsibility”: supported strikers; worked with social activists; got support from women’s clubs, church groups, state legislatures (Illinois Factory Investigation Act 1893—state funds used to examine working conditions and improve those of women and children in sweatshops).
- 1890s: Gompers worked within National Civic Federation, which accepted the right of collective bargaining for “responsible unions.”
- Local politicians courted their votes; Labor Day became national holiday in 1894.

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Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

- Homestead Steel Strike, 1892: Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (most powerful union of AFL) struck against Carnegie Steel; Henry Clay Frick lowered wages and tried to break the union; confrontation between strikers and Pinkertons, and eventually Pennsylvania National Guard; strike lasted four months and eventually failed; Carnegie cut 25 percent of its workforce, extended the workday, and cut wages by 25 percent; by 1900, all major Northeast steel plants rejected the Amalgamated union.
- Employers circulated blacklists of union supporters and organizers; used lockouts, company spies, yellow-dog contracts, strikebreakers, private police and guards, injunctions against unions (Sherman Antitrust Act used against unions).
- AFL hurt by depression (1893) and failed strikes.
- Anthracite coal strike (1902), UMW: Theodore Roosevelt intervened to settle between strikers and management.
- 1903, National Association of Manufacturers began “open shop” campaign.
- *Loewe v. Lawlor*, 1908 (Danbury Hatters’ Case): federal court ruled that secondary boycotts were conspiracies in restraint of trade and therefore illegal under Sherman Antitrust Act.
- Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) stated that labor organizations were not combinations in restraint of trade; Gompers called the act the Magna Carta of labor; in reality, the act did little to further the cause of unions.
- Ludlow Massacre, 1914: UMW strike against Colorado coal mines, September 1913–April 1914; governor ordered Colorado National Guard into area and then removed most of them; coal companies hired private mine guards; confrontation between strikers and private guards/state guards resulted in troops burning strikers’ tent city, killing 14 (among them 11 children); miners attacked southern Colorado mines; Woodrow Wilson sent in U.S. Army.
- First World War helped AFL; AFL supported the war; Gompers appointed to National War Labor Board (NWLB) 1918; NWLB supported many AFL goals, including eight-hour days and right to organize; Gompers and AFL promised not to strike or ask for union shops (although some locals did strike).
- 1919: AFL started massive campaign to organize steel workers.
- 1919 strikes:
 - Involved over four million workers in 3,600 strikes.
 - Federal troops broke strikes (i.e., Seattle shipyards and then a general strike).
 - Steel strikes, 1919–1920 against U.S. Steel failed; at first AFL endorsed steel strikes, but then did not.
- Antiunion campaign in early 1920s:
 - Employers associated unions with communism and disloyalty.
 - Used yellow-dog contracts.
 - “The American plan” backed by National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce; pushed open shop.
 - Company unions (U.S. Steel, International Harvester).
 - “Welfare capitalism” used by businesses to defuse unions (International Harvester, Ford, General Electric, Bethlehem Steel); provided benefit plans, recreational facilities, sometimes profit-sharing.
 - Total union membership dropped to 3.5 million in 1926.
- U.S. government very antiunion in early 1920s:
 - *Duplex Printing Press Co v. Deering*, 1921: Supreme Court upheld illegality of secondary boycott; supported right of courts to issue injunctions against strikers.
 - *Colorado Coal Company v. United Mine Workers*, 1922: Supreme Court ruled that a striking union could be prosecuted for illegal restraint of trade.

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Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

- 1922: Justice Department helped to stop a strike by 400,000 railroad workers and a nationwide strike by 650,000 miners.
- 1924: courts refused to protect members of UMW against coal mine owners in western Pennsylvania.
- William Green, AFL president in 1924: wanted cooperation with business; opposed to communism and socialism; discouraged the use of strikes.

Socialist Party of America (SPA)

Background:

- Founded 1901 (merger of Social Democratic Party of America and members of Socialist Labor Party).
- Leaders: Eugene V. Debs (became a socialist after the failure of the Pullman strike (1894) and his subsequent imprisonment as leader of American Railway Union); Bill Haywood on SPA Executive Committee until 1912; Victor Berger, congressman (WI); Morris Hillquit (NY); Mother Jones spoke for SPA; W.E.B. Du Bois joined 1910–1912 and saw himself as a socialist even after he left party; attracted intellectuals, trade unionists, reformers; Daniel DeLeon (Socialist Labor Party) as a precursor to SPA.
- Membership around 100,000 in 1908; [conflicting numbers for 1912 membership] 118,000–150,000 in 1912; over 1,000 Socialists in elective office in 33 states, 160 cities in 1912; 40,000 in 1919.
- Strength in trans-Mississippi South and West (mining regions of Idaho, Montana); former Populist areas (i.e., among tenant farmers in Oklahoma and former Populists in Kansas); manufacturing towns in Northeast; Lower East Side of New York City (immigrant workers, Jewish reform tradition; 1914, elected Socialist Meyer London to Congress); Milwaukee (Socialist Emil Seidel elected mayor in 1910; Victor Berger, congressmen representing Milwaukee).

Program, Strategies, Results:

- Socialists differed in their goals: some wanted abolition of capitalism to be replaced by cooperative commonwealth with workers controlling means of production; some wanted nationalization of major industries while allowing some small free enterprise.
- Some supported free college education; labor laws to improve working conditions; minimum wage; shorter hours; public ownership of railroads, factories, banking system; government assistance to unemployed.
- Some favored working within electoral politics while others wanted direct action.
- Some rejected many progressive proposals as reformist and inadequate to solve nation's problems.
- Used newspapers to spread its message (*Appeal to Reason*: published in Girard, Kansas; circulation of 700,000 in 1912; largest weekly newspaper in the country in 1912); sponsored 5 English-language daily newspapers, 8 foreign-language dailies, 300 weekly newspapers; monthly newspapers; *The Masses* published 1911–1917.
- Ran candidates for president (they always lost):
 - Debs (ran under Social Democratic Party in 1900; under 100,000 votes), 1904: polled 3 percent of popular vote or approximately 400,000 votes; 1908: polled 2.8 percent of popular vote or approximately 421,000 votes; 1912: polled 6 percent of popular vote or approximately 900,000 votes; 1920: polled 3.4 percent of popular vote or approximately 920,000 votes.
 - A. L. Benson, 1916: polled 3.2 percent of popular vote.
- Opposed First World War.
- Victor Berger, Socialist congressman, Milwaukee, convicted under Espionage Act and stripped of his House seat for his editorials in Milwaukee *Leader* calling World War I a capitalist conspiracy; sentenced to 20 years.

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Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

- U.S. Post Office prohibited mailing of Socialist publications (*The Masses*).
- June 1918: Debs arrested and convicted by federal government for violating Sedition Act for giving a speech defending antiwar protesters; sentenced to 10 years; imprisoned for 32 months; conviction upheld by U.S. Supreme Court (*Debs v. United States*, 1919); Debs pardoned by Harding on Christmas Day 1921.
- Red Scare 1919–1920:
 - 1919 Palmer Raids went after subversives (including Socialists, Communists, anarchists, IWW, Union of Russian Workers).
 - New York State Assembly refused to seat five elected Socialist Party members.
- Supported Robert M. La Follette on Progressive ticket in 1924 presidential election.

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW or Wobblies)

Background:

- Founded 1905, Chicago, by members of Western Federation of Miners, Socialist leaders, former Knights, radicals, Eugene Debs, Daniel DeLeon (had been influential in Socialist Labor Party in 1890s).
- Leaders: William D. “Big Bill” Haywood; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Joseph Ettor, Carlo Tesca, Joe Hill.
- Industrial union that included every laborer, excluded nobody (“One Big Union”); concentrated on immigrant labor, miners, lumberers, sailors, harvest workers, casual labor; sought those excluded by AFL.
- Some members identified with both IWW and Socialist Party between 1905 and 1913.
- More successful in West (lumber camps, mines, wheat farms) than East.
- Membership never was more than 150,000; membership grew in 1916–1917.

Program, Strategies, Results:

- Believed in constant struggle between “working class” and “employing class” and abolition of wage system; IWW Charter: “Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world unite as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.”
- Supported the use of the strike, particularly the general strike, and direct action.
- Appealed to class-consciousness among workers.
- Supported workers’ revolution; denounced capitalism; wanted workers to control means of production and eventually abolish the state.
- Tried to build immigrant solidarity: appealed to immigrants through the languages of the immigrants (leaflets, posters, banners); insisted that ethnic workers be represented by their own nationals on strike committees.
- IWW organizers used songs, street corner speeches, ad hoc organizational meetings; cities tried to stop them (Los Angeles, Spokane, Denver) by prohibiting outdoor meetings.
- IWW supported local unionists in their strike efforts:
 - 1909 strike in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, against U.S. Steel.
 - 1912 “Bread and Roses” strike, Lawrence, Massachusetts; IWW assisted textile workers who eventually got union recognition.
 - 1913 Paterson, New Jersey, silk workers’ strike failed.
- IWW leaders opposed United States’ entry into First World War.
- 1917: IWW timber workers’ strike in Washington and Idaho; federal government needed wood for war effort and went after IWW leaders.

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Question 4 Fact Sheet (continued)

- July 1917, Bisbee, Arizona: IWW organized peaceful strike against Phelps-Dodge mining company; local vigilantes deported 1,400 miners at gunpoint to Columbus, New Mexico; AFL protested and IWW tried to expose the deportation.
- August 1917: IWW leader Frank Little lynched in Butte, Montana.
- September 1917: Woodrow Wilson sent Justice Department agents to arrest IWW members under Espionage Act; Haywood and others were found guilty, with Haywood sentenced to 20 years; Haywood fled to Russia while out of prison on appeal.
- 1917–1919: state governments passed laws against IWW.
- November 1919, Centralia, Washington: American Legionnaires attacked an IWW hall; several IWW members were arrested; one was dragged from jail and murdered by a mob.
- 1919 general strike in Seattle: IWW united with AFL.
- Red Scare 1919–1920: 1919 Palmer Raids went after subversives (including Socialists, Communists, anarchists, IWW, Union of Russian Workers).
- Antiunion campaign in early 1920s:
 - Employers associated unions with communism and disloyalty.
 - Used yellow-dog contracts.
 - “The American plan” backed by National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce; pushed open shop.
 - Company unions (U.S. Steel, International Harvester).
 - “Welfare capitalism” used by businesses to defuse unions (International Harvester, Ford, General Electric, Bethlehem Steel); provided benefit plans, recreational facilities, sometimes profit-sharing.
 - Total union membership dropped to 3.5 million in 1926.
- IWW declined after 1924 due to continued government suppression and internal divisions.

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

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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following the civil war, the labor movement rose in popularity in tandem with the increasing efficiency and rates of production in the North. As horizontal and vertical integration and corporations became common entities, the laborer found new commitment to fight for his own rights amidst an increasingly economy. Two of these labor organizations were the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, both of whom experienced moderate success, but that ~~it~~ dissolved at the end of their organization by the mid 1920s, along with the labor cause.

The Knights of Labor was founded in the late 1860s as an organization focused on promoting a broad variety of reforms; these measures included the eight-hour workday, increased regulation of corporations, child labor reform laws and monetary reform. The KOL liked to use strikes as an important weapon, but also formed the 8-Hour League led by Ida Stewens to petition for the shortened workday. ~~IT~~ The KOL also embraced both unskilled and skilled workers, men

4A

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

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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and women alike, except for those of Chinese descent. The Knights of Labor did not have much governmental success, but were able to gather thousands of workers to their cause. Unfortunately, the organization lost its momentum in 1886 because of the Haymarket square riot. The incident occurred on May 4, 1886, when workers in Chicago's meatpacking district performed a walk out in protest of working hours and while in Haymarket square, a bomb exploded. The police arrested 8 individuals known as the "Haymarket Martyrs," and four were killed for their actions. From then on, individuals viewed the Knights of Labor as a radical organization and lost members.

Out of the break up of the former organization came a new labor entity christened the American Federation of Labor and led by Samuel Gompers. Gompers limited the organization to skilled, white workers only and also supported the "family wage," meaning that he felt it was the men's responsibility to earn money for the family and the women's to remain in the domestic life. The AFL did not embrace as many reforms as the KOL, but instead focused their efforts on

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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only higher wages, better working conditions and fewer hours. The AFL also approached their goals differently; the organization maintained the strike as its strongest weapon, but preferred to negotiate with business leaders for worker benefits rather than strikes. However, the success of the AFL was hindered by its exclusive policy. Particularly during the Progressive era, laborers resented the AFL's rejection of ~~labor~~ unskilled laborers and preferred to join more radical groups, such as the Industrial Workers of the World who embraced all workers. Additionally, the AFL's organizational style faltered. The entity preferred to organize workers by craft rather than by industry and consequently, it was difficult to convince workers to rise as one and fight for each other's causes. This complication also combined with missing governmental defects from 1875 to 1925. In 1890, the government passed the Sherman Antitrust Act to prohibit combinations of businesses in restraint of interstate commerce, but the government did not ~~use~~ use the act in such a manner. Instead, the Supreme Court ~~also~~ used it to prosecute labor

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

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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unions. Additionally, in the Norbury Hatters' Case of 1908, the ~~sup~~ Court ruled secondary boycotts illegal. However, the AFL received victories in the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, which protected the rights of labor unions, and the implementation of the graduated income tax, as well as the National War Labor Board in 1918, but ~~just measures~~ ~~disappointed~~ after the ~~war~~, and entering 'following the war, raised wages and benefits disappeared and entering the 1920s, the American people wanted a "return to normalcy" rather than the ~~partially~~ sweeping actions demanded by the labor unions. In ally both the Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor saw moderate success as both were able to motivate masses of laborers to action, but neither fully realized their goals and by 1925, the progressive labor reforms had lost their luster to the mass consumerism and modern corporations of the day.

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

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

From 1875 to 1925, the nation witnessed many upheavals due to labor issues and the rise of big unions. At a time when workers complaining about the excesses of the corporate world were being ~~opposed~~, at first, opposed by the government, the strategies of unions determined their success. The Knights of Labor due to their idealistic and more radical strategies were not very successful whereas the American Federation of Labor with its more peaceful ^{and} pragmatic stance was increasingly successful at achieving its objectives.

Following the fall of the National Labor Union due to economic depression and the great railroad strike of 1877, the union known as the Knights of Labor arose to national prominence. Its objectives included a minimum wage and the introduction of the 40-hour work week. At the time, however, these objectives were seen as idealistic and this contributed to their falls. Also, their strategy of striking in order to achieve demands was not successful for two reasons. First, the government at the time, advocated laissez-faire economics and often sent militias or used court injunctions to end these strikes. Also, the strikes were often seen as radical by the people. In ~~one~~ ~~incident, a riot broke~~ the incident of the Haymarket riot in Chicago on the 4th of May, striking workers were confronted by police. A bomb exploded ~~and several were~~ killing ~~several~~ and injuring several policemen. Though this was not endorsed by the Knights of Labor, the American people connected the violence of strikes to them. Moreover, the membership of unskilled workers

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

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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in the KOL was seen as radical as well, further decreasing their membership.

The American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, was much more successful. Created by Samuel Gompers, this union advanced more pragmatic objectives such as a simple rise in wages, as opposed to a minimum wage, and an 8-hour work-day. Also, the AFOFL was much clearer in scope, choosing to represent only skilled workers. This made ~~its~~ its aims much more identifiable with the public. Also, it used ~~less~~ ^{the} less radical strategies ~~of~~ of collective bargaining as opposed to striking. This gave it credibility politically, allowing it to be a major force in the ~~origin~~ creation of laws such as the Clayton Anti-trust Act during Wilson's presidency which no longer viewed unions as trusts. The AFOFL was successful simply because of its less radical stance.

While the idealistic and more radical stances of the Knights of Labor led to its decline, pragmatism and collective bargaining allowed the AFOFL to be a major force in labor ~~and~~ ^{gave} anti-trust laws. After the Wagner Act in 1935 which ~~allowed~~ ^{gave} workers ~~the~~ the right to join labor unions, ~~and~~ ~~its~~ ~~merger~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~CIO~~ the AFOFL gained increasingly more popularity and after its merger with the CIO, became the biggest union in the US to represent workers and other smaller unions.

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

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one (4) or 5
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Physical organizations began in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to advance the interest of, as well as protect, workers in the United States. Two such organizations were the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Socialist Party of America. The American Federation of Labor, which is still running in the present day, ~~was~~ achieved great success for workers. The Socialist Party of America, on the other hand, was not so successful.

The American Federation of Labor sought to regulate and maintain standards for workers. ~~Since~~ since its creation, a minimum wage was created, and workers had a ~~all~~ ^{maximum} number of hours to work each day. Previously there had been no rules or regulations regarding labor, and this was detrimental to not only the workers themselves but also to the entire industry. The success achieved by the American Federation of Labor was outstanding. Once standards are set at work, the labor performs better.

The AFL changed labor in America because it required better standards for the laborers to work in. Before the AFL, indentured servants worked in terrible conditions in sweatshops and factories, with working overtime and receiving little pay. There were no child labor laws, so children too were working long hours with little pay. The regulations set up by the American Federation of Labor demanded better conditions, minimum wage, maximum

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

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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hours, and child labor laws. The success achieved was tremendous as business soon prospered up until the stock market crash in 1929. This is evident as the AFL is still around today.

The Socialist Party of America was created during the late nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries. Some Americans felt that government needed to be fairer and more regulated. They were left-leaning at a time when many presidents had been conservative, and they sought equality through socialism. The Socialist Party of America was created in hopes of becoming a new dominant political party to address socialist issues, but to little avail. The United States remained in its capitalist roots and the Socialist Party of America never achieved the success nor ~~popularity~~ popularity of the other political parties. However, it did seek ~~to~~ more equal pay ~~and~~ ~~conclusion~~ among workers and regulated labor standards.

In conclusion, both the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party of America aid American workers ~~from~~ from 1875 to 1925. They set standards for working, such as conditions and wage. The AFL achieved great success while the Socialist Party achieved minimal success, yet both organizations sought to advance the interests of America workers.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2009 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 4

Overview

This question asked students to explain the strategies of two labor organizations and to evaluate the success of the organizations in achieving their objectives during the period from 1875 to 1925. The question required students to develop a compound thesis and, implicitly, to recognize change over time.

Sample: 4A

Score: 9

This essay contains a clear, well-developed thesis that contrasts the strategies of the Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor (AFL) and analyzes their relative successes and failures. Although imbalanced in coverage, it offers some supporting information on the Knights. The discussion of the AFL is superb, as the essay traces the union's development from the late nineteenth century to the Clayton Antitrust Act and the union's role in World War I, culminating in its role in the 1920s "return to normalcy."

Sample: 4B

Score: 6

This essay has a strong thesis that shows complexity of analysis and historical context. Explanation of the strategies of the Knights of Labor is limited, but the analysis of its failures is good. The explanation of the AFL's strategies and the analysis of its successes are solid. The essay is effective in analyzing the successes and failures of the two unions. It is well written and well organized. Inclusion of more historical information would strengthen the essay.

Sample: 4C

Score: 3

This essay starts with a clear thesis and has a fairly good conceptualization of the difference between the AFL and the Socialist Party of America (SPA) but contains little supporting information concerning strategy. Its discussion of the AFL makes it appear as if that union was responsible for all improvements in the conditions of American labor. Its comments on the SPA are very general, as is the conclusion. It is anachronistic in mentioning indentured servants.