

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4

0–3 points

Score 3

Response accomplishes **all three** tasks set by the question.

Score 2

Response accomplishes **two** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 1

Response accomplishes **one** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 0

Response accomplishes **none** of the tasks set by the question.

Score —

Is completely blank.

SCORING NOTES

a) Response briefly explains why ONE of the following best marks the beginning of industrialization in the United States.

- The market revolution in the first half of the 1800s
- The Civil War era in the middle of the 1800s
- The rise of big business in the second half of the 1800s

b) Response provides ONE example of an event or development that supports the explanation in (a).

The market revolution in the first half of the 1800s

- Market revolution separated the home from the commercial world.
- Separate spheres by gender; cult of domesticity.
- Transition to a wage-based economy.
- Expansion of infrastructure and national economic network through national roads and canals (e.g., Erie Canal).
- Early textile manufacturing; Lowell Mills; republican industrialization.
- Innovations in interchangeable parts (e.g., Eli Whitney, gun manufacturing).
- Fewer people worked in subsistence agriculture.
- More manufacturing of goods occurred in factories rather than the home, but combined with ongoing significance of putting out system/cottage industries.
- Use of early steamboats to transport people and goods.

Civil War era in the middle of the 1800s

- The Civil War ended slavery and set the nation on the course to become an industrial society.
- Shift from the dominance of cotton and agrarianism to dominance of industry.
- Transportation innovations (especially railroads) during and after the war linked markets together by making the movement of goods and people easier and quicker.
- Manufacturing of weapons and armaments during the war advanced interchangeable parts.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

- Use of telegraph during and after the war; building of national telegraph network that followed the rail lines.
- Steam engines, interchangeable parts made large scale manufacturing more efficient.
- Increased foreign investment in capital projects, infrastructure, and manufacturing as a result of the war, continued after the war.

Rise of big business in the second half of the 1800s

- Combinations allowed for exponential growth of capital and investment, purchase of equipment needed for large-scale industrial enterprise.
- Horizontal and vertical integration and economies of scale allowed for mass production.
- Technological innovations such as more efficient use of coal and steam engines, Bessemer process (steel), application of electricity as an energy and power source.
- Large factories and corporations provided more semiskilled and unskilled work.
- More Americans became wage-earners in the industrial economy and consumers in the industrial and consumer capital marketplace.
- Growth of national consumer market, catalogs, mail order, advertising.
- Calls for regulation of monopolies and trusts in response to the growing influence of corporations.
- Rise of the People's Party (Populist Party).
- Rise of the labor movement.
- Industrialization impacted the economic livelihood of farmers and transformed farming.
- Demands for a stronger government role in the economic system.

c) Response provides specific historical evidence that explains why ONE of the other options is less convincing as the possible beginning of industrialization in the United States.

The market revolution

- The market revolution was not a real revolution. Instead, it continued trends in the rise of industry from the late 1700s and from Europe; the United States already had a market economy.

Civil War era

- The real transition was the market revolution, while the Civil War era represented continuation of trends from earlier in the 1800s; interchangeable parts and railroads were put into more widespread use, but were not new.
- The United States still had not become truly industrial without the rise of heavy industries such as steel manufacturing, which would happen after the Civil War.

Rise of big business

- The real transition was earlier, and the rise of big business mainly continued this; key elements such as organizational innovation existed earlier.

4A1

Use a blue or black pen only for the short-answer questions. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

QUESTION 4

a) The Market revolution best marks the beginning of Industrialization as it ~~light~~ was a turning point where ~~people~~ ~~families~~ ^{the whole} nation began to ~~the~~ integrate together ~~the~~ furthering trade and expansion of industrial advancements across the nation. This was aided by ^{the creation of} railroad and Erie Canal that linked different parts of the nation together, such as the East and West, and allowed manufacturing and selling goods to take a prominent role in the economy, leading to greater industrial advancements based off this fundamental ideal.

b) Before the Market revolution, the family home was where goods were produced and consumed; they were self-sustaining. However, as the market rev. created a nationwide market for an exchange of goods (due to ~~the~~ advancements in transportation), ~~the~~ the family unit completely transformed and society developed into one dependent on the economy as families had to buy what they needed from market ^{and} sell what they produced to sustain themselves.

c) The Civil War is less convincingly as possible beginning as ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ economy did not drastically develop into another form. For example, wartime ~~economy~~ ^{the} did give a boost to the economy, but it did ~~not~~ dramatically change the nature of the economy. The ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ War was focused on the cause of emancipation, thus the Civil War was more of a turning point on the issue of slavery, not industrialization. Also, industrialization had already begun

beforehand, as the North economy rapidly developed from the market rev. and, although it increased economic activity, it did not change its nature.



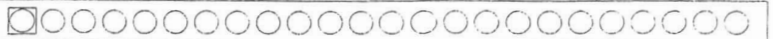
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QUESTION 4

4a. The Rise of Big Business the second half of the 1800s best marks the beginning of Industrialization in the United States because that around when they started making factories in cities ex. clothing factories, food products, etc. and this is when Andrew Carnegie first found out how to make steel in a cheap way. This started construction of big cities and buildings and skyscrapers of thousands of feet high.

4b. A development that got started was the telegraph and the late 1800s photography started. People were amazed at this technology.

4c. The Civil War era in the middle of the 1800s wasn't really a lot of Industrialization there was little, very little though. During that time period it was mostly about how to fight the war & go through it.

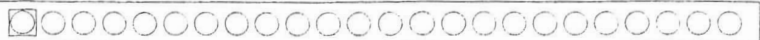


4C1

Use a blue or black pen only for the short-answer questions. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

QUESTION 4

- a) The rise of the big businesses in the second half of the 1800s best marks the beginning of industrialization for the US because it is when the US became more efficient, was coming out of a war era so the demand for new and more products was higher, and the growing technology and business systems made the US need to be more industrialized.
- b) One example would include the growing technologies such as more radios, and electronic advances as well as the planning for new weapons for wars. The growing economy also demanded more products and luxury/household items be created to fit the consumer's needs.
- c) The civil war era in the mid 1800s is less convincing because it is too soon during and after the war to ~~have~~ have the US economy be concerned with industrializing. Historically the US economy and government were busy supplying ~~men~~ men, provisions, weapons, and attention to the war. The beginning of industrialization would have had to have happened later such as the second half of the 1800s to begin.



Q3936/6

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2015 SCORING COMMENTARY

Short Answer Question 4

Overview

Short Answer Question 4 allowed students to explain which era best marked the beginning of industrialization in the U.S. (task A): the market revolution in the first half of the 1800s, the Civil War era in the middle of the 1800s, or the rise of big business in the second half of the 1800s. The question assessed the historical thinking skill of periodization and covered Periods 4, 5, and 6, which range from 1800 to 1898. The students had to provide a specific historical example (task B) that supported their explanation in task A. The question also asked students to provide specific historical evidence that explained why one of the other periods was less convincing as the start of industrialization in the U.S. (task C).

Sample: 4A

Score: 3

A-1: The discussion of railroad and canal systems earned the point.

B-1: The discussion of changes to family self-sufficiency before and after the market revolution earned the point.

C-1: This response earned the point because of its argument that the Civil War era provided a “boost to the economy but it did not dramatically change the nature of the economy.”

Sample: 4B

Score: 2

A-1: The response earned the point because it demonstrates that the “Rise of Big Business” best marks the beginning of industrialization. Factories emerged in cities, and Andrew Carnegie learned how to produce steel cheaper.

B-0: The response did not earn the point because it claims that people were astonished at the advent of the telegraph and photography, but it does not note that the telegraph and photography were introduced considerably earlier.

C-1: The response earned the point because it asserts that little industrialization occurred during the Civil War era due to the focus on the war.

Sample: 4C

Score: 1

A-1: The response earned the point because it connects the rise of big business with greater efficiency, productivity, technology, and business systems.

B-0: The response did not earn a point because the examples of more radios and electronic advances are outside the time period.

C-0: The response did not earn the point because the argument about the Civil War era is flawed; the assertion that “it is too soon during and after the war to have the US economy be concerned with industrializing” is a generality that does not address any evidence.