



AP[®] United States History 2007 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1—Document-Based Question

Analyze the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture in the period 1865–1900.

In your answer be sure to evaluate farmers' responses to these changes.

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a well-developed thesis that examines the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture between 1865 and 1900, and evaluates farmers' responses to those changes.
- Presents an effective analysis of the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture between 1865 and 1900, and evaluates farmers' responses to those changes.
 - Addresses technology, government policy, and economic conditions and evaluates farmers' responses to those changes.
 - Analysis of farmers' responses may be implicit and/or embedded in analysis of the other three factors.
 - Analysis of technology, government policy, and economic conditions may be imbalanced or overlapping.
- Effectively uses a substantial number of documents.
- Supports thesis with substantial and relevant outside information.
- May contain minor errors.
- Is clearly organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis that addresses the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture between 1865 and 1900, and discusses farmers' responses to those changes.
- Has limited analysis of the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture between 1865 and 1900, and limited discussion of farmers' responses to those changes.
 - Discussion of farmers' responses may be implicit and/or embedded in the analysis of the other three factors.
 - Analysis of technology, government policy, and economic conditions may be imbalanced.
 - May not address all aspects of change.
- Effectively uses some documents.
- Supports thesis with some relevant outside information.
- May have errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Shows acceptable organization and writing; language errors do not interfere with the comprehension of the essay.

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Question 1—Document Based Question (continued)

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains a limited or undeveloped thesis.
- Deals with the question in a general manner; simplistic, superficial treatment of the subject.
 - Little or no consideration of farmers' responses.
 - May address only one category (technology or government policy or economic conditions).
- Merely paraphrases, quotes, or briefly cites documents.
- Contains little outside information or information that is inaccurate or irrelevant.
- May have major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

The 0–1 Essay

- Contains no thesis or a thesis that does not address the question.
- Exhibits inadequate or incorrect understanding of the question.
- Has little or no understanding of the documents or ignores them completely.
- Has numerous errors.
- Written so poorly that it inhibits understanding.

The — Essay

- Blank or completely off task.

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences

Document A: Agricultural Prices in Dollars per Unit, 1865–1900

Document Information:

- Shows falling prices for wheat, cotton, and corn between 1865 and 1900.
- Shows increasing production of wheat, cotton, and corn between 1865 and 1900.
- Shows periodic variation in prices and production of wheat, cotton, and corn between 1865 and 1900.

Document Inferences:

- American agriculture was under increasing economic stress as a result of overproduction and falling prices between 1865 and 1900.
- Boom and bust economic cycles (panic and prosperity) occurred between 1865 and 1900.
- Improved farm machinery, irrigation, and chemical fertilizers led to increased production.
- Farmers in distress led to the emergence of movements such as the Grange, Farmers' Alliances, and Populists.
- Can be linked to Documents B and D.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Boom and bust cycles

Commercial farming

Chemical fertilizers

Grain elevators and warehouses

Overproduction/crop surpluses

Panic of 1873

Panic of 1893

Hatch Act

Department of Agriculture raised to cabinet level (1889)

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document B: Railroads in 1870 and 1890

Document Information:

- Shows railroad expansion between 1870 and 1890.
- Shows expanding transcontinental connections.
- Shows some government land grants to railroads (largely west of the Mississippi).
- Shows major cattle trails from Texas to railroads.

Document Inferences:

- Subsidies and land grants encouraged railroad expansion.
- Cattle were driven from Texas to cow towns along railroads.
- Transporting agricultural products to Eastern markets became easier.
- Westward settlement was encouraged by railroad expansion.
- Emerging national markets linking regions were created by railroad expansion.
- Agricultural advances (surpluses) fueled urbanization and industrial expansion.
- Farmers were less isolated because of the expanding railroad network.
- Can be linked to Document F.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Subsidies

“All that the traffic would bear”

Cow towns

Crédit Mobilier

Free passes

Immigration (railroad land sales)

White Caps (Las Gorras Blancas)

Short-haul/long-haul differentials

Stanford, Vanderbilt, Hill, Gould

Pacific Railway Act impact (1862)

Checkerboard pattern of land grants

Rebates, drawbacks, pools

Refrigerated railroad cars

Swift and Armour

Standard gauge

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad

Great Northern Railroad

Robber barons

Cattle trails: Chisholm, Goodnight-

Loving, Sedalia, and Western

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document C: *Prairie Farmer*, July 14, 1877

Document Information:

- Farmers were dissatisfied with railroads.
- The Illinois legislature passed laws limiting freight rates.
- The Supreme Court upheld Illinois laws limiting freight rates.
- Illinois was the only state with such laws.

Document Inferences:

- Farmers sought state regulation of grain and railroad freight rates.
- The Grange (Patrons of Husbandry) organized farmers.
- Granger laws were enacted in Illinois.
- The Supreme Court upheld Granger laws in *Munn v. Illinois*.
- Farmers had political clout in swing/doubtful states.
- The Supreme Court subsequently ruled regulation of interstate commerce an “exclusive” federal right in the *Wabash* case.
- Change from the laissez-faire philosophy of the early Gilded Age.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Farm cooperatives

Farmers’ Alliances (Northern, Southern,
Black)

Grange/Patrons of Husbandry

Oliver Hudson Kelley

Granger Laws

Greenback-Labor Party

Interstate Commerce Commission

Munn v. Illinois

Wabash case

Swing/doubtful states

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document D: The Wheat Harvest, 1880

Document Information:

- Shows reaper/thresher (combine) harvesting wheat.
- Shows need for large equipment and horses.

Document Inferences:

- The application of technology to farm equipment increased production.
- Grain farming was conducted on a large commercial scale.
- Availability of new technology led to farmers investing in heavy machinery and to the emergence of large-scale commercial/bonanza farming.
- Can be linked to Documents A and B to emphasize changes in agriculture and farmer responses.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Bonanza farms/commercial farming
Dry farming
Dust bowls
Grain elevator/warehouses
Joseph Glidden/barbed wire
Morrill Land Grant impact (1862)

No government aid for irrigation
Open range/range wars
Combines
Bison slaughter
Advances in steel plows, harrows, grain binders, threshers, windmills

Document E: A contract in North Carolina, 1882

Document Information:

- The writer of the contract will determine when and where to sell cotton.
- The writer of the contract will deduct all sums that are owed him/her by the cropper.
- The writer of the contract will pay the cropper one-half of the net proceeds.

Document Inferences:

- Sharecroppers incurred debts that the landowner deducted before paying them their share.
- Landowners controlled sharecropping contracts.
- Sharecropping was common in the South after the Civil War.
- Poverty gripped both white and African American farmers in the South.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Crop lien
Debt peonage
Sharecropping

Tenant farming
Farmers' Alliances
New South

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document F: *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, 1884

Document Information:

- The shipping and canning of beef were important in Chicago.
- Beef was shipped from both the northern and southern portions of the West.
- Five great railroads ended in Chicago.

Document Inferences:

- Railroads made the transportation of beef from the west to the east more efficient.
- Chicago was becoming a meatpacking center.
- Cattle raising was important in Texas and Montana.
- Technological advances led to changes in cattle ranching and spawned industrial growth.
- Can be linked to Documents A, B, and D.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Cattle kingdom

Cow towns

Harsh winters of 1885-87

Open range

Range wars (cattleman/farmers)

Refrigerated railroad cars

Swift and Armour

Nat Love (cowboys)

Cattle trails: Chisholm, Goodnight-

Loving, Sedalia, and Western

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document G: Speech by Mary Elizabeth Lease, 1892

Document Information:

- Political parties and politicians lie to farmers.
- Political parties and politicians encourage farmers to raise big crops.
- Political parties and politicians said farmers suffered from overproduction.
- In the United States, 10,000 children starve each year.
- Farm prices are falling.

Document Inferences:

- Farm prices were falling because of overproduction.
- Farmers were dissatisfied with political parties and politicians.
- Farmers may wish to form their own political party.
- The government should remedy overproduction by making sure people do not starve.
- Farmers have fallen on economic hard times.
- Discontented farmers formed the Populist Party.
- Can be linked to Document J.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

“Raise less corn and more hell”
James B. Weaver
Omaha Platform/Ocala Demands
Overproduction/crop surpluses
“Pitchfork” Ben Tillman

Populists/People’s Party
Tom Watson
Ignatius Donnelly
Greenbacks
Greenback/Labor Party

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document H: In Kansas, Susan Orcutt to Lorenzo D. Lewelling, June 29, 1894

Document Information:

- The Orcutts are starving.
- Hail ruined their crops.
- No jobs can be had in 10 counties.

Document Inferences:

- Farming on the Great Plains was difficult.
- The Homestead Act brought many people to the Great Plains.
- Many homesteaders returned East because of the hardships they encountered.
- The Panic of 1893 hurt farmers and led to poverty, hardship, and widespread unemployment.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

“In God we trusted, in Kansas we busted”
“Sodbusters”

Boom and bust cycles

Coxey’s Army

Frederick Jackson Turner/frontier thesis

Homestead Act impact (1862)

Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck

Reverse migration

Sod house frontier

Locust plagues

Desert Land Act/Timber Culture Act

Willa Cather/*My Ántonia*

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document I: R. W. McAdams, *Oklahoma Magazine*, 1894

Document Information:

- Students of the American Indian question believe in the policy of individualism (severalty).
- The document argues that American Indians are lazy and dumb.
- Enclosures for American Indians should be made smaller.
- Land reserved for American Indians is “wasted” arable land that should be kept minimal.

Document Inferences:

- American Indian policy favored a breakup of tribal loyalty to encourage individualism and assimilation.
- Attempts were made to assimilate American Indians into American culture.
- The Dawes Severalty Act opened up reservation land for white settlement.
- The amount of acreage for farming increased in the time period.
- The Oklahoma Land Rush allowed white settlement in what once was Indian Territory.
- Westerners viewed American Indians with contempt.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

Custer and Little Big Horn
Dawes Severalty Act
Helen Hunt Jackson/*A Century of
Dishonor*
Indian Territory

Oklahoma Land Rush (Sooners)
Reservation system
Medicine Lodge Treaty
Fort Laramie Treaty
Wounded Knee

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Document J: Excerpts from a speech by William Jennings Bryan, July 1896

Document Information:

- Farms are necessary for the survival of cities.
- Cities favor the gold standard.
- The producing masses and the world are against the gold standard.
- The gold standard hurts commercial and laboring interests and the toiling masses.

Document Inferences:

- Farmers favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
- Although cities depend on farms, farms do not depend on cities.
- There was conflict between urban and rural interests.
- Democrats and Populists favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
- Republicans favored the gold standard.
- Farmers' political response to hardships included the formation of the Populist Party.

Potential outside information triggered by document:

"Crime of '73"

"Free and unlimited coinage of silver"

"McKinley and the full dinner pail"

16:1

Bimetallism

Bland–Allison Silver Purchase Act

William Harvey/*Coin's Financial School*

"Cross of Gold" speech

Dingley Tariff

McKinley Tariff

Wilson–Gorman Tariff

Election of 1896

Money question

Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act

Specie Resumption Act

Gresham's Law

L. Frank Baum/*The Wizard of Oz*

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Potential Outside Information List (alphabetical order):

| | |
|--|---|
| “All that the traffic would bear” | Hatch Act |
| Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad | Hill, James J. |
| Bimetallism | Homestead Act (1862), impact of |
| Bland–Allison Silver Purchase Act of 1878 | Immigration (railroad land sales) |
| Bonanza farms/commercial farming | Improvements in steel plows, spring-tooth harrows, grain binders, threshers, windmills |
| Boom and bust cycles | Indian Territory |
| Bison slaughter | “In God we trusted, in Kansas we busted” |
| Cattle kingdom | Interstate Commerce Commission |
| Cattle trails: Chisholm, Goodnight-Loving, Sedalia, and Western | Jackson, Helen Hunt / <i>A Century of Dishonor</i> |
| Chemical fertilizers | Kelley, Oliver Hudson |
| Cow towns | Love, Nat (cowboy) |
| Coxey’s Army | “McKinley and the full dinner pail” |
| Crédit Mobilier | McKinley Tariff |
| “Crime of ’73” | Medicine Lodge Treaty |
| Crop lien/sharecropping/tenant farmers | Money question |
| “Cross of Gold” speech | Montgomery Ward |
| Custer, George, and Little Big Horn | Morrill Land Grant Act (1862), impact of <i>Munn v. Illinois</i> |
| Dawes Act | No government aid for irrigation |
| Department of Agriculture | Oklahoma Land Rush (Sooners) |
| Desert Land Act | Omaha Platform/Ocala Demands |
| Dingley Tariff | Open range |
| Donnelly, Ignatius | Overproduction/crop surpluses |
| Dry farming | Pacific Railway Act (1862), impact of |
| Dust bowls | Panics of 1873, 1893 |
| Election of 1896 | Pooling |
| Exodusters | Populist Party/People’s Party |
| Farm cooperatives (co-ops) | Railroad land grants/checkerboard pattern |
| Farmers’ Alliances | “Rain follows the plough” |
| Fort Laramie Treaty (1868) | “Raise less corn and more hell” |
| “Free and unlimited coinage of silver” | Range wars (rangers and farmers) |
| Free passes | Rebates/drawbacks |
| Gilded Age | Refrigerated railroad cars |
| Glidden, Joseph/barbed wire | Reservation system |
| Gould, Jay | Reverse migrations in 1880s |
| Grain elevators and warehouses | Robber barons |
| Grange (Patrons of Husbandry) | Sears, Roebuck |
| Granger Laws | Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 |
| Great Northern Railroad | Short-haul/long-haul differential |
| Greenback-Labor Party | Simpson, “Sockless” Jerry |
| Greenbacks | 16:1 |
| Gresham’s Law | Sodbusters |
| Harsh winters of 1885-87 | Sod house frontier |
| Harvey, William/ <i>Coin’s Financial School</i> | |

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Question 1 Document Information and Inferences (continued)

Potential Outside Information List (alphabetical order):

| | |
|---|--|
| Specie Resumption Act (1875) | <i>Wabash case/Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific</i> |
| Standard gauge | <i>Railroad Company v. Illinois</i> |
| Stanford, Leland | Watson, Tom |
| Swift and Armour | Weaver, James B. |
| Swing/doubtful states | White Caps (Las Gorras Blancas) |
| Tillman, "Pitchfork" Ben | Wilson–Gorman Tariff |
| Timber Culture Act | Windmills |
| Turner, Frederick Jackson/frontier thesis | Wounded Knee |
| Vanderbilt, Cornelius | |

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Question 2

Settlers in the eighteenth-century American backcountry sometimes resorted to violent protest to express their grievances. Analyze the causes and significance of TWO of the following:

March of the Paxton Boys
Regulator movement
Shays' Rebellion
Whiskey Rebellion

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that analyzes both the causes and significance of TWO of the events.
- Develops the thesis with considerable, relevant supporting information.
- Has effective analysis of the events and connects them to violent protest and its importance; coverage may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Is clearly organized and written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis that may be partially developed in analyzing the causes and significance of TWO of the events.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant information.
- Has some analysis of the causes and significance.
- Discusses two of the events, but one may be more developed than the other.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- May paraphrase the question or contain a confused or unfocused thesis.
- Provides few relevant facts or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May contain only generalizations.
- Has little or no analysis of one or both events.
- May contain major errors that seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains numerous errors, both major and minor.
- Is poorly organized and/or written.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

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Question 2 Fact Sheet

March of the Paxton Boys (1764)

Backcountry farmers
Scots-Irish
Indian attacks
Royal government
Farmer Petitions
Farmers attack peaceful Indians

Indian peace treaty with the royal government
Benjamin Franklin
End of French and Indian War
Farmers scorned by East Coast elites
Proclamation of 1763

Regulator Movement (1770s)

Two movements: North and South Carolina
White bandits
Distrust of the East

Took control of the courts
General anarchy
Two groups in the backcountry

Shays' Rebellion (1787)

Era known as the "Critical period"
Revolutionary War veterans
Daniel Shays
Weak Articles of Confederation
No standing army
Need for stronger central government
Clash between agricultural frontier and
mercantile Boston and the East
Merchants calling-in loans to farmers
Foreclosures on farms by banks

Issue of paper money while farmers had to pay
debts and taxes in specie
Federal arsenal at Springfield
Massachusetts taxes and control of inflation
Farmers could not pay their mortgages or taxes,
leading to foreclosures
Elites/"mobocracy"
Constitutional Convention/Constitution
Militia ends the rebellion (can be from other
states, as some textbooks say this)

Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

Alexander Hamilton/Hamilton financial
program/whiskey tax, an excise tax
Revolutionary War debts
Whiskey used as currency on frontier
Whiskey made from grain
Cheaper to transport whiskey over mountains
Pennsylvania farmers outraged when whiskey
was taxed
Tax was a prominent source of money for the
new federal government
Pre-Revolutionary British policies/Stamp Act

Tar and feathering of federal tax officials
Strong central government
Little evidence of resistance when troops went
into the field
Government strong enough to deal with internal
defiance
Thousands of troops (10,000–15,000)
Some see a too-strong central government
Definition of executive power/supremacy of
federal law
Contributes to the formation of two-party system

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Question 3

In what ways did the Second Great Awakening in the North influence TWO of the following?

Abolitionism
Temperance
The cult of domesticity
Utopian communities

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that explains how the Second Great Awakening influenced TWO societal aspects.
- Develops the thesis with considerable, relevant historical information.
- Provides strong analysis and effectively links the Second Great Awakening to TWO topics; coverage 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 how the Second Great Awakening influenced TWO societal aspects.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant historical information.
- Provides some analysis and some linkage of the Second Great Awakening to TWO topics; coverage may be unbalanced.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains a confused or unfocused thesis or simply paraphrases the question with little or no explanation.
- Provides minimal relevant information or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May address one topic or describe 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.

The — Essay

- Is blank or completely off task.

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Question 3 Fact Sheet

Second Great Awakening: Beliefs and Ideals

Many Americans experienced uncertainty and anxiety as they confronted a rapidly changing society that saw the rise of the Market Revolution and the increase of urbanization and immigration. The Second Great Awakening addressed these feelings.

Movement preached spiritual rebirth, individual self-improvement, and perfectionism
Ignited a spirit of change with its idea that moral rectitude could lead to salvation
Its emphasis on the ability of individuals to amend their lives engendered a wide variety of reform movements—not only as a means of personal salvation but as a mandate for reform and control of the larger society
Combined a more active piety with a belief in God as an active force in the world whose grace could be attained through faith and good works

Evangelical Christianity
Coming of the millennium
Salvation possible to everyone through conversion and personal faith
Readmit God into life
Holiness resided in the individual
Equality before God
Challenged indifference; devote yourself to the moral well-being of others
Faith demonstrated through moral behavior
Observed the Sabbath, practiced sobriety
At least rhetorically, racial and gender equality

Second Great Awakening: People and Events

Lyman Beecher
Charles Finney
Peter Cartwright (Father Cartwright)
American Bible Society (1816)
American Sunday School Union (1824)
American Home Missionary Society (1826)
Lane Theological Seminary
Cane Ridge Meeting

“Burned-over district”
Camp meetings
Market Revolution
“Anxious seat”
Relevant religious denominations: Baptists, Deists, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Unitarians

Abolitionism

American Colonization Society (1817)
New England Anti-Slavery Society
William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator* (1831)
Garrison founded the American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), which by 1838 had 1,350 chapters and 250,000 members; rejects gradualism; calls for the immediate, unconditional, universal abolition of slavery
Founding of the Liberty Party (1840)

Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society:
Lucretia Mott
Angelina and Sarah Grimke
Sojourner Truth
Frederick Douglass: *North Star* (newspaper);
Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass (1845) (autobiography)
Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1852)
John Brown
Lyman Beecher

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Question 3 Fact Sheet (continued)

Temperance

Timothy Shay Arthur, *Ten Nights in a Barroom*
Deacon Robert Peckham (artist): “Woe of Liquor,”
“Happy Abstinence Family”
American Society for the Promotion of
Temperance (1826), which by the 1830s had
5,000 state and local temperance groups, for
example, Daughters of Temperance
Lyman Beecher
“Demon rum”/“devil juice”/“devil’s nectar”
“The Drunkard’s Progress”
Maine Law (1851): first state to prohibit the sale
and consumption of alcohol statewide;

sponsored by temperance advocate Neal S.
Dow
Strongly anti-immigrant in its message (targeting
Irish Catholics and Germans)
Provided the Protestant middle class with a
means to attack out-of-favor groups (laborers,
immigrants, and Catholics)
Know-Nothing Party
Consumption of liquor substantially declined
during the 1830s (by 50 percent)

The Cult of Domesticity

The first phase of women’s reform activities reflected women’s unique moral qualities, for example, as
“social mother.” The second phase challenged male prerogatives and moved beyond moral suasion. As
women became more involved in reform movements (especially temperance and abolition), some women
increasingly resented and began to defy the cult of domesticity.

Catharine Beecher: Hartford Female Seminary
(1823)
Female Charitable Society
American Female Moral Reform Society (1839)
Sarah and Angelina Grimke
Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society

Lucy Stone
Lucretia Mott
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Susan B. Anthony
Seneca Falls Convention (1848): *Declaration of
Sentiments and Resolutions*

Utopian Communities

Brook Farm: George Ripley, Nathaniel
Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott
Transcendentalists: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry
David Thoreau
New Harmony: Robert Owen

Oneida Community: John Humphrey Noyes
Millerites: William Miller
Shakers: Mother Ann Lee
Mormons: Joseph Smith, *Book of the
Mormon*/Brigham Young/Latter Day Saints

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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.

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Question 5

“Landslide presidential victories do not ensure continued political effectiveness or legislative success.” Assess the validity of this statement by comparing TWO of the following presidential administrations.

Franklin Roosevelt (1936)

Lyndon Johnson (1964)

Richard Nixon (1972)

Ronald Reagan (1984)

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that assesses whether landslide presidential victories ensured continued political effectiveness/legislative success by comparing TWO of the four presidential administrations.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and relevant historical information.
- Provides effective analysis of the TWO administrations and their political effectiveness/legislative success; treatment of the administrations as well as political effectiveness/legislative success may be somewhat unbalanced. (Assessment of the impact of the election itself may be implicit or explicit.)
- 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, which may be partially developed, that addresses whether landslide presidential victories ensured continued political effectiveness/legislative success by comparing TWO of the four presidential administrations.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant supporting information.
- Provides some analysis of the TWO administrations and their political effectiveness/legislative success; treatment may be unbalanced. (Assessment of the impact of the election itself may be implicit or explicit.)
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains a weak or unfocused thesis or simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides few relevant facts or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- Provides simplistic analysis that may be generally descriptive or addresses only one administration.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

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Question 5 (continued)

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inadequate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial factual errors.
- Is poorly organized and/or written.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or is blank.

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Question 5 Fact Sheet

Franklin Roosevelt (1936)

Political Effectiveness/Legislative Success

Second New Deal
Quarantine Speech
Social Security
Battle of Britain
Keynesian Economics
Election of 1940 (unprecedented third term)
Southern Democrats
Atlantic Charter
Farm Security Administration
Winston Churchill

Alfred Landon
Neutrality Acts
National Housing Act
Cash and Carry
Second AAA
Peacetime draft
Fair Labor Standards Act
Lend Lease Act (1941)
Executive Reorganization Act

Political Ineffectiveness

Supreme Court invalidates the AAA (1936)
Rise of fascism
Court packing scheme
Hitler/Mussolini/Emperor Hirohito

“Memorial Day Massacre”
Munich Conference/appeasement
1937-38 economic collapse

Lyndon Johnson (1964)

Political Effectiveness/Legislative Success

Presidential ability to expand Vietnam War
Great Society
Bombing of North Vietnam (February 1965)
“War on Poverty”
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
Job Corps, VISTA, AFDC, Upward Bound
Robert Weaver (first African American cabinet member)
Thurgood Marshall appointed to Supreme Court
Economic Opportunity Act
Water and Air Quality Acts
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Medicaid

Medicare
Highway Beautification Act
Head Start
Highway Safety Act
Elementary and Secondary Education Act
Increase in minimum wage (1966)
Immigration Reform Act (1965)
Twenty-fifth Amendment
Voting Rights Act
Truth-in-Lending Act
National Endowment of the Arts Act
Civil Rights Act (1968) (housing)

Political Ineffectiveness

Race riots in Watts, Newark, Cleveland, Detroit, and elsewhere
Tet Offensive
Black Power movement
Johnson withdraws from 1968 race
Opposition to affirmative action
Split in Democratic Party

Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated
Violence at Democratic National Convention
White backlash
Retreat from Great Society/War on Poverty
Senate hearing on Vietnam
Drop in LBJ’s approval rating
Antiwar protests on university campuses

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Question 5 Fact Sheet (continued)

Richard Nixon (1972)

Political Effectiveness/Legislative Success

Christmas Bombing of 1972/Paris Peace Accord
China
Vietnamization
ABM Treaty

Détente/USSR
SALT
Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy"
Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act

Political Ineffectiveness

Committee for the Re-election of the President
War Powers Act
Watergate
Vice President Spiro Agnew resigns (tax evasion)
Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox
Nixon's "I am not a crook" speech
"Saturday Night Massacre"
Subpoena of tapes

Roe v. Wade
Growing calls for impeachment (three bills)
Troubled economy/stagflation
Supreme Court ruled against Nixon regarding tapes
1973 Arab oil embargo
Nixon resigns (August 8, 1974)

Ronald Reagan (1984)

Political Effectiveness/Legislative Success

"Teflon" presidency
1986 Tax Reform Act
Glasnost (openness)
INF Treaty (1987)

Perestroika (restructuring)
Cease-fire agreement in Nicaragua (1988)
Reagan-Gorbachev summit meetings (four)
Bush wins in 1988 (Reagan legacy)

Political Ineffectiveness

Widening income disparity between rich and poor
Massive budget deficits, trade deficits, national debt
Challenger disaster
Democrats regain control of U.S. Senate
Iran-Contra Scandal/Tower Commission Report
Abortion and affirmative action controversies
Administration scandal: Edwin Meese, Michael Deaver, Samuel Pierce (HUD), and so on

S&L failures and Wall Street scandals: Keating Five, Michael Milken, Ivan Boesky
Stock Market Crash: Black Monday (October 19, 1987)
Homelessness
AIDS crisis
Senate rejects Robert Bork for Supreme Court