

Exercise walk-through

6.12

Controversies over the Role of Government in the Gilded Age

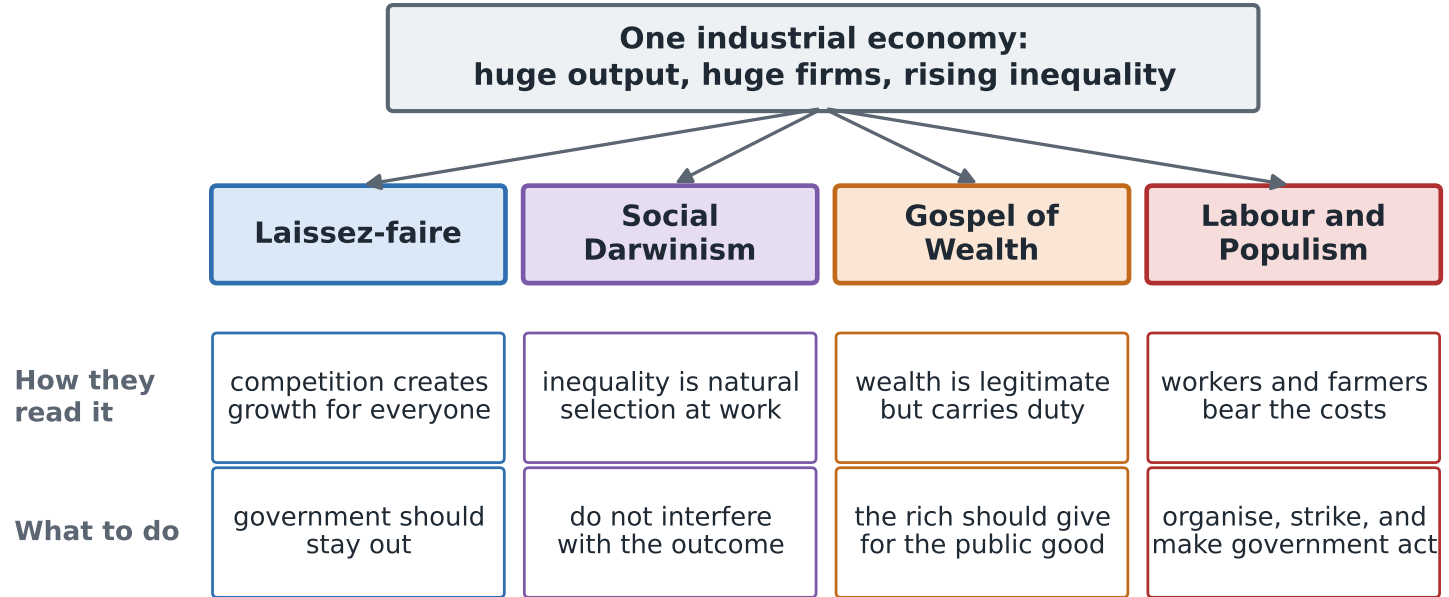
AP United States History

Competing answers to one economy

A **variety of perspectives** on the economy and labour developed.

Workers faced long hours, dangerous conditions, and wages that fell during downturns.

Competing answers to one economy, in detail



A **variety of perspectives**
opened.

on the economy and labour devel-

Labour in the Gilded Age

A **variety of perspectives** on the economy and labour developed. Workers faced long hours, dangerous conditions, and wages that fell during downturns.

Strikes were frequent, often large, and frequently broken by state or federal force, which itself became an argument about the role of government.

The Knights of Labor and the AFL

	KNIGHTS OF LABOR	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WHO IT ORGANISED	almost everyone who worked, skilled or not	skilled workers only, by craft
WHAT IT WANTED	a reformed society — an alternative to wage labour itself	better wages, hours and conditions inside the system
WHAT FOLLOWED	collapsed after being blamed for the violence at Haymarket	survived, and became the model for American unions

The narrower aim is the one that **survived**. “Workers organised” is not an answer on its own – the exam wants which kind of organising, and why it lasted

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the laissez-faire position and what its holders opposed. [2]

2.2 Explain what “in the long run” does in the argument. [2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the laissez-faire position and what its holders opposed. [2]

2.1

- that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long run; they opposed government intervention during economic downturns
-

2.2 Explain what “in the long run” does in the argument. [2]

2.2

- it concedes that the short run may be harmful and argues that the eventual outcome justifies it

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Foreign policy followed business.

(a) State where policymakers looked.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Foreign policy followed business.

(a) State where policymakers looked.

[2]

(a)

- outside U.S. borders, to markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia and Latin America

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Foreign policy followed business.

(b) State why the opposition to intervention is significant.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Foreign policy followed business.

(b) State why the opposition to intervention is significant.

[1]

(b)

- the opposition applies exactly when intervention is being demanded

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Laissez-faire advocates opposed government intervention

[1]

☐

A during economic downturns

B in wartime

C in foreign policy

D at all times equally

☐

3.2 Foreign policymakers looked to the Pacific Rim, Asia and

[1]

A Latin America

B the Arctic

C central Africa

D eastern Europe

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Laissez-faire advocates opposed government intervention

[1]

- ☐ **A** during economic downturns
B in wartime
C in foreign policy
D at all times equally

3.1 A

- during downturns

3.2 Foreign policymakers looked to the Pacific Rim, Asia and

[1]

- ☐ **A** Latin America
B the Arctic
C central Africa
D eastern Europe

3.2 A

- Latin America

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 An argument concedes short-term harm and promises long-term benefit.

(a) State the structure.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 An argument concedes short-term harm and promises long-term benefit.

(a) State the structure.

[1]

(a)

- short-term cost for long-term benefit

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 An argument concedes short-term harm and promises long-term benefit.

(b) Explain why it is hard to accept in a depression.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 An argument concedes short-term harm and promises long-term benefit.

(b) Explain why it is hard to accept in a depression.

[2]

(b)

- the cost falls on identifiable people now while the benefit is general and later, and may not reach the same people