

Question 1: Short Answer Secondary Source**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

- (A)** Briefly describe one major difference between Cohen's and Katznelson's historical interpretations of the New Deal. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Cohen focuses on the diversity of New Deal supporters, while Katznelson focuses on the New Deal supporters that were White supremacists.
- Katznelson focuses on New Deal politicians and their activities, while Cohen focuses on how certain American voters came to support the New Deal and New Deal politicians.
- Cohen praises the effects of the New Deal for giving immigrants and members of minority groups a voice in democracy, whereas Katznelson condemns the effects of the New Deal that allowed discrimination against minority groups.
- Cohen emphasizes the expansion of the New Deal coalition to include working-class people, immigrants, and African Americans (an expansion of American democracy), while Katznelson points out that New Deal leaders allowed racial discrimination in their programs to keep support for them from conservative southern Democrats.
- Cohen acknowledges the more positive aspects of the New Deal for minority groups and indicates that it is an important transitional step toward greater opportunities, while Katznelson expresses disappointment that New Deal programs did not do enough to accelerate greater rights and representation for minority group members and were severely limited by efforts to maintain southern support.

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- (B)** Briefly explain how one event or development from 1932 to 1945 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Cohen’s argument. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The economic hardship in the Great Depression led to broad support for the Democrats because Roosevelt promised to provide government relief.
- The widespread popularity of Democrats is why Roosevelt won the presidency four times.
- African Americans, who had largely supported Republicans because of their role in Reconstruction, began their shift to the Democratic party in the 1930s.
- The efforts by radical, union, and populist movements to push Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system support Cohen's argument that working-class people asserted themselves in the political arena in new ways.

Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:

- Many people worked for New Deal programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA).
- Impact of the Wagner Act.

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- (C)** Briefly explain how one event or development from 1932 to 1945 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Katznelson’s argument. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Katznelson’s assertion that the New Deal turned a blind eye toward a system of racial cruelty is supported by the persistence of racial segregation in the South throughout this period.
- Many New Deal jobs programs segregated African Americans, which proves Katznelson’s argument about the limitations of the New Deal.
- Franklin Roosevelt shied away from confronting racism in New Deal programs, as well as from recognizing crucial issues, such as lynching, because of the power of southern Democrats in Congress.
- Many New Deal programs, such as the WPA, were administered by states, which allowed local authorities in the South to maintain segregation in the programs and to provide disproportionately small amounts of relief for African Americans.
- Important programs for American workers, such as Social Security and minimum wage legislation, excluded agricultural and domestic workers, a move southern Democrats demanded. These decisions largely excluded African Americans, who predominated in such occupations, especially in the South, from those programs.

Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:

- Segregation of the military under Roosevelt.
- Persistence of Jim Crow Laws.
- Continued racial oppression in the South by groups such as the Ku Klux Klan.

Total for question 1 3 points