

Question 2: Short Answer Primary 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 the author's purpose as expressed in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Terrell's purpose was to celebrate the achievements of African Americans since emancipation.
- Terrell challenged African American women to continue participating in public discussions regarding equality.
- Terrell sought to oppose racial discrimination in the United States.

B Briefly explain how one historical development between 1865 and 1897 contributed to the ideas expressed in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The emancipation of enslaved people resulting from the Civil War gave African Americans their freedom, which allowed many African Americans to make unprecedented advancements in the postbellum era, a point that Terrell acknowledges in the excerpt.
- The passage of constitutional amendments during Reconstruction led to the temporary political and social gains for African Americans celebrated by Terrell in the excerpt.
- Supreme Court decisions such as *Plessy v. Ferguson* enforced racial segregation, leading activists such as Terrell to organize to advocate for civil rights.
- The fight for equality continued for African Americans in the decades following emancipation, which supports Terrell's suggestion that women of color should continue to participate in public advocacy for equality.

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- Women contributed to larger conversations regarding temperance and morality in the late nineteenth century, an idea that is expressed in Terrell's call to better humanity.

C Briefly explain how the ideas expressed in the excerpt contributed to one historical development between 1897 and 1945. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Calls for temperance, such as those expressed by Terrell, eventually led to the constitutional amendment establishing Prohibition from 1920 to 1933.
 - The fight for equality for women, as illustrated in Terrell's arguments, eventually resulted in a women's suffrage movement that achieved voting rights through the Nineteenth Amendment.
 - Efforts to reform United States society contributed to the rise of the Progressive movement in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
 - The formation of organizations such as the National Association of Colored Women eventually led to a broader civil rights movement against legal segregation in the United States.
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[a] Briefly describe one historical context that might explain the creation of the image. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Social reformers advocated against alcohol consumption.
- The Second Great Awakening influenced moral and social reforms.
- During the Age of Reform, Americans formed new voluntary organizations, such as the Temperance League, to change individual behaviors and improve society.
- The growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres promoted women as moral leaders of society.
- Temperance activists used religious and moral arguments in opposing the consumption of alcohol.

[b] Briefly explain how the image reflected one continuity in ideas about reform from 1800 to 1874. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Beginning with the Second Great Awakening, religious ideas influenced efforts to reform society.
- Beginning during the market revolution, concerns about Americans' consumption of alcohol continued throughout this period.
- Women believed they had a special role as leaders of reform movements throughout this period.
- The idea of separate spheres helped justify women's moral role in leading reform efforts.
- The growth of the women's rights movement beginning in the 1840s led to concern about the effect of alcohol abuse on women and families.

[c] Briefly explain how one previous belief about reform continued from 1875 to 1940. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The temperance movement culminated with the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, beginning Prohibition.
- Progressive women believed that they could create a more moral society and took a major role in reform movements, such as those to help immigrant populations.
- Jane Addams and other women reformers believed they could improve society, so they founded settlement houses.
- Women continued to advocate for greater rights through the suffrage movement and secured the passage of Nineteenth Amendment.

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(A) Briefly describe one point of view suggested in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The point of view of the excerpt is that of a reformer.
- The point of view of the excerpt is that the Standard Oil Company is too big.
- The author believes that government needs to step in to regulate large corporations.

(B) Briefly explain how one specific historical development between 1865 to 1904 contributed to the development described in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The development of trusts like Standard Oil was partly a result of the popularity of laissez-faire policies that opposed government intervention in the economy.
- The federal government supported policies that placed few restrictions on companies like Standard Oil, allowing it to become a trust.
- Companies like Standard Oil eliminated their competition to create monopolies, which made them very powerful.
- Policies that restricted the power of labor organizations contributed to companies like Standard Oil becoming more powerful.
- Westward expansion and imperialism opened new markets and resources, leading to some companies gaining a monopoly.

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

- The processes of horizontal integration
- The processes of vertical integration

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- (C)** Briefly explain how ideas such as those reflected in the excerpt resulted in one specific effect between 1904 and 1920. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The concerns raised by Tarbell contributed to calls by Progressives for federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy.
- By publishing her ideas, Tarbell gained support from the public, which contributed to trust-busting by the government.
- The criticisms of reforms about the power of corporations like Standard Oil resulted in the increased power of the federal government over the economy.
- The concerns raised by Tarbell promoted expanded union membership and agitation for higher wages, shorter hours, and safer working conditions.

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

- The impact of muckraking
- Application of federal laws such as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
- The passage of laws such as the Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)

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(A) Briefly describe one purpose of the women’s organization in producing the pamphlet. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The purpose of the excerpt was to support women’s suffrage.
- The pamphlet attempted to convince the reader that women had earned political rights through their actions during and following the Civil War.

(B) Briefly explain how one specific event or development from 1840 to 1900 that is not mentioned in the passage resulted in ideas such as those expressed in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The wartime destruction of the South’s infrastructure contributed to the concerns expressed by the author about the impact of the Civil War.
- Women realized they needed to abandon traditional roles due to the economic challenges of the Civil War.
- The participation of women in moral and social reform movements in the mid-to-late 1800s set the stage for greater access to the public sphere.
- The increased role of working-class women in industrial labor led to calls for political rights so that woman could have their say over working conditions.
- Beginning in the 1840s and continuing to the end of the century, suffrage advocates pushed for greater political access for women, gaining suffrage in some Western states and territories by 1900.

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

- Creation of the “New South”
- Expanded opportunities for women, such as being nurses or teachers
- Seneca Falls Convention
- Traditional roles of women related to the Cult of Domesticity

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- (C)** Briefly explain how ideas such as those expressed in the excerpt resulted in one specific effect from 1900 to 1945. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Activism by women seeking political rights led to the passage of a suffrage amendment.
- The passage of suffrage rights like that called for in the excerpt contributed to increasing social and economic freedom for women in the 1920s.
- Ideas like this led to women's employment increasing outside the home during the First and Second World Wars for many of the same reasons as during the Civil War.

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

- Progressive movements led by women
- Debates over gender roles and traditional family structures

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