

Individuals and reformers, throughout the history of the United States, have worked to cause political, social, and economic changes within their lifetimes. There were two main goals of reformers in the late 1800s and early 1900s. To accomplish these goals there were many different methods that reformers used to bring about their wanted changes. If it were not for these changes that were brought about by the reformers than our society may have been very different.

Two different goals reformers of the late 1800s and early 1900s had were to better protect the rights of workers (Doc 6) and to create a safe and clean society (Doc 5,7). According to document six the progressive party based its platform on helping the average workers. This included the prohibition of child labor, the prohibition of night work for women, and the establishment of the eight hour workday. These reforms were desperately needed since almost all workers were exploited by doing dangerous work for many hours for very little money (Doc 4). Reformers also felt it necessary for there to be a clean and safe environment. In documents five and seven this is clearly shown. In document five the women of Cranford, New Jersey asked their representatives in the senate to make sure that food products were always safe and prepared properly. This may have led to the Pure Foods Act, which was passed later on. It was also important to reformers that the land of

america not be destroyed. John Muir (Doc 3) writes in his book, *Our National Parks*, that people who destroys trees are fools and he wishes that the American government should stop them by creating conservations of land so that the trees are preserved. These were but the goals of many reformers, they also had to use several methods to achive these and other goals. One effective way to achive goals was by actually showing people the truth about how poor people lived. Jacob Riis used pictures to persuide people to help others who were in need.

(Doc 2) Jacob brought the publics attention to the living conditions of the poor. This gave people a first hand view of others lives. Another method was shown by John Muir. John wrote a book in order to persude the American government to conserve land and protect trees from foolish people.

(Doc 3). In addition, people called "Muckrakers" began to inform the public about other abuses of industrialization. Upton Sinclair shocked people with his book, called "The Jungle", which exposed filthy conditions and the use of contaminated meat in the meat-packing industry. As a result Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act in 1906. Ida Tarbell wrote about monopolies and abuses in John D. Rockefeller's oil trust, which led to Standard Oil being broken up. (Doc 1) IF it were not for people such as Jacob Riis, John Muir, Upton Sinclair and Ida Tarbell, and the methods they used to

bring about changes America would not be what it is today. Throughout American History there were several reformers who set different goals & used different methods to bring about change in American society. These people and their ideas completely changed and reconstructed the social, political and economic lifestyles in the United States.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly addresses both aspects of the task, discussing more than two reform goals (rights of workers; preservation of environment; pure foods) and describing more than two reform methods (political parties; writing books; photos)
- Incorporates accurate information from all the documents
- Thoroughly incorporates relevant outside information related to goals, methods, and names of reformers (Pure Food Act; Meat Inspection Act; Upton Sinclair; Ida Tarbell)
- Richly supports the theme of reform during the late 1800s and early 1900s with the use of many relevant facts, examples, and details (Jacob Riis' use of photographs; John Muir's writing; child labor; food safety)
- Is a well-developed essay with a clear pattern of organization
- Introduces the theme of reform during the late 1800s and early 1900s by establishing a clear framework and concludes with a summation of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5 by analyzing six documents, referring to document 1, incorporating outside information, fully addressing the task, and establishing a clear framework.

At the turn of the twentieth century, people began to see real problems with some of the situations in U.S. daily life; the life of the poor people, the working class. And so these reformers set out to fix these problems. Some of them used words, some art, some petitions. Some established places of refuge. But all were trying to help.

Many reformers chose to express the bad states of things through photographs, believing the message would be better received if the U.S. people saw with their own eyes photographs taken ~~by~~ illustrated the real life of the poor, or the mistreatment of factory workers. Examples are "Five cents a spot", ~~the~~ "How the other half lives", and "Boys removing Bobbins while machine is operating".

Other issues of the Reformers included the Pure Food and Drug Act, and the preservation of trees in the U.S. People wrote petitions to their senators, or wrote essays explaining the reasons of these ^{needed} changes, & how the changes could be accomplished.

Still others, those with more money, chose to establish houses for the poor. This included Hull House of Chicago, and other houses in major cities like NYC and Boston. These houses offered help on finding work, shelter, food, and education. They helped in many other ways as well.

All these reforms occurred during the Industrial age. Since business was hot, owners could afford to mistreat the workers. If you objected, you were fired, left with no money in your pocket, and some eager person already in your place. Until the formation of workers unions, the factory workers and poor people with out jobs had little choice but to be trodden on. The Government was the only one who really had^o say in what occurred. This ~~out~~ situation lessened a few short years after World War I, but increased rapidly with the Great

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 3 – B

Depression. The President of the United States then created new departments that helped with the increasing unemployment rate. He was actually doing ~~them~~ what the Reformers He also tried to help with worker rights, although unemployment was more pressing. Though he may have been aiming for slightly different goals, the President helped to start the reformation that had been needed for 20 yrs.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Addresses both aspects of the task
- Incorporates some information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (fate of workers who objected to mistreatment; formation of workers' unions)
- Includes some facts, examples, and details (Jane Addams), but discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay
- Introduces the theme of reform during the late 1800s and early 1900s with a paragraph that is well beyond a restatement of the historical context, but concludes with a paragraph that digresses to another period and has some incorrect information

Conclusion: Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 3. While the response begins well and proceeds to address goals and methods using the documents, the digression from the task into the situation after World War I and during the Great Depression weakens the focus of the essay.

Through out the history of the United States individuals and groups of reformers have worked to bring about social, political, and economic change in the United States. There are many different things that they did to try to change the United States.

There are many different goals that reformers did during the twentieth century. One reformer was Jane Adams her goal was to help the poor. One achievement ^{achieve was} she was able to to give the poor a home. Where she would educate them and help them find a job.

There were many different types of methods to help change society. They would write letters to the president or they would show how people were living.

During the twentieth century
many reformers help many
people so they were able to live
a better life.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Attempts to address some aspects of the task by identifying one goal (help the poor) and several methods used by reformers (give the poor a home, educate them, find jobs, write letters)
- Makes limited use of documents 5 and 7
- Presents no outside information
- Includes few facts, examples, or details
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization
- Introduces and concludes the theme by restating parts of the historical context

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2. The response uses limited information from the documents while attempting to address the task.