



## AP US HISTORY Spring Break Assignment



1. **PROGRESSIVE REFORMS DBQ**
2. **Read Chapter 30 and take notes. We will be jumping right into the effects of WWI on American society as well as the international response to the League of Nations when you get back from break therefore it is CRUCIAL you have the background information prior to class. Answer EQ 8 and 9 (check website)**
3. **Extra Credit: You may see the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine referred to on the exam. Read and annotate the document (that means highlight AND comment) then post on blog: Was Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine a shift from the original Monroe Doctrine or a continuation? Explain each document and time period within your analysis.**

### Progressive Reforms DBQ:

DIRECTIONS: This assignment requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of the provided documents (letter A-J below) and your knowledge of the Progressive Age. In order to answer the question completely, you will need to both cite evidence (in the form of quotes) from the documents, as well as draw upon your knowledge of the events in American society and politics between 1890 and 1919. Remember: For full credit you must use a majority of the documents provided and full relate the document to your thesis.

Prompt: Progressives sought to restore economic competition, make government more efficient, and create a more pluralistic electorate in American politics. To what extent were progressives successful in achieving these goals?

### Steps:

1. Complete one full page of research on the Progressive movement. (Include causes/effects, key figures, key reforms, dates, etc.) *One synthesis point could be how the gilded age led to the Progressive era.* **10 points**
2. Complete the DBQ document analysis sheet. **10 points**
3. Complete an outline using the template provided. Include your background information and use the documents as your evidence. **10 points**
4. Write a formal essay addressing the prompt. **100 points**
5. Grade yourself WITH full detail using the AP US HISTORY EXAM DBQ RUBRIC. **20 points**
  - a. Explain each piece of the rubric
  - b. Reflect on your own essay using each piece of the rubric
  - c. How can you improve?
6. Print and bring all material to class with you on Monday/Tuesday for peer editing.

DBQ #:

Question:

Document	Author/Date	Main Idea	Key quote or data	Analytical category
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G				
H				
I				
J				
K				
L				

## DBQ Outline Template

**\*It is absolutely imperative that you use the AP EXAM RUBRIC to guide your writing. This template is simply to help with your structure.**

### Introduction Paragraph:

**\*No cheesy hooks or too much information- do not start explaining your evidence!!**

- **2-4 sentences background information.** Your background information should help place the prompt and your thesis into the correct historical setting. For example: In order to understand a prompt on Reconstruction you would first have to give background on the effects of the Civil War. **YOUR INTRO PARAGRAPH SHOULD LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR YOUR ENTIRE ESSAY.**
- **Thesis statement (1-2 sentences):** Your thesis statement should include your answer to the prompt as well as your roadmap as to how you intend on answering it within the essay. Each argument within your thesis will then make up each body paragraph. Complex thesis statements should always acknowledge the counterclaim.

### Paragraphs 2-4/5:

**\*Depending on your preferred structure style and the prompt you will either have a separate paragraph to acknowledge and argue your counterclaim OR do so within each paragraph.**

- **Baby thesis:** This is one of your original claims from your thesis statement but argued individually.
- **Evidence:** What supporting detail from the documents can you use to argue your thesis?
- **Argument:** Connect your thesis to your argument. Specifically explain how the evidence links to the thesis and answers your prompt.

**\*DO NOT WASTE TIME RESTATING EXACTLY WHAT YOU ALREADY SAID FOR THE CONCLUSION. USE ADDITIONAL TIME TO STRENGTHEN YOUR ARGUMENTS. YOUR CLOSING CAN EITHER BE YOUR COUNTERARGUMENT OR A PARAGRAPH WHERE YOU ARE **EXPANDING** ON THE ORIGINAL ARGUMENT... NOT -NOT -NOT REPEATING!\***

## DOCUMENTS:

### **DOCUMENT A - Source: George Washington Plunkett in an interview with a newspaper reporter, (1905).**

Everybody is talkin' these days about Tammany men growin' rich on graft, but nobody thinks of drawin' the distinction between honest graft and dishonest graft. There's all the difference in the world between the two. Yes, many of our men have grown rich in politics. I have myself. I've made a big fortune out of the game, and I'm getting' richer every day, but I've not gone in for dishonest graft—blackmailin' gamblers, saloon-keepers, disorderly people, etc.—and neither has any of the men who have made big fortunes in politics.

There's an honest graft, and I'm an example of how it works. I might sum up the whole thing by sayin': I seen my opportunities and I took 'em."

Just let me explain by examples. My party's in power in the city, and it's goin' to undertake a lot of public improvements. Well, I'm tipped off, say, that they're goin' to lay out a new park at a certain place... I go to that place and I buy up all the land I can in the neighborhood. Then the board of this or that makes its plan public, and there's a rush to get my land, which nobody cared particular for before.

Ain't it perfectly honest to charge a good price and make a profit on my investment and foresight?" Of course it is. Well, that's honest graft.

### **DOCUMENT B**

**Source: WEB DuBois, "Reconstruction and its Benefits" (1910).**

The theory of democratic governments is not that the will of the people is always right, but rather that normal human beings of average intelligence will, if given the chance, learn the right and best course by bitter experience. That is precisely what Negro voters showed indubitable signs of doing... In regards to the State of South Carolina, so satisfactory was the constitution thus adopted by Negro suffrage and by convention composed of a majority of Blacks that the state lived twenty-seven years under it without essential change. And when the constitution was revised in 1895, the revision was practically nothing more than an amplification of the constitution of 1868. No essential advance step of the former document was changed except the suffrage article (stripping Blacks of the right to vote).

### **DOCUMENT C**

**Source: Louis Brandeis, *Other People's Money* (1914).**

The practice of interlocking directorates is the root of many evils. It offends laws human and divine. Applied to rival corporations, it tends to the suppression of competition and to violation of the Sherman [antitrust] law. Applied to corporations which deal with each other, it tends to disloyalty and to violation of the fundamental law that no man can serve two masters. In either event it tends to inefficiency; for it removes incentive and destroys soundness of judgment. It is undemocratic, for it rejects the platform: "A fair field and no favors," substituting the pull of privilege for the push of manhood. It is the most potent instrument of the money Trust. Break the control so exercised by the investment bankers over railroads, public-service and industrial corporations, over banks, life-insurance and trust companies, and a long step will have been taken toward attainment of the New Freedom.

### **DOCUMENT D**

**Source: Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities* (1904).**

... The machine controls the whole process of voting, and practices fraud at every stage. The [tax] assessor's list is the voting list, and the assessor is the machine's man... The assessor pads the list with the names of dead dogs, children, and non-existent persons. One newspaper printed the picture of a dog, another that of a little four-year-old Negro boy, down on such a list. A "ring" orator, in a speech resenting sneers at his ward as "low down," reminded his hearers that that was the ward of Independence Hall, and, naming over the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he closed his highest flight of eloquence with the statement that "these men, the fathers of American liberty, voted down here once. And," he added with a catching grin, "they vote here yet."

## DOCUMENT E

Source: Summary of Progressive Era Federal Legislation

<b>Newlands Reclamation Act</b>	(1902)	Encouraged conservation by allowing the building of dams and irrigations systems using money from the sale of public lands.
<b>Elkins Act</b>	(1903)	Outlawed the use of rebates by railroad officials or shippers.
<b>Pure Food and Drug Act</b>	(1906/1911)	Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items.
<b>Meat Inspection Act</b>	(1906)	In direct response to Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> , this law required that meat-processing plants be inspected to ensure the use of good meat and health-minded procedures.
<b>Hepburn Act</b>	(1906)	Strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission, allowing it to set maximum railroad rates.
<b>Federal Reserve Act</b>	(1913)	Created 12 district Federal Reserve Banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate, as established by the Federal Reserve Board.
<b>Clayton Antitrust Act</b>	(1914)	Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act by outlawing the creation of a monopoly through any means, and stated that unions were not subject to antitrust legislation.
<b>Federal Trade Act</b>	(1914)	Established the Federal Trade Commission, charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling.

\*Note: The document above does not include any direct quotes from the acts in mention, only a teacher's summary of what they did.\*

## Document F

Source: Ida B. Wells, "Lynch Law in America", (1900).

Our country's national crime is *lynching*. It is not the creature of an hour, the sudden outburst of uncontrolled fury, or the unspeakable brutality of an insane mob. It represents the cool, calculating deliberation of intelligent people who openly avow that there is an "unwritten law" that justifies them in putting human beings to death without complaint under oath, without trial by jury, without opportunity to make defense, and without right of appeal.

The alleged menace of universal suffrage having been avoided by the absolute suppression of the negro vote, the spirit of mob murder should have been satisfied and the butchery of negroes should have ceased. But men, women, and children were the victims of murder by individuals and murder by mobs, just as they had been when killed at the demands of the "unwritten law" to prevent "negro domination." Negroes were killed for disputing over terms of contracts with their employers. If a few barns were burned some colored man was killed to stop it. If a colored man resented the imposition of a white man and the two came to blows, the colored man had to die, either at the hands of the white man then and there or later at the hands of a mob that speedily gathered.

In fact, for all kinds of offenses--and, for no offenses--from murders to misdemeanors, men and women are put to death without judge or jury; so that, although the political excuse was no longer necessary, the wholesale murder of human beings went on just the same. A new name was given to the killings and a new excuse was invented for so doing. Again the aid of the "unwritten law" is invoked, and again it comes to the rescue. During the last ten years a new statute has been added to the "unwritten law." This statute proclaims that for certain crimes or alleged crimes no negro shall be allowed a trial; that no white woman shall be compelled to charge an assault under oath or to submit any such charge to the investigation of a court of law. The result is that many men have been put to death whose innocence was afterward established; and to-day, under this reign of the "unwritten law," no colored man, no matter what his reputation, is safe from lynching if a white woman, no matter what her standing or motive, cares to charge him with insult or assault.

**DOCUMENT G**

Source: Woodrow Wilson, "New Freedom", (1913)

... If the government is to tell big business men how to run their business, then don't you see that big business men have to get closer to the government even than they are now? Don't you see that they must capture the government, in order not to be restrained too much by it?...

...I don't care how benevolent the master is going to be, I will not live under a master. That is not what America was created for. America was created in order that every man should have the same chance as every other man to exercise mastery over his own fortunes... If you will but hold off he adversaries, if you will but see to it that the weak are protected, I will venture a wager with you that there are some men in the United States, now weak, economically weak, who have brains enough to compete with these gentlemen and who will presently come into the market and put these gentlemen on their mettle.

**DOCUMENT H**

Source: U.S. Constitution, Amendments 16-19.

<b>16<sup>th</sup> Amendment: Income Taxes</b>	(1913)	The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.
<b>17<sup>th</sup> Amendment: Direct Election of Senators</b>	(1913)	The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.
<b>18<sup>th</sup> Amendment: National Prohibition</b>	(1919)	After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
<b>19<sup>th</sup> Amendment: Women's Suffrage</b>	(1920)	The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

**DOCUMENT I**Source: *Muller v. Oregon* (1908)

This Court takes judicial cognizance of all matters of general knowledge -- such as the fact that woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage which justifies a difference in legislation in regard to some of the burdens which rest upon her.

As healthy mothers are essential to vigorous offspring, the physical wellbeing of woman is an object of public interest. The regulation of her hour of labor falls within the police power of the State, and a statute directed exclusively to such regulation does not conflict with the due process or equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The right of a State to regulate the working hours of women rests on the police power and the right to preserve the health of the women of the State, and is not affected by other laws of the State granting or denying to women the same rights as to contract and the elective franchise as are enjoyed by men.

**DOCUMENT J**

**Source: J. P. Morgan, speech to the Pujo Committee, (1913).**

... There have been spread before your Committee elaborate tables of so-called interlocking directorates, from which exceedingly mistaken inferences have been publicly drawn. In these tables it is shown that 180 bankers and bank directors serve upon the boards of corporations having resources aggregating \$25 billion and it is implied that this vast aggregate of the country's wealth is at the disposal of these 180 men.

... The testimony failed to establish any concerted policy or harmony of action binding these 180 men together, and, as a matter of fact, no such policy exists. The absurdity of the assumption of such control becomes more apparent when one considers that, on the average, these directors represent only one quarter of the memberships of their boards. It is preposterous to suppose that every "interlocking director has full control in every organization with which he is connected, and that the majority of directors who are not "interlocking" are mere figureheads, subject to the will of a small minority of their boards.