

Name:

#	Model Response	%	Score
1.1	This cartoon reflects the belief that big business (represented by the large men labeled as monopolists) controlled the Senate and that the people had little say over the government.	2	
1.2	None of the cartoons make the argument that TR wanted to increase business influence overtly government. Both documents 2-3 show TR trying to control or restrict big business. Cartoon 1 has nothing to do with TR.	2	
1.3	Cartoons 1, 2, 3. All three cartoons describe big business as either too powerful or in need of control. Big business is called a special interest in document 3 (3 only = 7, 3 and 1 = 8, all three = 10	2	
2.1	A special interest is a group that wants what is beneficial for them, but not necessarily what is in the common interest. TR is specifically suggesting, in 1910, that big business represents a special interest bent on corrupting the government. Cotton and slavery only can score no higher than a 6, as these are examples from an earlier period	5	
2.2	Any of the specific examples of trusts in either cartoon could be used (Copper, steel, oil, meaty). No explanation necessary.	4	
3	<p>9-10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The topic sentence clearly indicates that the relationship between government and big business changed because government became less beholden to the wishes of big business and more willing to impose regulations and restrictions on business. This argument is supported by at least two appropriate and specific examples from the documents and an example from class. Examples are thoroughly explained in terms of their relationship to the argument. Sources are cited or acknowledged The writing is clear, organized and persuasive <p>8: All the standards above are met, with minor exceptions. No example from class is necessary.</p> <p>7: Most of the standards above are met with significant exceptions</p> <p>6: Few of the standards above are met, but the paragraph still conveys some correct information regarding the how the relationship between government and big business changed</p>	45	
A	Collective bargaining benefits workers by providing them strength in numbers. Business owners could ignore a single worker, but it was much harder to ignore your entire workforce. Collective bargaining helped to give workers a way to balance out the economic power of the owners.	5	
B.1	Because social Darwinism is a philosophy that maintains the poor should receive no help from the government and laissez-faire is the idea that government plays little or no role in the economy, it stands to reason that Joe would more likely support laissez-faire. Since the social gospel movement believed that salvation would be achieved by helping the poor, it is unlikely that Estephanie would support laissez faire policies which would essentially allow the poor to suffer with no help.	5	
B.2	Since the social gospel movement maintains that salvation is achieved through helping those less fortunate and social Darwinism argues that the poor should be left to their lot in life, it is not likely that Alejandra would support social Darwinism while working to feed the poor. On the other hand, Sanjot's goal of maximizing his own profits could be justified by the social Darwinist idea that the wealthy are wealthy because they are superior to the poor. Therefore, Sanjot is more likely to support social Darwinism.	5	
C	The Hepburn Act was one of the first successful regulations imposed on US railroads. It restricted the use of free passes and led to the establishment of maximum rates. This represented a significant change in the relationship between government and business.	5	
D	The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was a law passed in 1890 that made monopolies and attempts to form monopolies illegal. Initially, it was ineffective due to the influence of big business on the government. The law was actually used to jail strikers during the Pullman strike of 1892. It was significant in that it demonstrated the influence business had over government prior to 1900.	5	
E	The coal strike of 1902 threatened to reduce national supplies of coal during the winter of 1902. It is significant because TR brought both sides together and acted as a neutral mediator between labor and business. This was the first time the government had played a neutral role during a strike, rather than siding with the business owners.	5	
F.1	Ivan would support the idea of monopoly because, if he were the only seller of gasoline, he could charge whatever price he chose without fear of competitors undercutting him. This would maximize his profits.	5	
F.2	Katie would oppose monopoly because it would lead to higher prices for gasoline, which means should would have to pay more.	5	
	Exam Grade:	100	
	Review/Journals		