

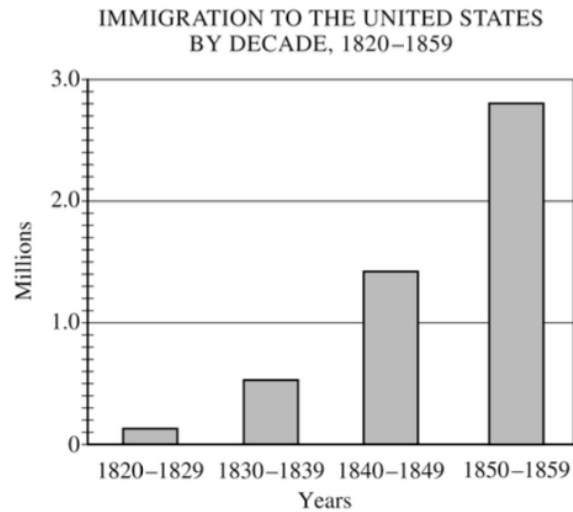
APUSH FRQ's for Period 6 (1865-1898)

2015

4. Answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain why ONE of the following best marks the beginning of industrialization in the United States.
 - The market revolution in the first half of the 1800s
 - The Civil War era in the middle of the 1800s
 - The rise of big business in the second half of the 1800s
- b) Provide ONE example of an event or development that supports your explanation in (a).
- c) Provide specific historical evidence that explains why ONE of the other options is less convincing as the possible beginning of industrialization in the United States.

2016



1. Using the graph above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain how ONE major historical factor contributed to the change depicted on the graph.
- b) Briefly explain ONE specific historical effect that resulted from the change depicted on the graph.
- c) Briefly explain ANOTHER specific historical effect that resulted from the change depicted on the graph.

Source: Matthew Josephson, historian, 1934

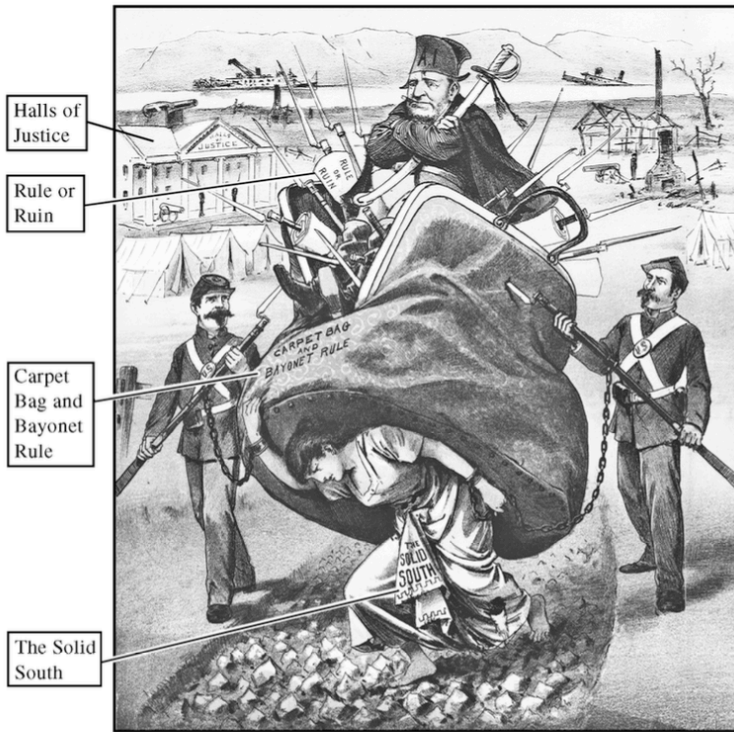
“They were aggressive men, as were the first feudal barons; sometimes they were lawless; in important crises, nearly all of them tended to act without those established moral principles which fixed more or less the conduct of the common people of the community . . . These men were robber barons as were their medieval counterparts, the dominating figures of an aggressive economic age Under their hands, the renovation of our economic life proceeded relentlessly; large-scale production replaced the scattered, decentralized mode of production; industrial enterprises became more concentrated, more ‘efficient’ technically, and essentially ‘cooperative: where they had been purely individualistic and lamentably wasteful.”

Source: H.W. Brands, historian

“What really lifted the giants above me rest was the ability to envision where the world, or their part of it, was going, and to act on that vision in a creative way From the days of Adam Smith, self-interest has been the acknowledged driving force of capitalism; the secret of the market system is that one person’s self-interest can simultaneously serve the interests of others. Buyers and sellers, producers and consumers, investors and entrepreneurs take reciprocal advantage of each other. Success rewards those who can discover or create areas of reciprocity; the larger the area, the greater the success They were captains of industry; but like officers of volunteer regiments, they held their posts at the sufferance of those they led.”

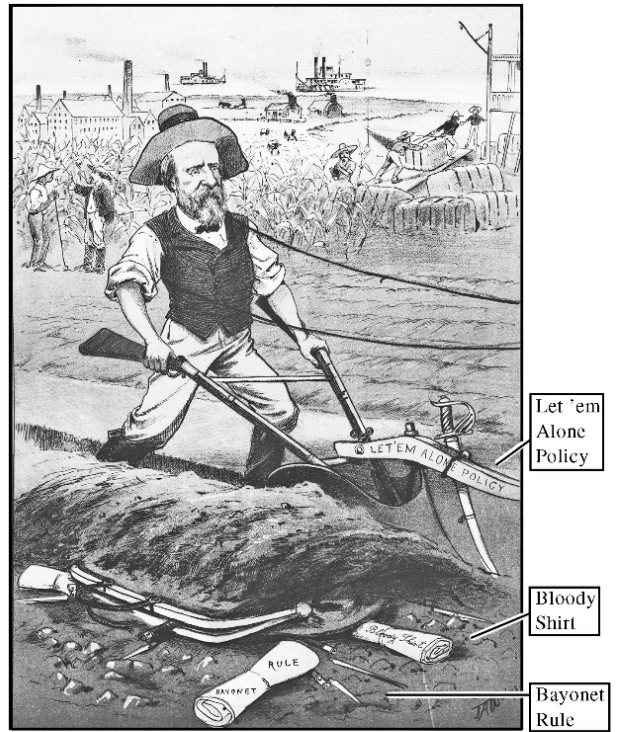
3. Using the excerpts, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Josephson’s and Brands’s historical interpretations of business leaders who rose to prominence between 1865 and 1900.
- b) Briefly explain how ONE person, event, or development from the period 1865-1900 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Josephson’s interpretation.
- c) Briefly explain how ONE person, event, or development from the period 1865-1900 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Brands’s interpretation.



The "Strong" Government, 1869-1877.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress



The "Weak" Government, 1877-1881.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

3. Using the two images above, both by artist James Wales. answer (a). (b). and (c).

- Briefly explain ONE historical perspective expressed by the artist about the changes from the period 1869-1877 to the period 1877-1881 .
- Briefly explain how ONE specific event or development led to a historical change suggested by the images.
- Briefly explain ONE specific result in the period 1877-1900 of a historical change suggested by the images.

Source: Ray Allen Billington, historian, *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier*, 1949

“Distance and inadequate training in agricultural pursuits closed the frontier to eastern workingmen: instead America was settled by successive waves of farmers who were already skilled in wresting a living from the soil. Farming, even before the day of mechanization, was a highly technical profession; frontiering required a knowledge of even more specialized techniques. Clearing the land, building a home, fencing fields, solving the problem of defense, and planting crops on virgin soil all demanded experience few workingmen could boast. ...

“ .. Romantic characters took part [in frontier migration]: ... trappers and leatherclad ‘Mountain Men,’ starry-eyed prospectors and hard-riding cowboys, badmen and vigilantes. But the true hero of the tale was the hard-working fanner who, ax in hand, marched ever westward until the boundaries of his nation touched the Pacific.”

Source: Carlos A. Schwantes, historian, “The Concept of the Wagerworkers’ Frontier,” 1987

“The rapid expansion of wage work in the United States ... and the most intensive phase of the exploitation and settlement of the western third of the continent were roughly contemporaneous processes that occurred during a seventy-year interval [“beginning in 1848]. Yet, at first glance, the terms *frontier* and *wage work* seem to describe mutually exclusive conditions ... In actuality, ... one such conjunction [of these terms] was the waggerworkers’ frontier. ...

“ . . . The waggerworkers’ frontier ... was foremost a predominantly male community or manual labor dependent upon others for wages in the extractive industries of the sparsely settled Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions of the United States It also represented a zone of extremely rapid transition from wilderness to industrial, post-frontier society.... The waggerworkers’ frontier was a fragile entity forever at the mercy of the outside world’s pricing of its basic [export] commodities.... All [commodities] were shipped out of the west because the Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions contained too few people ... to constitute a viable home market. Settlements on the waggerworkers’ frontier tended to resemble factory towns in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts.”

1. Using the excerpts, respond to parts a, b, and c.
 - a. Briefly describe one major difference between Billington’s and Schwantes’ historical interpretations of the American West.
 - b. Briefly explain how one historical event or development from 1848 to 1898 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Billington’s interpretation.
 - c. Briefly explain how one historical event or development from 1848 to 1898 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Schwantes’ interpretation.

2023 - Test 1

4. Respond to parts a, b, and c.
 - a. Briefly describe one way that agricultural interests influenced societal debates in the United States from 1865 to 1900.
 - b. Briefly explain one similarity in how agriculture influenced the development of two regions in the United States from 1865 to 1900.
 - c. Briefly explain one difference in how agriculture influenced the development of two regions in the United States from 1865 to 1900.