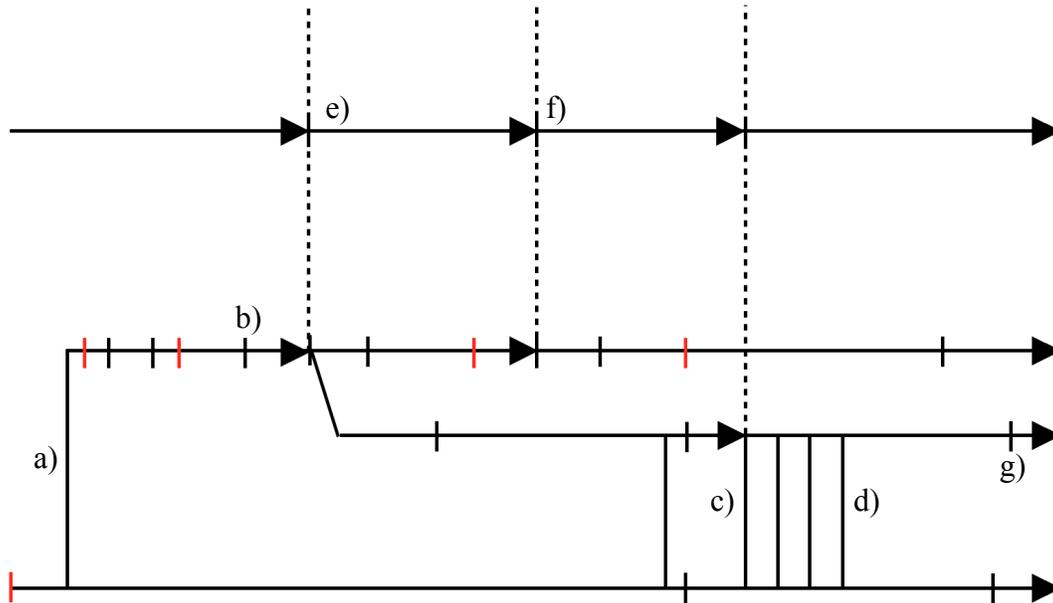


Part 1: Anchor Fact TimeLine

1. Use the diagram to help you provide the dates and/or names of the events or periods labelled:



Dates

- a) 1492
- b) 1756-63
- c) 1939-45
- d) 1949
- e) c.1764/9
- f) 1869/70
- g) 2001

Events

- 1776: Declaration of Independence
- 1756-63: Seven Years' War / F&I War
- c.1764/9: Spinning Jenny / Watt Engine
- 1787/9: Constitution & Bill of Rights
- 1964/5: Civil Rights Act / Voting Rights Act
- 1993: European Union
- 1865-77: Reconstruction

Periods

- 1947- : World Police Power
- c.3000BC - c.1769: Pre-Industrial Era
- 1492-1776: Colonial Period
- c.1869-c.1945: Industrial Period

Bonus

- 1920: Women's Suffrage / LoN / Normalcy
- 1831-61: Abolitionism
- 476 AD: Fall of Rome
- 1946: ENIAC

(1/2 point per answer)
Total Points This Page: 9 pts
Total Bonus Points This Page: 2 pts

Part 2: Periods of American History

2. Describe the America that Thomas Jefferson lived in, from three angles: technology, America's form of government, and its relationship to the world. *Provide anchor facts to support your answer.*

The America of Thomas Jefferson was an America entering into the proto-industrial period of development with steam engines (c.1769) and mechanical machines such as the Spinning Jenny (c.1764) for making clothing. America's form of government was at an early stage of development as a republic with both natural rights (1776) and slavery (1619, 1787). Its relationship to the world was one of political separation, as per the Declaration of Independence and later Monroe Doctrine (1823). **(5 pts: 1 pt for proto-industrial; 1 pt for early republic with natural rights + slavery; 1pt for political separation; 1 pt for including at least 2 dates; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

3. The Wright brothers flew the first plane in 1903. Describe the state of America at the time in terms of technology, form of government, and its relationship to the world. *Provide anchor facts to support your answer.*

When the Wright brothers flew the first airplane the industrial period was well underway. Their airplane flew using an engine burning some kind of gasoline, following the formation of the Standard Oil company in 1870. America's government had reached its modern stage of development with natural rights and "civil rights," after Reconstruction (1865-77). It was still politically separate, because World War I was still in the future. **(5 pts: 1 pt for industrial; 1 pt for modern with natural rights + "civil rights"; 1pt for political separation; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. When the United States fought in Vietnam (1964-73) what version of itself was it (in terms of technology, form of government, and its relationship to the world). *Provide anchor facts to support your answer.*

When the United States fought in Vietnam, the *advanced* industrial period was underway. Computers were being developed since the ENIAC (1946). America was working toward new "civil rights," as per the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It was definitely in Vietnam as a world police power, following the Truman Doctrine of 1947. **(5 pts: 1 pt for advanced industrial; 1 pt for modern with natural rights + "civil rights"; 1pt for police power; 1 pt for dates; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 15 pts

Part 3: Responses to Industrialism

5. What is Ludditism? Explain what transformation in technology gave rise to this response. *Also, what does Ludditism look like today?*

Ludditism is an early reaction against industrialization. Luddites (followers of Neil Ludd) objected to having to work in factories, especially where clothing was manufactured using new spinning machines and looms, where they were treated like machines themselves. This was a reaction against how the steam engine and the mechanical inventions were revolutionizing the creation of clothing. Today, Luddites react against the “computerization” of society, fearing that people are becoming like computers in the same way that they became like “machines” in Ludd’s time. **(5 pts: 1 pt for anti-industrial reaction; 1 pt for against mechanization; 1pt for steam engine and machines; 1 pt for modern Ludditism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. What is transcendentalism? How does it affect people’s interpretation of technological advancement?

Transcendentalism is the view that non-material values are more important than material values. It affects people’s interpretation of technology, because technology mainly gives us greater material values.

Transcendentalism does not value this advancement, and encourages us to focus on non-material pursuits.

(3 pts: 1 pt for non-material values being more important; 1pt for devaluing technology; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

7. What does it mean to say something is an “end in itself”? What kind of response to industrialism proposes this view? What would happen if human beings practiced this view consistently with regard to nature?

Something that is an “end in itself” is a value by itself, and not to be used for something else. This is the opposite of a “means to an end.” Preservationism is the anti-industrial view that says to treat nature as an “end in itself,” instead of viewing nature as a resource for improving human life. If human beings took this view seriously, then they would not use nature for their own needs at all, and thus they would die. **(4 pts: 1 pt for opposite of “means to an end”; 1 pt for preservationism; 1pt for death by practicing this view; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Part 4: Contemporary History

8. What does “contemporary” mean? What is the state of contemporary computing?

“Contemporary” means existing for only a short period of time. Contemporary computing is advancing rapidly. It is the one area of technology where there seems to be almost constant progress. **(3 pts: 1 pt for short-lived; 1 pt for rapid progress; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. What was the greatest accomplishment in space exploration so far (and when was it)? What kind of advanced technology has advanced much more. Give examples.

The greatest accomplishment of the space age was the moon landing of 1969. This was almost fifty years ago! By comparison, computing technology has advanced non-stop since then. We’ve gone from the ENIAC to the iPhone and the Internet. **(4 pts: 1 pt for moon landing; 1 pt for 1969; 1pt for computing advances; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. What is the “environment”? What are different ways of thinking about this concept? What have environmental alarmists been saying for over fifty years? How does this compare to the measurable story of human material progress?

The “environment” is everything that surrounds us and affects our lives. Most people, including industrialists and conservationists view the things around us a resource. The environment can be viewed according to a preservationist idea where it is to be preserved (kept completely separate) from humans. Alarmists have been saying that the end of the world is just around the corner because of human action on the environment. By contrast, human life has been getting better by almost every measure, especially in terms of material resources. **(5 pts: 1 pt for what surrounds us; 1 pt for different views, including preservationism; 1 pt for doomsayers; 1 pt for measurable progress; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Total Bonus Points: 2 pts

Total Points on Test: 48 points