

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

## REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

# GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Thursday, June 14, 2001 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

## SCORING KEY AND RATING GUIDE

### Mechanics of Rating

The following procedures are to be used in rating papers for this examination. More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Information Booklet for Administering and Scoring the Regents Examination in Global History and Geography and United States History and Government*.

### Scoring the Part I Multiple-Choice Questions

On the detachable answer sheet, indicate by means of a checkmark each incorrect or omitted answer to multiple-choice questions; do not place a checkmark beside a correct answer. Use only red ink or red pencil. In the box provided on the answer sheet, record the number of questions the student answered correctly in Part I.

### Contents of the Rating Guide

For both **Part II** (thematic) and **Part III B** (DBQ) essays:

- A content-specific rubric
- Prescored answer papers. Score levels 5 and 1 have two papers each, and score levels 4, 3, and 2 have three papers each. They are ordered by score level from high to low.
- Commentary explaining the specific score awarded to each paper
- Five prescored practice papers

For **Part III A** (scaffold or open-ended questions):

- A question-specific rubric

Global History  
and Geography  
June 14, 2001

### Part I

1... 3...	26... 3...
2... 2...	27... 3...
3... 4...	28... 3...
4... 4...	29... 1...
5... 1...	30... 2...
6... 2... (or B)	31... 3...
7... 4... (or D)	32... 4...
8... 1...	33... 2...
9... 2...	34... 4...
10... 3...	35... 1...
11... 1...	36... 1...
12... 2...	37... 2...
13... 4...	38... 3...
14... 4...	39... 3...
15... 2...	40... 4...
16... 3...	41... 1...
17... 2...	42... 2...
18... 3...	43... 2...
19... 3...	44... 4...
20... 4...	45... 2...
21... 1...	46... 3...
22... 3...	47... 1...
23... 1...	48... 1...
24... 4...	49... 1... (or A)
25... 2...	50... 4... (or B and D)

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## GLOBAL HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY

### Rating the Essay Questions

- (1) Follow your school's procedures for training raters. This process should include:

*Introduction to the task—*

- Raters read the task
- Raters identify the answers to the task
- Raters discuss possible answers and summarize expectations for student responses

*Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—*

- Trainer leads review of specific rubric with reference to the task
- Trainer reviews procedures for assigning holistic scores, i.e., by matching evidence from the response to the rubric
- Trainer leads review of each anchor paper and commentary

*Practice scoring individually—*

- Raters score a set of five papers independently without looking at the scores and commentaries provided
- Trainer records scores and leads discussion until the raters feel confident enough to move on to actual rating

- (2) When actual rating begins, each rater should record his or her individual rating for a student's essay on the rating sheet provided, *not* directly on the student's essay or answer sheet. The rater should *not* correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind.
- (3) Each essay must be rated by at least two raters; a third rater will be necessary to resolve scores that differ by more than one point.

### Rating the Scaffold (open-ended) Questions

- (1) Follow a similar procedure for training raters.
- (2) The scaffold questions need only be scored by one rater.
- (3) The scores for each scaffold question may be recorded in the student's examination booklet.

The scoring coordinator will be responsible for organizing the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay, recording that score on the student's Part I answer sheet, and determining the student's final examination score. The chart located at the end of these scoring materials must be used for determining the final examination score.

**Global History and Geography**  
**Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Thematic Essay—June 2001**

**Score of 5:**

- Shows a thorough understanding of how a specific geographic feature has had an effect on the historical development of two different nations and/or regions
- Thoroughly addresses all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for both nations and/or regions
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between a geographic feature and historical developments, including comments of an analytical and/or evaluative nature
- Richly supports the theme of the relationship between geography and historical developments with details about the geographic feature such as tying Japan's island location to isolationism and selective borrowing *or* tying the Himalayas to isolationism in China and the development of ethnocentrism as well as wars and rebellions (the Opium Wars and the Boxer Rebellion)
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization, identifying a specific geographic feature and connecting it to the historical development in each of *two* nations and/or regions with specific historical examples
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and/or regions by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Score of 4:**

- Shows a good understanding of how a specific geographic feature has had an effect on the historical development of two different nations and/or regions
- Addresses all aspects of the task, but may do so somewhat unevenly, discussing one nation or region more thoroughly than the second
- Shows an ability to analyze the causal relationship between a geographic feature and historical developments, including some comments of an analytical and/or evaluative nature
- Incorporates relevant facts, examples and details, but may not support all aspects of the task evenly such as discussing the Himalayas and their connection to the development of ethnocentrism in China but not completing the discussion with specific historic events (Boxer Rebellion or Opium Wars)
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization, but may not discuss all aspects of the task as consistently as in a Level 5 response
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and/or regions by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Score of 3:**

- Shows a satisfactory understanding of how a specific geographic feature has had an effect on the historical development of nations and/or regions
- Addresses most aspects of the task or addresses all aspects in a general or limited way
- Shows an ability to analyze the causal relationship between a geographic feature and historical developments but not in any depth with few comments of an analytical or evaluative nature
- Incorporates some facts, examples, and details, but may not support all aspects of the task evenly
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and/or regions by repeating the task and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Score of 2:**

- Shows a limited understanding of how a specific geographic feature has had an effect on the historical development of nations and/or regions
- Attempts to address some aspects of the task, mentioning but not explaining the effect of the geographic feature
- Includes few facts, examples, and details, and may include information that contains inaccuracies
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus; may contain digressions; and may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being discussed
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and/or regions or does not refer to the theme in the introduction and conclusion

**Score of 1:**

- Shows a very limited understanding of how a specific geographic feature has had an effect on the historical development of different nations and/or regions
- Makes little effort to address the different aspects of the task
- Lacks an analysis or evaluation of the effects of geographic features on historical developments beyond stating vague or inaccurate facts
- Includes few or no accurate or relevant facts, examples, or details, dealing with generalities and little specific accurate information
- Demonstrates a major weakness in organization
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and/or regions or does not refer to the theme in the introduction and conclusion

**Score of 0:** Fails to address the theme, is illegible, or is a blank paper

**Notes:**

**The response:**

- (1) May use *two* nations, *two* regions, **or** *one* nation and *one* region
- (2) Must use *only ONE* geographic feature. If more than one is discussed, rate only the *first*.
- (3) Can *not* discuss two different historical developments or events in the same nation or region; i.e., discussing both the Mongol invasion and Napoleon's invasion of Russia as an effect of the Eurasian plains in Russia is inappropriate. In this case, rate only the *first* event discussed.
- (4) Does not need to identify the geographic feature by name
- (5) Can use climate as an example of a geographic feature

## Anchor Paper - Thematic Essay—Level 5 - A

The mountains of Southern Europe have had many negative, but also a few positive effects on the development of some regions and nations.

In Greece there are many mountains. In Greece's early years it was a region not a nation because of the mountains. There were many small city-states called polises in Greece. The mountains of Greece divided and isolated the many Greek polises. For this reason the Greek city-states were small and weak, and there was much rivalry between the city-states. This isolation and their <sup>different ideas</sup> ~~making~~ led to the creation of rival military alliances. The first alliance was the Delian League headed by Athens. Athens was the world's first democracy, they weren't militaristic, but they were ambitious and wanted to gain control of the region. The Delian League's rival was the Peloponnesian League headed by the powerful militaristic society of Sparta. Sparta was an oligarchy and they opposed Athens coming to power and their government. Eventually this rivalry led to the Peloponnesian War, Athens controlled the seas, Sparta the land. But this war was a very long, costly stalemate for the Old World. Eventually Athens lost after making an attack on the people of Syracuse and ally of Sparta's. After this defeat Sparta was declared the victor, and they disbanded the Delian League. In this case at least for the Greeks it was bad because it kept them

weak, divided, and ripe for conquest by Macedonia. Alexander the Great's father, Philip, conquered them.

Also, the mountains have always been quite a hindrance for the Italians as well. During the Second Punic War, in which Hannibal brilliantly led the Carthaginians, the mountains really hurt the Romans.

Hannibal led his armies on elephants over the Alps, a not expected move by the Romans, and so he was able to wreak devastation on the Italian Peninsula for many years, killed many Roman soldiers as well, until his forces were finally crushed by Scipio which effectively ended Carthage's bid for power. In this case though it didn't help them, they still survived a very close call unlike their unlucky Greek neighbors, and the Romans would one day come to rule the most enlightened and powerful empire ever on the Earth. But in the early 40's it wasn't so easy. World War II was raging the Allies had just invaded Italy and Mussolini had been ousted from power, the Italians figured for them the war was over. But their former German allies occupied their lands and bitterly battled the Allies till the closing days of the war in 1945. The mountains served as very strong defensive positions for the Germans and it took much time lives and equipment to drive them out. In this case the mountains were real bad for the Italians because

Anchor Paper - Thematic Essay—Level 5 - A

They weren't even fighting anymore yet their country was seeing some of the bitterest most destructive fighting of the war.

I would say that overall the mountains have had a very profound negative impact on both Greece and Italy. Today though both countries are strong and united, and modern technology can overcome the once hinderous mountains, things still could have turned out very differently. The reason I said it wasn't "always" bad for mountainous nations in one example is the Persian invasion of Greece, the Greeks were able to fight very hard defensively on their mountains.

## Anchor Level 5-A

### **The response:**

- Shows a thorough understanding of how mountains have had an effect on the historical development of Greece and Italy
- Thoroughly addresses all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for both Greece and Italy, explaining how the mountains in ancient Greece divided and isolated the polis and led to small, weak city-states and then explaining how the Carthaginian Hannibal used the Alps to launch a surprise attack on Rome in the Punic wars
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between mountains and historical developments in Greece and Italy and includes comments of an analytical and evaluative nature, giving many details about the events
- Richly supports the theme of the relationship between geography and historical developments with a full and even discussion of mountains and their effect on specific historical developments in both Greece and Italy (the formation of competing alliances in Greece as a result of the mountains which led to the civil wars between Sparta and Athens and the dependence of Rome on the Alps as a natural barrier which resulted in Hannibal's successful invasion)
- Consistently demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization, identifying mountains as the geographic feature and then providing many facts and details to connect them to historical events in Greece and Italy
- Introduces the theme by repeating the task and concludes by giving personal opinions rather than summarizing the theme of the effect of geographic features

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The essay is very well organized and well written, giving many historical facts about the development of both Italy and Greece, although the discussion of World War II in Italy is a little weaker. The standard introduction and personalized conclusion do not take away from the overall quality of the essay.



Rivers have had both positive and negative effects on the development of the regions surrounding them. Throughout history, river valleys have been a source of both wealth and prosperity, or despair and ruination. They played a key role in how civilizations flourished.

The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers were known as the "crossroads of the world." This title indicates that they were the center around which trade and cultural diffusion revolved. By being situated in such an area, the rivers invited much trade to the region. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers were centered at the area where Europe and Asia met, which led to the mixing of travelers and trade. As a result many different civilizations developed in the area, such as the Sumerians and Babylonians. Peoples gathered to exchange ideas and material items. This resulted in a broader knowledge of the world. With all the different traders meeting in this region, the area soon became very wealthy. The rivers allowed for easy transportation and a food source, also. The civilizations that developed there became centers of learning, for example Baghdad. The Tigris and Euphrates river valley became a meeting pot for the peoples of different societies, and each new culture brought many new developments to the area like Hammurabi's law code. The use of money by the Lydians was one such example. The region became very prosperous because of its broad worldly knowledge, its mix of cultural ideas, and its abundance of new trade. As well as that, the river provided an excellent source of transportation, allowing the wealth of the river valley to expand outward. In this sense, the Tigris and Euphrates rivers had a very positive effect.

on the surrounding valley. The Yellow River, also known as "China's Sorrow", had negative effects on the valley surrounding it. While it did provide food and water, the river was very unpredictable and couldn't be easily navigated. Emperors saw the importance of the river, for example the flooding of the river was seen as a weakness <sup>of the dynasty</sup>. The Yellow River, unlike the Tigris and Euphrates, did not have a regular cycle of overflowing and receding. Instead, it constantly overflowed, making it difficult to plant crops or build houses near it. The waters of the river carried away the nutrients as a result of so many overflows, but people tended to settle near the river because of the alluvial soil. In addition to that, the river was shallow the ships that were built in the Yellow River could not navigate on it, because of the shallowness and rocky bottom of the river. Therefore, trade by water was not a realistic possibility for the people of the Yellow River valley. This led to the building of the Grand Canal. They became self-sufficient in some ways which helped lead to isolationism in the Ming Dynasty. The wealth attained by the civilization in this region was a result of trade, although the river made it difficult. Its unpredictability also played a role in this. They could never be certain if the river would overflow at the specific time that they planned a journey and the river was too shallow at the other times. As a result, the Yellow River had negative effects on the surrounding region, although it led the Chinese to find other ways to trade.

Rivers had a lasting effect on the regions surrounding them. They influenced how cultures developed, and how the economy of the area developed as well. They contributed much to society, whether it was a positive or negative contribution.

## Anchor Level 5-B

### **The response:**

- Shows a thorough understanding of how rivers have had an effect on the historical development of the Fertile Crescent and China
- Thoroughly addresses all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for both the Fertile Crescent and China, explaining how the rivers in ancient Mesopotamia led to the development of great civilizations such as the Lydians and the Babylonians, and then explaining how the Yellow River caused problems in China
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between rivers and historical developments in Mesopotamia and China and includes comments of an analytical and evaluative nature, giving rich details about the historical events
- Richly supports the theme of the relationship between geography and historical developments with a discussion of rivers and their effect on specific historical developments in both the Fertile Crescent and China (the development of civilizations in the Fertile Crescent as learning centers [Baghdad] and the flooding of the Yellow River in China as a sign of a weak dynasty)
- Consistently demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization, identifying rivers as the geographic feature and then providing many facts and details to connect them to historical events in Mesopotamia and China
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geography on historic events in Mesopotamia and China by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 5. The essay is well organized and well written, giving historical facts about the development in both Mesopotamia and China, although the discussion of the Yellow River in China is somewhat lacking in specific details.

Geographic features have long been known to affect the development of a nation. These affects have typically been both positive and negative. Mountains as a geographic feature - as in the Himalayan and Hindu Kush Mountains in India and the Himalayan in China are a fine example of this principle.

In India, the numerous ranges segregating India from the rest of Asia have had a number of impacts upon its development. Mountains such as the Himalayan and Hindu Kush ranges line the Northern section of this country. These mountains have kept India separate from the other countries surrounding it, meaning that the people of India had the opportunity to develop their own, distinct lifestyle (an example being Hinduism, which is quite unlike the religions of the rest of the world). The mountains also were a strong barrier against invasions, though in India the mountain passes interwoven throughout the ranges gave ample room for <sup>Mughal</sup> ~~Mongol~~ invaders. These passes also allowed for trade between India and the rest of the world, yet keeping them separate enough for India to develop separately. Mountains then, have positively affected India by giving it a distinct culture and negatively affected it by segregating India from the rest of the world too much (despite trade) and allowing invaders to slip through the cracks.

In China, the affects of Mountains are more marked. The mountains as natural barriers, like in India, separated China and allowed it to grow as a separate Culture. However, unlike in India, the separation was practically complete. Because of this, the people of China developed an ethnocentric view on their people in relation to the rest of the world. On account of this, the people of China were very unresponsive to the new technology brought in by European imperialists. This led China to be almost "backwards" because she refused to modernize. Butively, mountains allowed China to develop separately, negatively, China became overly ethnocentric and unresponsive to modernization.

Finally, Mountains allow a culture to develop their own distinct, separate and unique cultures. Frequently (in both countries, in fact), mountains can protect from outside invaders. However, separation can lead to ethnocentrism and other problems. Mountains, like any other geographic features, affect nations in both good and bad ways.

## Anchor Level 4-A

### **The response:**

- Shows a good understanding of how mountains have had an effect on the historical development of India and China
- Addresses all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly, explaining the effect on India more thoroughly than the effect on China
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between a geographic feature and historical developments (the relationship between the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush and the isolation of India) and includes some comments of an analytical and evaluative nature (the Himalayas in China leading to the development of isolation and the initial rejection of western technology)
- Incorporates some relevant facts, examples and details, but does not support all aspects of the task evenly, mentioning the Himalayas and their connection to the development of ethnocentrism in China, but not completing the discussion with specific historical events such as the Boxer Rebellion or Opium War
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization in a well-developed essay
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by establishing a framework that goes beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 4. The essay is somewhat uneven in its treatment of the two nations and lacks specific historical details in both discussions, mentioning details but not explaining or supporting them with historical facts. The evaluations are sophisticated but because they are not fully supported by facts, the response is weakened.

Throughout history, it has been shown that geography has played a major role in the development of certain nations. An excellent example of this is the role that irregular coastlines played in the history of developing nations such as Britain, Japan, and Greece. Irregular coastlines have contributed greatly to these nations, both in a positive, and a negative fashion.

One of the best examples of the effects of an irregular coastline is seen in Great Britain. Combined with the fact that Britain is an island nation, irregular coastlines prompted the growth of ports, and thus a navy. Britain's navy has been vital to her time and time again throughout history. Britain relied on her navy in many wars, such as the War of 1812, and World Wars I and II. Britain would have been hard pressed to maintain such a large fleet without many good ports. An irregular coastline helped to provide many good ports. Another aspect to consider was trade. Many ports for trade caused the rapid growth of cities in Britain, and ultimately, industrialization. Due to her ports, Britain became one of the first industrialized nations. This would not have been possible without the irregular coastline. Lastly, the irregular coastline, ports, and navy allowed Britain to build an Empire. Britain was able to control ~~to~~ the

Suez Canal, India, parts of Africa, parts of the Americas, and Australia due to her naval power. At one time it was said; "The sun never sets on the British Empire". All of this would not have been possible without her irregular coastline.

Another prime example is that of Japan. Another island nation, not unlike England, Japan had to rely on the sea. This was especially so due to Japan's lack of natural resources. Like England, Japan's irregular coastline allowed for her to maintain a large navy. Japan's navy was vital to her wartime effort. This is evident in World War II, where Japan used her naval might to take control of a huge portion of the Pacific Ocean. Without her irregular coastline to provide parts, and supply a navy, Japan would not have been able to mount a prolonged wartime effort. Even today, Japan relies on her navy, and ports to maintain trade. It is safe to say that Japan's irregular coastline has contributed greatly to her development.

A third example, would be that of Greece. Early on in their development, the



polis of Greece relied heavily on the sea. The sea became a very important method of transportation as well due to Greece's highly mountainized region. Therefore, ports were necessary for transportation. The irregular coastline helped to provide such harbors. Another important aspect of these ports, was that they encouraged trade. Overland trade was extremely difficult in Greece, so it was important for the Greeks to use the coastline to that effect. The last important effect of Greece's irregular coastline, was its importance to her war effort. All of this was provide with the help of the harbors, and the coastline.

In short, it's clear that the presence of an irregular coastline to provide ports is a very important feature. Without such natural harbors, many nations would have been hard-pressed to keep up with other developing nations.

Irregular coastlines provided harbors, and ports that were vital to efforts such as; war, trade, communication, and transportation.

Perhaps even more important is cultural diffusion, spurred by such activities.

Irregular coastlines were then, and are now, a very pivotal geographical feature.

## Anchor Level 4-B

### **The response:**

- Shows a good understanding of how irregular coastlines have had an effect on the historical development of Great Britain and Japan
- Addresses all aspects of the task but in a limited way, providing few details to explain the historical examples, mentioning that the irregular coastline led to industrialization in Great Britain and imperialism but not giving any details to explain the statement
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between a geographic feature and historical developments (the relationship between Japan's irregular coastline and the development of the navy and involvement in World War II) and includes some comments of an analytical and/or evaluative nature
- Mentions many relevant facts, examples and details, but does not discuss them
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization in a well-developed essay
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by establishing a framework that goes beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 4. The essay includes a good discussion of the effect of the irregular coastline in Great Britain and Japan, using many details and facts; however, an explanation of these would make the essay much stronger. The essay also includes a fair discussion of the effect of an irregular coastline on Greece, but the reader can only rate the *first two* geographic areas for credit. The conclusion is somewhat weakened with the introduction of the concept of cultural diffusion without any explanation.

Islands have positively influenced the development of Japan and Great Britain throughout history. An island nation has several advantages over other nations. It has better access to trade routes, ports, fishing, and may enjoy the protection the water provides from invasion. Two island nations, Japan and Great Britain, have continuously reaped the benefits that an island has to offer.

Japan has used its island-nation status repeatedly in order to help achieve its ~~political~~ world relations agenda. Early in history, Japan adopted an isolationist policy. Since Japan is an island, this goal was easily achieved. The rough seas surrounding Japan prevented outsiders from coming into any contact with the Japanese. Thus, their national security was relatively low-risk, since no one could get into Japan. However, being an island also aided Japan in terms of trade. Japan had several ports within itself, and was able to trade with not only the rest of Asia, but the rest of the world. Because of its easy access to the rest of the world, Japan was able to adopt ideas from other cultures. During the Meiji Restoration, Japan industrialized very quickly. Its access to the rest of the world greatly benefited Japan, as it could easily incorporate western ideas associated with industrialization into its system.

Great Britain has continuously enjoyed the benefits that only island nations have. Britain has used its location to forge, at one time, the largest empire in the world. It has great access to trade, and was in great position to be a major player in the Age of Exploration. Numerous times in Britain's history, the water surrounding Britain has prevented Britain from falling. In World War II, especially, the might of the British navy in the surrounding waters prevented ~~the Central Powers~~ <sup>Germany</sup> from overtaking Britain. The Nazis were forced to try and bomb Britain to death via the air. Britain held firm, and refused to buckle, as they turned it around and defeated the Nazis. Britain being an island also aided in its imperialistic efforts. Britain's access to the sea enabled it to monitor its overseas empire relatively easily.

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**Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 4 – C**

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Japan and Great Britain have both become prosperous due to the advantages of being an island nation. They have enjoyed the economic opportunities and national security which an island provides. Both nations have ~~used~~<sup>used</sup> their respective islands to climb to world superpower status.

**Anchor Level 4-C****The response:**

- Shows a good understanding of how island location has had an effect on the historical development of Japan and Great Britain
- Addresses all aspects of the task, but the development of historical facts is limited
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between a geographic feature and historical developments (the island location of Japan helped trade and led to the Meiji Restoration; while in Britain, island location led to the Age of Exploration) and includes some comments of an analytical and evaluative nature (island location allowed Britain to monitor its overseas empire)
- Incorporates relevant facts, examples and details, but many details are referred to and not explained
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization in a well-developed essay
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by establishing a framework that goes beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4. The essay is strong in linking geographic factors to historical events, but the lack of detail about those events weakens the response.

Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or a region. ~~Italy~~ Mountains and islands had some positive and negative effects on Ancient Greece and Japan.

Greece had many mountains and it has many islands. This was the cause for many different city states to evolve. Each city-state had its own culture and dialect. Each one thought that his or her culture was best. Each city-state was very different from each other. Athens was one of the Greek city-states. It had a type of democratic government. Athenian culture stressed education, art and participation in the government. Leaders were drawn from a lottery. That meant that any man in Athens could be part of the government at any time. Because of that, every man had to be educated. In Athens, there was philosophy and science achievements. Although Sparta (another city-state) was in Greece, mountain ranges kept Athens and Sparta from sharing their culture and achievements. Sparta was a total opposite from Athens. There was barely any trade with other countries. They did not believe in democracy or cultural achievements. Sparta was a military city state. From age seven, boys were being trained to be in the army. Unlike in Athens, women had an important role in Sparta. They were supposed to do rigorous exercises to keep their body in shape in order to give birth to healthy sons. Sparta was isolated.

Japan was also affected by mountain ranges. Eighty five

percent of the Japanese islands are mountains. Because of that, it was hard for the Japanese to farm. They used another method of farming called terraced farming. That is when you cut out parts of the mountains in order to get flat surfaces for farming. That is a way that Japan has land for farming. Even though Japan is all islands and mountains, they still are one people. They have the same language and culture. Mountains can also help a nation in a positive way. Since Japan is all mountains and islands, it is hard for anyone to go and take over Japan. Japan remained isolated from other countries. It did not become colonized with the other Asian countries until the late 1800's when American Commodore Matthew Perry came with cannons threatening to break in to Japan if they do not open their doors.

Mountains and islands have a positive and negative affect on the development of a nation or region. They keep conquerors away but isolate the nation or region.

### Anchor Level 3-A

**The response:**

- Shows a satisfactory understanding of how island location has had an effect on the historical development of Great Britain and Japan
- Addresses all aspects in a general way with few historical details (mentions Napoleon and Hitler)
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between a geographic feature and historical developments (how the English Channel stopped Napoleon and Hitler) with few comments of an analytical or evaluative nature, mentioning how the island location of Japan led to the development of a homogenous society, but providing no supporting details
- Incorporates a few facts, examples, and details, but does not support all aspects of the task evenly
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by simply repeating the task and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 3. The mention of historical details such as the planned invasions of Great Britain by Napoleon and Hitler and Japan's homogeneity strengthen the paper. However, the lack of specific details takes away from the quality of the overall response.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES CAN POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATION OR A REGION. GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS OFTEN HAD AN <sup>IMPORTANT</sup> INFLUENCE ON HISTORY, CULTURE, AND ECONOMY OF REGIONS AND NATIONS. ONE OF THE IMPORTANT INFLUENCES IS ISLAND LOCATION OF THE ISLANDS JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ISLAND LOCATION HAS INFLUENCED ITS DEVELOPMENT BECAUSE THE ENGLISH CHANNEL HELP STOP PLANNED INVASIONS BY NAPOLEON AND HITLER. GREAT BRITAIN'S ISLAND STATUS ISOLATE IT FROM EUROPE'S WAR IN THE 17<sup>TH</sup> AND 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES. AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF THE ~~WEST~~ <sup>WEST</sup> GREAT BRITAIN COVENIES AREAS ALTHE WAY FROM WESTERN EUROPE TO THE NEW WORLD. ITS ISLAND STATUS AND MANY NATURAL HARBORS HELP GREAT BRITAIN BECOME MAJOR NATION. GREAT BRITAIN NOT ONLY DOMINATED TRADE, BUT ALSO WAS SENT TO DOMINATE AREAS OF TRADE IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

JAPAN IS MADE UP OF A CHAIN OF ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF EAST ASIA. ITS ISLAND LOCATION WAS HELFUL TO THEM BECAUSE THEY HAD FEW INVASIONS FROM MAINLAND ASIANS. JAPAN ALSO LIVED A VERY ISOLATED LIFESTYLE WHICH LED THEM TO A ~~BE~~ HOMOGENEOUS SOCIETY, AND THEIR CULTURE IS VERY UNIQUE. THEIR ISOLATION ALSO HAD NEGATIVE EFFECTS. THEIR ISOLATION HAS LED THE TO NOT UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATING OTHER CULTURES. THEIR ISOLATION ALSO HELD THEM BACK IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD. THEY WERE HELD BACK IN TECHNOLOGY. MANY NEW INVENTIONS WERE UNKNOWN TO THEM. THIS LED THE U.S. TO FORCE JAPAN TO TRADE WITH THE WEST.

ISOLATIONS OF JAPAN ALSO LED TO ETHNOCENTRISM



**Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 3 – B**

GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS DOES AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT  
GREATLY WHETHER POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY BUT DETERMINES  
WHETHER A NATION IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ATTACK, ISLAND LOCATION  
HELPS A COUNTRY TO DEVELOP  
ACCORDING TO SURROUNDS AND WHETHER  
IT WILL BE INFLUENCED.

**Anchor Level 3-B**

**The response:**

- Shows a satisfactory understanding of how mountains and islands have had an effect on the historical development of Greece and Japan
- Addresses most aspects of the task by discussing the geographic features and historical events in two nations, but makes little connection between the feature and event. (Explains the mountains and island location of Greece, but only alludes to the connection between them and the development of democracy in Athens. Mentions the mountains and islands as a cause of the isolation of Japan and Matthew Perry ending that isolation, but provides no details on the effect of mountains and islands on this historic event.)
- Shows a limited ability to analyze the causal relationship between geographic features and historical development with a few comments of an analytical or evaluative nature
- Incorporates some facts, examples and details, but some are not related to the task (military training in Sparta)
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of the effect of geographic features on the development of nations by simply repeating the task and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3. Although the response discusses two geographic features, a careful reading of the essay will show that these features (mountains and islands) are treated as one in the two nations chosen (Greece and Japan). The main problem with the response is that no connection is made between the geographic features and historical events. Much of the information, while accurate, is not related to the task.

Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or a region. Some of these geographic features include, river valleys, deserts, and mountains.

The first civilizations grew around river valleys. Because of their rich fertile land, abundance of water for crops, and their usefulness in transportation and trade, river valleys were a prime place for a civilization to grow. For example, the Egyptian civilization grew around the Nile. The yearly floods left mineral rich soil, the river was often irrigated for crops, and the Nile also served as a means to transport heavy stones for pyramids, and trading materials. However, in some cases the river valley was a hindrance. If the yearly flood was late, crops would not survive, or if ~~the river rose~~ the river rose too much, the crops and the civilization could be drowned in the currents.

Another geographic feature was the desert. The desert is often ~~was~~ thought of as hot and dry sand, but it could be ~~also~~ cold w/out any rain or moisture. In both cases, the lack of needed moisture makes it hard for civilizations to thrive. With few oases, the Sahara is dry and desolate, with few trade routes crossing it, making it hard for surrounding

people to trade with other civilizations, and ~~are~~ impossible to grow the needed food. However, the desert can also serve as a barrier that protects the people from outside invasion. For the longest time, remote regions of Africa had not been visited, attacked, or ~~spoiled~~ spoiled by outside influence because of the Sahara's protection.

A third type of geological feature is the mountain. Mountains, although they can protect people from outside invasion, caused many problems. Farming is near impossible with the rock terrain, and few have mastered terrace farming like the Native Americans of South and Central America. ~~and~~ Also mountains block needed rains, leaving some areas dry during the monsoon season, like in India. However, the most difficult achievement is ~~the~~ trade. Europeans have had a hard time trading on a land route to Asia b/c of the mountains, making <sup>a delay in</sup> exchange of ideas, goods and culture.

Although sometimes a hindrance, geological features do have some helpful characteristics. All in all the adaptations to both the positive and negative features are what affect the culture and development of the civilizations.

### Anchor Level 3-C

**The response:**

- Shows a satisfactory understanding of how river valleys have had an effect on the historical development of Egypt
- Addresses some aspects of the task, but uses three different geographic features for the nation and regions discussed [*Only the first geographic feature can be rated.*]
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between geographic features and historical developments with some comments of an analytical or evaluative nature (the use of the Nile for transportation of the stones for the pyramids)
- Incorporates some facts, examples and details, but does not support all aspects of the task evenly
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and regions by simply repeating the task and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits some of the criteria for Level 3. The essay includes three geographic features; however, the second and third cannot be considered in the rating. The rated portion mentions many different historical facts that add to the quality of the response. The essay does meet the criteria for one of the two required nations/regions, and thus allows a rating of 3.

Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or region. River valleys have played an important role in the growth and development of many regions. Two regions that are an example of this are the Nile River Valley and Tigris-Euphrates Valley.

The Nile River Valley is a ~~quite~~ fertile area. ~~Many people have~~ Many people have moved along side this river because of the many different advantages it gives. It also provides transportation ~~for trade~~ promoting trade. ~~and building~~

The Tigris-Euphrates River Valley are two rivers that were one and divide leaving the middle area fertile and habitable. These rivers also create good farm ~~land~~ land encouraging settlers and merchants to do business therefore building up the economy of the civilizations that live there.

The Nile River Valley and Tigris-Euphrates River Valley have brought together different peoples and building

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**Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 2 – A**

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up these regions that change what  
was and give them a history.  
Geographic features can positively  
and negatively affect a nation or  
region. These two River Valleys have  
proven the positive on the regions they  
~~occupy~~ occupy.

**Anchor Level 2-A**

**The response:**

- Shows a limited understanding of the effect of river valleys on the historical development of two regions (Nile River Valley and Tigris-Euphrates River Valley)
- Attempts to address the task by discussing the effect of river valleys in two different areas, but does not clearly explain the historical development (trade) or evaluate the positive or negative effects of these rivers on the regions
- Includes some facts, examples, and details and contains some inaccuracies (the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers were at one time one river)
- Is an organized essay
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and regions by simply repeating the task and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria for a Level 2. Although there is a general plan of organization and a restatement of the theme, the essay contains little specific information, is limited in its understanding of the theme, and fails to develop the idea of economics and trade sufficiently.

Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or a region. For example India and Japan were greatly affected by their geographic location.

Japan is made up of many chains of islands. This makes it harder for Japan to be a unified region. It is also surrounded with water on three sides called a peninsula. These negative factors left Japan as an isolated country for many years. They didn't trade with other countries due to their geographic barriers. Their culture, art, religion is different because of their isolation. It was until Matthew Perry came and forced them to open their ports and force them to trade. From then on Japan industrialized and exported most of their products. They usually take a product and modernize it. For example a tape recorder ~~was~~ <sup>they made</sup> into a walkman. ~~Most~~ <sup>Today many</sup> of our cars ~~are~~ are from Japan.

India was positively affected by their geographic features, of the Himalayan Mountains. Many nomadic tribes and ~~the~~ invaders ~~had~~ tried intruding into India. For hundreds of years, India was saved by this natural defender. As the years passed and technology improved there were invaders who came to India. However it positively affected them. The Himalayan Mountains also negatively affected them.

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 2 – B

of isolating them. ~~the~~ India wasn't greatly affected by the mountains as much as India was. ~~the~~

To conclude these are examples of how India and Japan were negatively and positively affected by their geographic features.

Anchor Level 2-B

**The response:**

- Shows a limited understanding of how islands and mountains have had an effect on the historical development of Japan and India
- Attempts to address the task, but fails to do so because two different geographic features are discussed [*Only the first geographic feature can be rated.*]
- Includes few facts, examples, and details, mentioning the end of Japan's isolation and Matthew Perry, and includes information that contains inaccuracies (Japan is both an archipelago and a peninsula)
- Is a satisfactorily organized essay, but digresses from the required task (modernizing products)
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by simply repeating the task and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2. While the discussion of Japan as an island is adequate, the errors detract from the essay. In addition, a second nation or region that is an island is not discussed. The rated portion shows only a limited understanding of the theme.



Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or region. Greece is one example of this idea.

Greece is a mountainous country. Since it was hard to act as one country, there were separate city states called a polis. One government did not rule the whole Greece, each city state had their own leaders and rules. For example, Sparta was a military polis. Life was based on the military. Boys trained for the army at the age of 6 or 7. Girls were trained also, brought up healthy so they could have children who could go train for the army. Athens on the other hand was not so based on military. Athens set up a limited democracy. ~~where~~ Though the geography split up these 2 city states (and others) in ideas & leadership, the only thing they did share was social activities like the Olympics.

Another country which was affected by the geography is Japan. Japan's geography prevented foreign invasion. Their geography also prevented them to be as technological as many other countries. <sup>such as China</sup> Feudalism ~~is~~ lasted the longest in Japan than

**Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 2 – C**

anywhere else, because they weren't introduced to new ideas, as fast as Europe or China was.

In conclusion we can see that Geography can affect the development of countries all over the world. Greece & Japan were only 2 countries where this idea is shown but there are many more.

**Anchor Level 2-C**

**The response:**

- Shows a limited understanding of how mountains have had an effect on the historical development of Greece and of how geography has affected Japan with no mention of a specific geographic feature
- Attempts to address the task, but fails to connect the effect of mountains in Greece and the development of separate city states
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, explaining the difference between Athens and Sparta and mentioning feudalism in Japan
- Is an organized essay, but does not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed and digresses from the theme by including information that is not related to the geographic feature
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by simply repeating the task and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria for Level 2. The response provides accurate facts, but they are not always related to the effect of a geographic feature on the historical development of a nation. The discussion on Japan is very general with few specific facts.

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**Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 1 – A**

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Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or a region. Deserts have a major impact on developing places. If the land has a lot of deserts you can't grow crops ~~where~~ and it takes up a lot of land that could be used for agriculture. If overpopulation develops and the people need a place to live, many move near or on deserts and have a rough time living there. My examples are India and Egypt. With the lack of fertile soil, they depend more on trading and ~~buying~~ buying most of the resources they need to live on. Which is very hard on these people who live there and need food to live on.

**Anchor Level 1-A****The response:**

- Shows a very limited understanding of how deserts have had an effect on the historical development of India and Egypt
- Makes little effort to address the different aspects of the task
- Lacks an analysis of the effect of deserts on historical development beyond stating that deserts are present in India and Egypt
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details, providing little specific information
- Demonstrates a major weakness in organization
- Lacks an introduction and a conclusion
- **Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1. The essay contains limited, vague information and fails to discuss the historical development in either nation.

The Geographic feature that I picked was river. The river that I picked was the Nile river it's a famous river it runs through Egypt that's where it's located. The Nile river affected people in Egypt by ~~the~~ ~~the~~ when the people in Egypt needed water sometimes they wouldn't find any because the river is dried up. The Nile river is really long. In some ways the Nile river helped the people in Egypt. For example they need rivers to wash their cloths and take a bath and make food. It also help the animals to survive and plants.

If ~~the~~ the people in Egypt didn't have no river what would they do? Well what I know that's the only river that's located in Egypt. They would have a huge effect on the people because the Nile river is really important to them. I think the Nile river is the biggest river in Egypt. It helps ~~the~~ the people in Egypt to survive. I think the people in Egypt worship the Nile river it's ~~the~~ everything they ever had.

## Anchor Level 1-B

### **The response:**

- Shows a very limited understanding of how the Nile River has had an effect on the historical development of Egypt
- Makes little effort to address the different aspects of the task [*Only one nation is discussed.*]
- Lacks an analysis of the effect of the Nile River on the historical development of Egypt beyond stating that the river helped people to survive
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details, presenting little specific information, except that the Nile River is important to Egyptian religion
- Demonstrates a major weakness in organization, repeating much of the same information in the two paragraphs
- Lacks an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1. The essay attempts to address the task, but uses limited, vague information with few facts about the historical development in Egypt.

## Thematic Essay— Practice Paper – A

Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or a region. Two places that were affected by geographic features were China and the Incan empire. They were both affected by the mountains that they lived near.

In China mountains isolated them from the rest of Europe and Asia. This gave Chinese the idea that they were superior to the rest of the world. They had no outside contact to bring advance in weapons, education and farming. When wars were brought to China (like the opium war), the Chinese were severely overpowered. The Europeans brought guns and arrows while the Chinese still used inferior swords.

In, now present day South America, once lived a great society of Incan peoples. They were isolated because they lived on top of mountains. Unlike the Chinese, the Incas did not feel they were superior to other cultures. They built one of the greatest roads systems in history. The Spanish, when colonizing South America were in great "awe" of this city. The Incas were positively affected by their isolation, while the Chinese in some ways were negatively affected.

Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the way a region of people cults. In the Chinese case, it negatively affected them, giving them a sense of superiority. In the Incas case it was good they were isolated.

Throughout history many civilizations have prospered or faltered due to certain geographic features. Some civilizations thrive while others are held back. One very important geographic feature is the river valley. This affected many regions, ~~among the~~ including the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia, and the Nile River in Egypt.

Egypt is located in the north-east of Africa. The Nile River runs directly through it. When civilizations were first forming, people ~~inhabited~~ made homes and towns along this great river. They depended on the river because of the fertile soil or silt it ~~had~~ created. They could grow healthy crops to feed their community. ~~However~~ This river also helped with trade and communication. Boats could sail along the river, transporting food, natural resources or information from civilization to civilization. This also helped Egypt to conquer ~~the~~ the nation Nubia to the south of them; if the river hadn't been there, they couldn't travel nearly the distance they needed to.

The Tigris and Euphrates had the same impact on nations in the Middle East. These two rivers joined, forming an area in between known as the fertile crescent. Many nations flourished in this region, including the prosperous nation of Mesopotamia. As in Egypt, they depended on the fertile soil to grow their crops. This increased their agriculture and ~~stabilized~~ <sup>economy</sup> stabilizing their civilization. With this stability, they were able to improve other aspects of civilization such as art, astronomy and science and medicine. Egypt in particular had many famous scientists.

who studied astrology and created the calendar. Mesopotamians made many advances in architecture as well.

However, River valleys had some negative affects too. Because they were so vital to the survival of the people, civilizations depended on them and shaped their economy and life around them. If the yearly flooding was too high or too low, the results would be devastating. If there wasn't enough water, crops would dry out from the drought and the people would starve. They could also suffer from lack of trade. However if the flooding was too high, the crops would drown, the soil would be worthless, and trade would suffer as well. If these nations ~~civilizations~~ had no back up economy, the whole civilization could be wiped out.

River valleys have always been important to the development of nations. A nation can either prosper or suffer from it. Though usually river valleys are an asset to a civilization, sometimes their economy can become too dependant, leading to destruction.



Geographic Features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or a region. Things such as mountains, water ways, deserts, and soil fertility shape the culture of a nation.

Being surrounded by water shapes the way life is in that country. ~~Japan is an island country~~ Since Japan is an island they have been able to be selective about what comes in and out of the country. For a while they practiced isolationism because they were secluded from other nations. This made so that Japan did not industrialize ~~as~~ very much. They weren't able to get ideas from the rest of the world. Even though they got off to a slow start there were many good things about being an island. Since Japan only let in certain ideas, the government could control the country with greater power. ~~Japan's population~~ Japan's population stayed very homogeneous because of the lack of trade throughout the years. As a result of that they were very country oriented and many times put their jobs before themselves.

Another country which is an island is Britain. Britain has grown greatly because of its geography. It wasn't just a coincidence that the Industrial Revolution started there. Britain is secluded from other countries making it easy to keep things, such as

**Thematic Essay— Practice Paper - C**

advancements, to themselves. Britain also has very good ports which make it much easier to trade. Even though it has good natural ~~own~~ resources, trade enhanced its economic growth.

Both of these countries are islands but have very different cultures. Japan turned out much different from Britain because it ~~chose~~ chose to become isolated for a long period of time. As you can see, geography can have an ~~and~~ amazing effect on life in a certain country.

Geographic features can positively or negatively affect the development of a nation or region.

Many aspects contribute to the 'character' of a nation, but somehow everything goes back to geography. A good example of how geography affects nations is ~~using~~ <sup>the</sup> Mountainous regions in China, and in Europe. Both areas have been affected by the mountains, however both had different ~~the~~ reactions to the outcomes.

For thousands of years China was isolated. The mountains in the west separated them from the rest of the world. The Chinese were so isolated that they thought they were the center of the world. They called their land the Middle Kingdom. All outsiders were barbarians to them. This isolation led to very slow industrialization and modernization. While keeping invaders out, the mountains also kept ideas and new developments out. The Chinese were left behind, while the rest of the world made advances in every field. For the Chinese, the ~~the~~ mountains and isolation may not have helped them any more than <sup>it</sup> they hindered them.

Europe, ~~and~~ specifically Switzerland <sup>has</sup> ~~have~~ also experienced isolation due to

mountain regions. The Alps surround Switzerland literally. ~~For~~ Today Switzerland is famous for staying neutral, and never being invaded. Geographically, Switzerland is very near to the center of Western Europe, however all invasions have evaded this area. Napoleon chose to take the Northern route through Belgium, along with Hitler, and most other invaders. This is all because Switzerland is isolated by the surrounding mountains. Culturally, Switzerland is not dragging behind, and never was. The Alps have only helped Switzerland.

Geography affects the development of all nations or regions. Some places are positively affected, some negatively. China was physically and culturally isolated by their its geography, which had both positive and negative results. Switzerland was only physically isolated by the mountains, while culturally it flourished along with the rest of the world. ~~So~~ The same geographic features can have opposite effects on two different regions, which is proof that all places are affected by geography, and all are affected differently.

Throughout history, every single civilization has been effected by a geographical feature of some sort. a prime example of a geographic feature that effects different peoples and/or culture is the Sahara Desert. This desert, being the largest in the world, has had both positive and negative effects on the development of peoples that encounter it.

Perhaps the most famous groups of people who were effected by the Sahara were the Ancient Egyptians. Known by them as the "Red Lands," the Sahara provided both positive and negative consequences for the people along the Nile. Negatively, the Sahara was a hot, dry expanse unusable for agriculture and with few natural resources. Without the Nile River, Egypt would have been uninhabitable. However, the desert did give the Egyptians some positive things. One positive aspect of the Sahara was the fact that it offered great protection from invaders. which allowed them to concentrate on cultural achievements, rather than defense. This allowed them to develop the calendar, papyrus, hieroglyphics and pyramid buildings. The Sahara is huge with a few oasis and was not an appropriate route for conquering army to take. Thus Egypt was able

to prosper with little threat of an attack from western "Red lands."

A second peoples effected by the Sahara were the people of the African Interior. While Europeans, were conquering the outer edges of Africa, the inside portion remained virtually untouched until the late 1800's. The reason as to why the Europeans couldn't colonize the African Interior was due to geographical features, a main one being the Sahara desert. The desert along with other geographical features kept the Europeans from colonizing this area or pulling huge portions of its population into slavery, thus setting back its development. The protection of the Sahara also had negative effects because European influence didn't come to the African Interior until later in history, it didn't get as much of the positive influence of advanced education, modes of transportation, and medicine. (This allowed tribes like the Mau Mau to keep their traditions which made it easier for them to achieve independence in later years.) Thus in the long run the Sahara did keep the people of inner Africa from adopting western ways. The Sahara desert is a perfect

Example of a geographic feature that both raises and lowers the rate of advancement for a people. In Egypt, the Sahara did much to protect this riverside civilization while in the African interior it posed both positive and negative effects on the development of the peoples.

## Practice Paper A—Score Level 2

### **The response:**

- Shows a limited understanding of how mountains have had an effect on the historical development of China and on the Incas in South America
- Attempts to address the task, mentioning an effect of the geographic feature but only weakly connecting the geographic feature to the historical development of the area
- Includes a few facts, examples, and details, (the Opium War and the road system of the Inca empire), but does not support these facts with specific information
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces and concludes the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by simply repeating the task

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria for Level 2. The essay is weak because it does not connect the few geographic facts that are given to the historical development of the areas. This is especially true in the discussion of the Incas.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

### **The response:**

- Shows a good understanding of how river valleys have had an effect on the historical development of Egypt and the Fertile Crescent
- Addresses all aspects of the task but does so generally and somewhat unevenly, especially in the discussion of the Fertile Crescent
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between geographic features and historical developments (how the Nile River helped Egypt conquer Nubia) and includes some comments of an analytical and evaluative nature (the Nile provided a stable civilization that led to improvements and study such as a calendar and astrology)
- Incorporates relevant facts, examples and details, but does not support all aspects of the task evenly
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization in a well-developed essay
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and regions by establishing a framework that goes beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 4. The essay is somewhat uneven in its treatment of the two areas and lacks specific historical details in both discussions. Details are mentioned but are not explained and not supported with historical facts. The addition of the general paragraph on the effects of river valleys is accurate, but detracts from the overall quality of the essay.



### Practice Paper C—Score Level 3

**The response:**

- Shows a satisfactory understanding of how island location has had an effect on the historical development in Japan and Great Britain
- Addresses all aspects of the task in a limited way
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between geographic features and historical developments (Japan's culture remained homogenous because of the lack of trade as a result of its island location and the Japanese government was able to maintain power as a result of its island location), and includes some comments of an analytical and evaluative nature (island location helped Great Britain remain secluded and helped keep the advancements of the Industrial Revolution in that nation), and alludes to the rise of nationalism as a result of the homogeneity caused by the isolation of Japan
- Incorporates some facts, examples, and details
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by simply repeating the task and concludes with a short analysis and summary

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 3. The essay addresses most aspects of the task, but does not give specific details to support the historical facts that are mentioned. The response has some thought-provoking statements, but is more descriptive than analytical.

### Practice Paper D—Score Level 4

**The response:**

- Shows a good understanding of how the Sahara Desert has had an effect on the historical development of Egypt and the African interior
- Addresses all aspects of the task, but does so somewhat unevenly
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between geographic features and historical developments (the relationship of the Sahara Desert to the eventual independence of the Mau Mau) and includes some comments of an analytical and evaluative nature (the Sahara Desert protected Egyptian culture and allowed it to prosper)
- Incorporates some relevant facts, examples and details, but does not support all aspects of the task evenly, mentioning rather than discussing slavery and colonization as an effect of the Sahara Desert on the African interior
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization in a well-developed essay
- Introduces the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations and regions by establishing a framework that goes beyond a simple restatement of the task and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 4. The discussion of Egypt is more thorough than the discussion of the African interior and both discussions lack specific historical details. Details are mentioned but are not explained and not supported with historical facts. The use of the Sahara to discuss both Egypt and the interior of Africa ties the essay together well.

## Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

### **The response:**

- Shows a satisfactory understanding of how mountain location has had an effect on the historical development of China and Switzerland
- Addresses all aspects of the task in a limited way, but does not support all aspects of the task evenly
- Shows an ability to analyze causal relationships between geographic features and historical developments (the mountains in China caused isolation and slowed modernization) and includes a few comments of an analytical and evaluative nature (the Alps helped Switzerland to remain neutral in the modern world)
- Incorporates some facts, examples and details (the Middle Kingdom), but lacks supporting information
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces and concludes the theme of the effects of geographic features on the development of nations by repeating the task and adding some evaluative information

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 3. The student addresses most of the aspects of the task but does not give specific details to support the few historical facts that are mentioned. The essay is more descriptive than analytical. The conclusion that Hitler attacked through Belgium because of the mountains in Switzerland is inaccurate. However, because of the connection to isolationism, this is a minor error and does not take away from the overall quality of the essay.

**Global History and Geography**  
**Part A Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question—June 2001**

**Document 1**

The average . . . Japanese consumes 10 times as much of the world's resources as the average Bangladeshi. Japan and Bangladesh have the same [number of people] but [these people] have a vastly different effect on their ecosystems [environments].

—The “Living Planet” Report

**1a How does Japan's use of resources differ from Bangladesh's use of resources?**

**Score of 1:**

- Identifies the difference between the use of resources in Bangladesh and Japan  
*Example:* Japan is a greater consumer of the world's resources than Bangladesh is.
- Cites part of the passage that answers the question  
*Example:* The average Japanese consumes ten times as much of the world's resources as the average Bangladeshi.

**Score of 0:**

- Inaccurate response  
*Example:* Bangladesh uses more resources than Japan.
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* More resources are used.
- No response

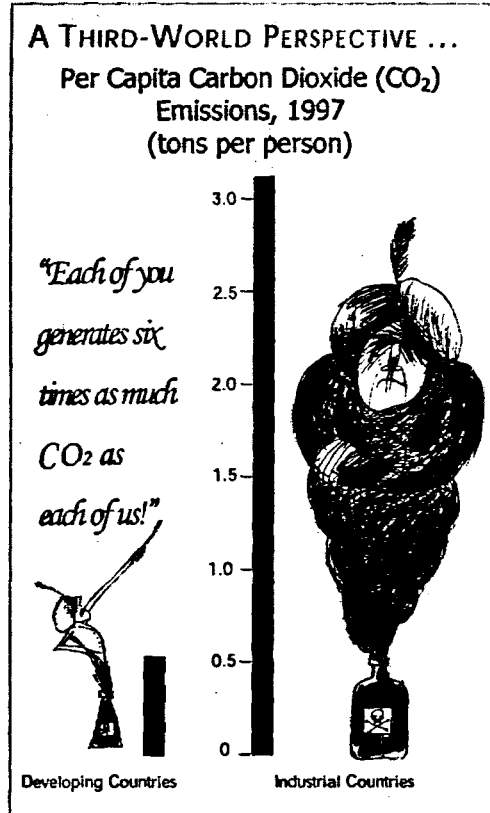
**1b What is the reason for this difference?**

**Score of 1:**

- Explains the difference between the use of resources in Bangladesh and Japan  
*Examples:* Japan is an industrialized nation and imports most of the natural resources used to create its electronic products; Bangladesh has few factories; Japan and Bangladesh have very different effects on their environment; Bangladesh has a different lifestyle from Japan.

**Score of 0:**

- Inaccurate response  
*Example:* Bangladesh is self-sufficient.
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* The Bangladeshi are more resourceful.
- No response



—*World Watch*, November/December 1998

**2 According to the cartoon, what is a concern of developing countries?**

**Score of 1:**

- States that industrialized countries produce comparatively more carbon dioxide emissions than developing countries do  
*Examples:* Industrial countries produce six times the emissions of developing countries; industrial countries produce more air pollution.

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Example:* Air pollution is not a concern for developing countries
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* “Each of you generates six times as much CO<sub>2</sub> as each of us.”
- No response

### Document 3

Rich nations point out that developing countries, while responsible for just 26 percent of carbon emissions since 1950, are quickly becoming major emitters in their own right. And, as industrial countries emphasize, booming populations and economic growth are fueling an explosive increase in carbon emissions. The United States Department of Energy projects that carbon output from developing nations will, in the absence of any new policies, outgrow that of their neighbors as early as 2020, with China eclipsing the United States as the world's leading emitter by 2015.

—*World Watch*, 1998

### 3a What concern about the future of the environment is being expressed in this document?

#### Score of 1:

- Identifies a concern that developing nations are increasing their carbon emissions at a faster rate than developed nations are  
*Example:* The tremendous growth of carbon emissions in developing countries may well exceed the carbon emissions in developed countries in the future.
- Cites part of the passage that correctly answer the question  
*Example:* China will eclipse the United States as a leading emitter by 2015.

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Example:* Developing countries are responsible for 26% of carbon emissions.
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* The carbon emissions are rising too fast.
- No response

### 3b According to the document, what current trends have caused the United States Department of Energy to make this projection?

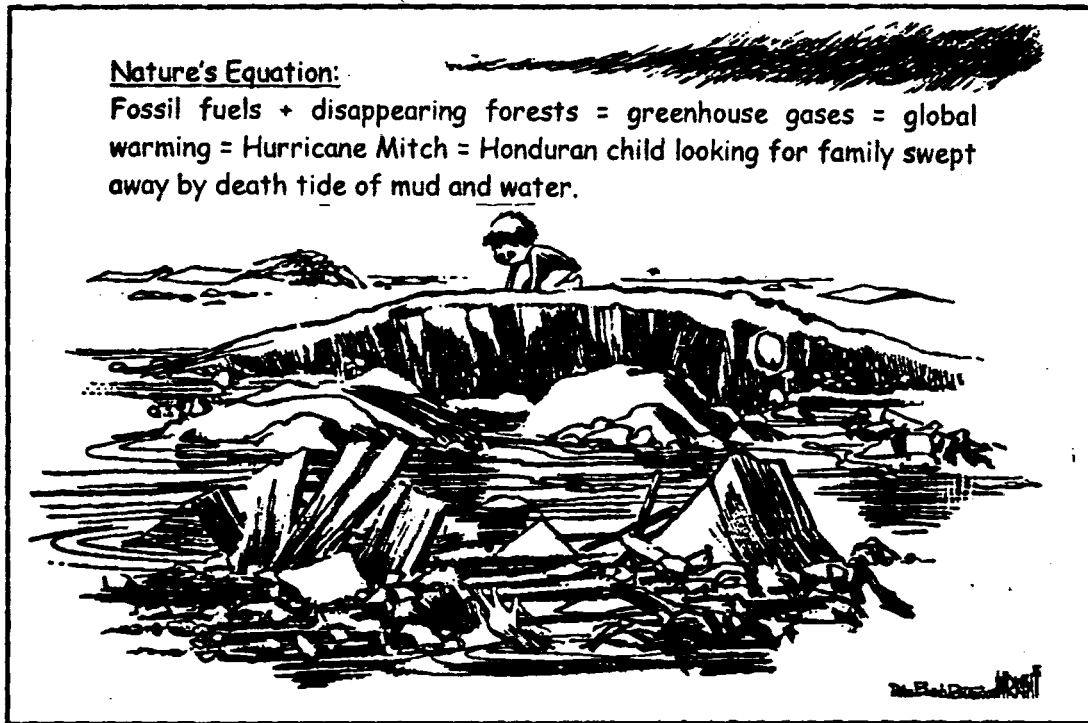
#### Score of 1:

- Identifies a current trend that has caused the United States Department of Energy to make the projection  
*Example:* The carbon emissions of developing countries are growing too fast.
- Cites part of the passage that answers the question  
*Example:* In developing countries, booming populations and economic growth are fueling an explosive increase in carbon emissions.

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Example:* The industrial countries' emissions are growing more rapidly.
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* Carbon emissions are growing rapidly.
- No response

Document 4



4 What is the main idea of this cartoon?

**Score of 1:**

- States that the main idea of the cartoon is that the exhaustion of fossil fuels and forests will create many problems such as global warming, greenhouse gases, hurricanes, and displacement of people  
*Example:* If the people of the world use up all the fossil fuels and cut down all the trees they are going to create many problems for humans.

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Example:* War is the cause of a child losing his family.
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* Everything we do has an effect.
- No response

## Document 5

### Newspaper Reports

- British Petroleum President John Browne surprised the oil industry when he announced last year . . . BP's intention to step up investments in solar energy.
- Toyota stunned the auto world with the delivery to its showrooms of the world's first hybrid electric car—with twice the fuel economy and half the CO<sub>2</sub> [carbon dioxide] emissions of conventional cars.
- After a decade of effort, Denmark now generates [some] of its electricity from wind power and . . . from the combustion of agricultural wastes.

—*World Watch*, November/December 1998

**5 Identify *two* ways that nations or corporations of the world are responding to environmental problems.**

#### Score of 2:

- Identifies *two* ways that nations or corporations of the world are responding to environmental problems  
*Examples:* Investment in solar energy; more fuel-efficient cars; development of electric cars; use of wind power; combustion of agricultural wastes to make electricity; less reliance on oil
- No incorrect information is included in the response
- Cites parts of the document that identifies *two* ways that nations or corporations of the world are responding to environmental problems  
*Examples:* BP's intention to step up investments in solar energy; Denmark now generates some of its electricity from wind power

#### Score of 1:

- Identifies only *one* correct way that nations or corporations of the world are responding to environmental problems
- Identifies one correct way and one incorrect way that nations or corporations of the world are responding to environmental problems

#### Score of 0:

- Response contains incorrect information  
*Example:* Denmark is stepping up investments in solar energy.
- Vague response that does not answer the question
- No response

## Document 6

The United States and 34 other industrial countries met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to discuss world environmental concerns.

### **Rio Pact 1992**

#### **Agenda 21**

The Agenda establishes the following priorities for international environmental action:

- achieving sustainable growth, as through integrating environment and development in decisionmaking;
- making the world habitable by addressing issues of urban water supply, solid waste management, and urban pollution;
- encouraging efficient resource use, a category which includes management of energy resources, care and use of fresh water, forest development, management of fragile ecosystems, conservation of biological diversity, and management of land resources;
- protecting global and regional resources, including the atmosphere, oceans and seas, and living marine resources;
- managing chemicals and hazardous and nuclear wastes.

### **6 Identify *two* environmental issues discussed at the Rio Conference.**

#### **Score of 2:**

- Identifies *two* environmental issues discussed at the Rio Conference  
*Examples:* Managing chemical and nuclear wastes; protecting global resources; population growth; pollution
- No incorrect information is included in the response
- Cites part of the document that identifies *two* environmental issues discussed at the Rio Conference  
*Examples:* making the world habitable by addressing the issue of urban water supply; encouraging efficient resource use

#### **Score of 1:**

- Identifies only *one* correct environmental issue discussed at the Rio Conference
- Identifies one correct issue and one incorrect issue discussed at the Rio Conference

#### **Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Example:* increasing nuclear wastes
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* environmental world problems
- No response



## Document 7

The selections below are taken from information provided by Greenpeace, an international environmental and conservation organization.

### Selection 1 —

The most important greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). As part of Greenpeace's campaign to protect the ozone layer, Greenpeace developed Greenfreeze technology, which is a cooling system that is safe for the ozone layer and the climate. Greenpeace wants this solution to be applied throughout the world to replace [current] refrigeration [technology].

In 1992, Greenpeace initiated the development of Greenfreeze, an ozone- and climate-safe refrigeration technology. Greenfreeze uses a mixture of propane and isobutane for the refrigerant. The technology has spread to other parts of the world. Cuba decided in 1997 to convert its existing refrigerator factory to Greenfreeze technology. Companies in Argentina, Turkey, and Russia are also set to produce Greenfreeze. Strong interest in the technology has also been expressed by companies in Tunisia, India, Bangladesh, Ukraine, and Belarus.

—An environmental meeting in Montreal, Canada, September 1997

### Selection 2 —

#### Aerosols

Alternative application methods, such as solid stick and roll-on dispensers, mechanical pump sprays, brushes and pads are among the wide variety of alternatives in commercial use.

Alternative spray propellants include hydrocarbons, . . . and other compressed gases such as air and CO<sub>2</sub>. Many developing countries have switched to, or have always employed, propellants such as pentane and butane in industrial uses.

Even in medical applications, progress has been made. In Sweden and the Netherlands over 60% of [people who suffer from asthma] are using dry-powder inhalers.

—“No Excuses Report,” Greenpeace, 1997

### 7a What is *one* environmental problem identified by Greenpeace?

#### Score of 1:

- Identifies *one* environmental problem identified by Greenpeace  
*Examples:* destruction of the ozone; destructive properties of greenhouse gases; current refrigeration technology; spray propellants; inhalers

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* Greenfreeze technology; dry powder inhalers; alternative spray propellants
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Example:* ozone layer
- No response

**7b Identify *one* way that many nations are responding to this environmental problem.**

*Note:* Credit should only be given if the environmental problem identified in 7a is linked to a response to this problem.

**Score of 1:**

- Identifies *one* way that nations are responding to the environmental problem identified in 7a  
*Example:* Identifies the destruction of the ozone layer as a problem and then states that Greenfreeze technology or alternative spray propellants are a response to this problem
- Identifies a problem in 7a and then cites part of the document that identifies a response to that problem  
*Example:* Identifies aerosol spray propellants as the problem and states that many developing countries have switched to propellants such as pentane and butane

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response or does not correctly link the problem with the response  
*Example:* Identifies current refrigerator technology as the problem and then states dry powder inhalers will solve that problem
- Vague response that does not answer the question
- No response

**Global History and Geography**  
**Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question—June 2001**

*Key Ideas from Documents*

<b>Environmental Problem Caused By Industrialization</b>	<b>Responses Of Nations To Environmental Problems</b>
Over-consumption of world resources (doc 1)	Investments in solar energy (doc 5)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (doc 2 & 3)	Development of electric cars (doc 5)
Use of fossil fuels (doc 4)	Development of wind power (doc 5)
Deforestation (doc 4)	Combustion of agricultural wastes for electricity (doc 5)
Increase of greenhouse gases (doc 4)	Conferences on world environmental concerns (doc 6)
Global warming (doc 4)	Protection of global and regional resources (doc 6)
Weather pattern changes (hurricanes, mudslides, floods) (doc 4)	Addressing issues of urban water supply and urban pollution (doc 6)
Destruction of the ozone layer (doc 7)	Solid waste management (doc 6)
Problems with refrigeration, aerosol and inhalers (doc 7)	Management of energy resources, chemicals, and hazardous and nuclear waste (doc 6)
	Forest redevelopment (doc 6)
	Management of fragile ecosystems and land resources (doc 6)
	Conservation of biological diversity (doc 6)
	Greenfreeze technology (doc 7)
	Alternatives to aerosols (doc 7)

***Relevant Outside Information***

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

<b>Environmental Problems Caused by Industrialization</b>	<b>Responses of Nations to Environmental Problems</b>
Nuclear power waste	Desalinization
Nuclear accidents	Dredging
Problems with atomic tests	Urban planning
Desertification	Geothermal energy
Acid rain	Recycling
Space waste	Use of natural gas or synthetic fuels
Lack of urban planning	International protections for endangered animal and plant species
El Nino	Catalytic converters on automobiles/automobile emission standards
Fertilizers and pesticides	Government regulations on smoke stack emissions
Dumping of PCB's	The Montreal Protocol and the Kyoto Protocol Treaty
Urbanization	Subsistence agriculture/roof-top gardens
Oil spills	Hydroponics
Auto emissions	Efforts to distribute scarce water supplies more equally
Landfills	United Nations programs for environment, population, and toxic waste
Dumping of industrial wastes	Smoke stack scrubbers

**Notes:** The United States may be used as part of the discussion.

The responses of nations to the problems do not have to correspond to the problems that are mentioned.  
More than one environmental problem must be discussed.

**Score of 5:**

- Thoroughly addresses both aspects of the task by discussing the problems that industrialization has caused in nations of the world and explaining the response of nations to these problems
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of at least **four** of the documents
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information related to the environmental issues associated with industrialization (See Outside Information Chart.)
- Richly supports the theme of environmental problems and the responses of nations to those problems with the use of many relevant facts, examples, and details, and the discussion is more analytical than descriptive
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization, generally taking one of two approaches: discussing the problems caused by industrialization and then explaining the way nations are responding to the problems created by industrialization OR discussing a problem caused by industrialization and then explaining the way nations are responding to that problem and then doing the same for at least one other problem
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems associated with industrialization by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the task and/or historical context and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Score of 4:**

- Addresses both aspects of the task, although the treatment of the tasks may be uneven, e.g. the response may only state the problems with limited details but fully discuss the way nations are responding to the problems
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of at least **four** of the documents
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates some relevant outside information related to the environmental issues associated with industrialization
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but discussion may be more descriptive than analytical
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization, but may use the documents in a less integrated manner than in a level 5 response
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems associated with industrialization by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the task or historical context and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Score of 3:**

- Addresses one aspect of the task or addresses both aspects of the task in a limited way, e.g., the problems and the responses to the problems may be only stated rather than discussed or explained
- Uses some of the documents
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems associated with industrialization by repeating the task or historical context and concludes by simply repeating the theme

**Score of 2:**

- Attempts to address some aspects of the task; e.g. the response may only discuss the environmental problems caused by industrialization and not explain how nations have responded to these problems
- Makes limited use of the documents or may only restate the contents of the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few facts, examples, and details, and may include information that contains some inaccuracies
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus; may contain digressions or extraneous information
- May lack an introduction and/or conclusion or these elements may not refer to environmental problems associated with industrialization

**Score of 1:**

- Shows limited understanding of the task with vague, unclear references to the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes little or no accurate or relevant facts, details, and examples
- May demonstrate a major weakness in organization
- May lack an introduction and/or conclusion or these elements may not refer to environmental problems associated with industrialization

**Score of 0:** Fails to address the task, is illegible, or is a blank paper

ruining the ozone layer. The rate of carbon emission in small developing countries is increasing dramatically and is expected to outgrow the amount in highly industrialized countries by the year 2020. (Document 3). Most of all these gases are found in industrialized cities. These are put out by factory smoke-stacks and car exhaust pipes.

When countries do not have the natural resources for farming and food they build up their cities so they have a means of production. Japan is one such country. Because it lacks fertile soil for growing crops it relies on industry to get the products it needs. She has to trade manufactured goods for food products. Cities such as Tokyo have become highly developed and crowded so they are having high amounts of air pollution. Air pollution contributes to smog and acid rain. (Document 1).

The burning of fossil fuels and the destruction of forests are causing great problems including global warming and the depletion of the ozone layer. (Document 4).

The problems may eventually cause the destruction of the earth. The disposal of toxic

ruining the ozone layer. The rate of carbon emission in small developing countries is increasing dramatically and is expected to outgrow the amount in highly industrialized countries by the year 2020. (Document 3). Most of all these gases are found in industrialized cities. These are put out by factory smoke-stacks and car exhaust pipes.

When countries do not have the natural resources for farming and food they build up their cities so they have a means of production. Japan is one such country. Because it lacks fertile soil for growing crops it relies on industry to get the products it needs. She has to trade manufactured goods for food products. Cities such as Tokyo have become highly developed and crowded so they are having high amounts of air pollution. Air pollution contributes to smog and acid rain. (Document 1).

The burning of fossil fuels and the destruction of forests are causing great problems including global warming and the depletion of the ozone layer. (Document 4).

The problems may eventually cause the destruction of the earth. The disposal of toxic

chemicals in water are forming problems for underdeveloped countries who don't have purifying systems before they drink their water.

Many agencies—such as Greenpeace and the United Nations are taking steps to respond to these problems. Greenpeace has introduced strunfrugi technology to decrease the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> released. It is a safe form of refrigeration technology. (Document 7). Nations of the world are responding to acid rain by using scrubbers on factories to reduce the air pollution. The United Nations has held conferences on the environment and overpopulation and has helped to develop world standards.

Many countries are signing agreements such as Rio de Janeiro Pact with other countries to promote safe management of the earth's resources. They are working together to watch the treatment of the air and water (Document 6). Many business corporations such as Supta and British Petroleum are researching new ways of producing energy such as solar and wind-powered movement. (Document 5)

In conclusion, the industrialization of the world has yet come without a cost. It has led to many environmental problems such as air-pollution



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**Anchor Paper – Document–Based Essay—Level 5 – A**

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and polluted waters. However countries and businesses are working together to look for ways to reduce it and make the earth healthier.

**Anchor Level 5-A**

**The response:**

- Thoroughly addresses both aspects of the task, discussing the problems that industrialization has caused in nations of the world and explaining responses by the United Nations, Greenpeace, Toyota, and British Petroleum
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of all of the documents
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information (relationship of the growth of Tokyo as an industrial city and the resulting problems, the development of purifying systems of waters, the use of scrubbers to reduce air pollution, and the role of the United Nations in resolving world problems)
- Richly supports the theme of environmental problems and the responses of nations, organizations and corporations to those problems with the use of many relevant facts, examples, and details (uses the Industrial Revolution to introduce the resulting environmental problems and explains the relationship between air pollution and acid rain)
- Is a well-developed essay consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization, beginning with a detailed discussion of the Industrial Revolution's role as the source of environmental problems, then discussing the role of agencies and organizations, and finally discussing the role of individual countries
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the historical context and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5. It is strong in organization and specific details. The essay is strong in integrating information from the documents and drawing of inferences in its evaluation. The essay is also strong in the use of outside information to support the documents.

During the Industrial Revolution, advanced technology was developed which at the time seemed profitable and useful. Developments were made in industries which built huge factories for steel, mining, and other such business. These factories were powered by energy which released chemicals into the air. Unknown to the people of this time, those chemicals would soon cause destruction.

As the revolution continued, more advancements were made which were aided by the use of smoke & steam. After the revolution and for the next two centuries to follow, up to the present day, we still continue to emit gases and chemicals hazardous to our health and environment. The only difference from then and now is that today we know the effects of the harmful chemicals.

Large industrial nations produce a large amount of toxins and chemicals, which are released into our environment. Small undeveloped countries which are unable to produce these industrial factors then depend on the large nations to provide for them. Some of these small nations however are becoming modernized and are beginning their industrialization. This then only leads to more factories, more energy, more

chemicals and more pollution.

In 1997 a study done on the emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere was made. It surveyed that large industrial countries produce six times as much carbon dioxide as the developing countries. This carbon dioxide is very harmful to the earth's ozone if it is exposed to much. Greenhouse gases of ethane, methane, and carbon dioxide enter the earth's ozone layer and begin to deplete it. They tear away at the atmosphere creating holes. This then in return causes the greenhouse effect which is global warming. A study showed that by the year 2020, these small developing nations will produce more CO<sub>2</sub> than the industrialized nations of today. Today, the United States leads the world as the most carbon emitting nation, but it is expected that China will over come them by the year 2015. This was published in World Watch magazine in 1998.

One of the reasons why the world's population continues to emit these gases is due to their lack of knowledge on the subject. Many people are unaware of the effects of their

use of energy, fuel, and deforestation, or they are ignorant and do not realize or care what they are doing. The daily life of an average individual emits much destruction to our environments. Our use of electricity in our houses is immense, and in our business or work place. In order to get to work we use automobiles which secrete carbon dioxide. With each tree of forest we destroy, we are only eliminated factors which intake the carbon.

During the past ten years however, awareness to this problem has increased. Many countries have set up labs in which studies are done on how to reduce these greenhouse gases. For example, British Petroleum President John Browne proposed a plan to use solar energy instead of oil. In the car industry, Toyota created a car which uses one half the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> as an average car. It is the world's first hybrid electric car. Denmark has also begun to use some wind power and combustion of agricultural wastes. In 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil a Rio Pact was made in which the U.S.

and 34 other industrial countries proposed ways to prevent ozone depletion. Also in 1992, Greenpeace an organization developed to protect the earth against ozone depletion, created Greenfreeze technology which is a cooling system safe for our atmosphere. This advancement has been used by Cuba in 1999, and spread to such countries as Argentina, Russia, and Bangladesh.

Though many attempts have been started to reduce the effect of global warming and ozone depletion, there are no ways to change the past. Already, the temperature within the last decades have increased  $0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and still rising. There are no ways to fully prevent global warming. We should only be able to be aware of the changes that may occur. Through global warming our climate will increase, which will cause crop failure, melting of arctic ice, causing flooding and other deforestation and destruction. Hopefully, with our knowledge of the greenhouse effect and ozone depletion we will be able to prevent any further destruction. We can only learn from our mistakes and correct as much as we can. We have already started this process with an effort to stop the effects of carbon dioxide, but we have a long way to go.

## Anchor Level 5-B

### The response:

- Thoroughly addresses both aspects of the task, discussing the problems that industrialization has caused and explaining responses by citing the Rio de Janeiro Pact, British Petroleum, Denmark's use of wind power, and the combustion of agricultural wastes
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of documents 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information (global warming that led to the increase in global temperature and the melting of the Arctic ice caps, the Industrial Revolution and the development of factories, and the composition of greenhouse gases)
- Richly supports the theme of environmental problems and the responses of nations, organizations, and corporations to those problems with the use of many relevant facts, examples, and details (uses the Industrial Revolution to introduce the resulting environmental problems and provides a good explanation of the greenhouse effect)
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the historical context and concludes with an excellent summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5. It is strong in the integration of information in the documents, including details and explanations of these details. The essay shows good cause-and-effect relationships between the actions of man and environmental damage. The conclusion is particularly strong in its use of new information to emphasize what has been said in the body of the essay.

Pollution is a current world problem. Pollution affects every part of life and nature. The causes of pollution are man made materials such as cars, machinery, factories, etc. .

Pollution is traced back to the industrial revolution which started in the 1700s and is still happening. During the industrial revolution nations such as Great Britain, the Americas, and parts of Europe began to use factories to produce goods more quickly. The factories emitted large amounts of carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere. Even today industrialized countries are responsible for 4 times as much CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than developing countries. At the time it caused no immediate damage. Then in the early 1900s cars were being invented and people all around the world were soon to have them. Automobiles also emit carbon dioxide <sup>into the atmosphere along with other pollutants. The carbon dioxide</sup> and other pollutants put into the atmosphere are the reason for many environmental problems. The carbon dioxide mixes with natural elements in the atmosphere to create acid rain. Also slowly the pollutants are causing holes in the ozone layer known as ozone depletion. The acid rain clouds can travel thousands of miles from the place they are formed. The rain causes acidity in water which kills aquatic life and plant life. It also strips soil of nutrients and prevents plant growth. The carbon dioxide can also cause respiratory problems.

The industrialized nations affect less industrialized nations because the pollutants can travel through the atmosphere and affect them too. It affects agriculture and human life. As it says in document 4 industrialized nations' pollutants are causing the death of living things, climate changes such as global warming, destruction of the environment, and human casualties.

Nations are responding to this problem but not quick enough. Government have done studies to find the effects. Most countries have also put devices on their factories to lower carbon dioxide emissions. Also some car companies such as Toyota are inventing hybrid electric cars with twice the fuel economy to lower levels of carbon emissions. Although these are steps to help, it is not enough. There is still a high carbon dioxide emission. Some companies deny that their factories are the problem and because it can't be 100% proven they are not liable. They blame the developing world because they're becoming major CO<sub>2</sub> emitters. The governments know it is a problem and there has to be a solution but if they were to completely stop carbon emission it would cost money that most countries don't have to spend. On the other hand countries such as Cuba, Turkey, Russia, and Argentina began to use green freeze which is a



refrigerant made of propane and isobutane.

Greenfreeze is a ozone safe ~~ozone~~ product.

This problem should be dealt with with high priority but because it is not a huge problem currently it is not being given the proper attention.

Industrialization has caused many problems in different areas of the world. The world has only recently recognized that there are problems and are currently looking for solutions to the problems.

**Anchor Level 4-A**

**The response:**

- Addresses both aspects of the task, although the responses to environmental problems are weaker than the discussion of the problems
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of documents 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information (the Industrial Revolution, the effect of automobiles on the environment, the discussion of acid rain and its effects, and the hole in the ozone layer)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a well-developed essay demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization, introducing the theme of environmental problems by discussing the Industrial Revolution
- Introduces and concludes with a simple restatement of the historical context

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay fits most of the criteria for Level 4. Even though the essay has a standard introduction and conclusion, it is strong in its discussion of the development of environmental problems, but it is uneven because of the weaker discussion of responses to environmental problems. The essay is also strong in its use of documents to support the theme.

Before what was known as the Industrial Revolution, the earth was much cooler and healthier. However, this major economic movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century had huge effects not only on the world's economy, but also on the environment. As a result of this major change in life on Earth, many problems were created for the environment, the effects of which, people have just recently begun to realize. However, now that the seriousness of these problems is known, many of the world's leading nations are attempting to resolve them.

The world has always had fluctuations in temperature, but the overall climate has generally remained relatively stable over hundreds of years. However, this began to change in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a certain movement changed life on Earth completely. It is called the Industrial Revolution because it changed the world's economy from vastly agricultural to mostly dependent on business and industry. Factories and mines were set up all over the world, and people began to use machines more and more, beginning in Great Britain and spreading from there to Western Europe, the Americas, and finally even to parts of Africa and Asia, most importantly Japan according to document #1.

Although this movement improved life in many ways, it also led to some problems. The rapid population growth that industrialized nations experienced caused major additions to their emissions in carbon dioxide. This gas, which was also being produced in huge quantities by factories, is a major factor in what is called "the green house effect". This scientific term refers to the condition in Earth's atmosphere that warms the globe, in fact, ~~for~~ about  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$  above what it would otherwise be. <sup>(This effect is rising with in-</sup>  
<sup>creasing emissions of greenhouse gases and fossil fuels,)</sup> producing many problems in the environment. For instance, any species that cannot adjust to the change become extinct. Another factor in global warming is the rapid destruction of the world's forests, termed deforestation, which also causes extinctions of those species that inhabited the forests and are left with no home.

Also a result of global warming, according to Document #4, are natural disasters all over the world. These include hurricanes like Hurricane Mitch, which devastated Honduras not too many years ago. Several earthquakes struck in 1999, leaving vast destruction in countries like India and Turkey.

Another problem that results from the effects of increasing emissions of greenhouse gases, productions of fossil fuels, and deforestation, though more indirectly, are international conflicts. The less developed countries and those that have already been industrialized are at odds because of the huge differences in what they contribute to global warming.

According to Document #1, Japan uses ten times the world resources in its businesses that the nearby Bangladesh does. Document #2 indicates that industrial countries emit more than six times the amount of carbon dioxide that developing nations do. However, according to Document #3, this will not be the case for big Developing nations, which have accounted for only 26% of carbon emissions since 1950, are expected to outgrow the carbon output of their industrialized neighbors by 2020 mostly because of their rapidly growing populations and economies.

The problems that global warming causes were largely unknown for quite a while. However, now that scientists and environmentalists

understand the seriousness of it, a great deal is being done to slow down its effects. It has become a major quest to find new, alternative energy sources besides fossil fuels. Although the least harmful of these is natural gas, it remains detrimental to the environment. The most feasible alternative power sources are presently solar, wind, and hydro power. Many businesses are converting to these <sup>and other similar sources.</sup> Toyota, for example, has developed the world's first hybrid electric car. Also indicated by Document #5 are steps taken by the British Petroleum Company to increase investments in solar energy. Denmark, also mentioned in #5, is now gaining energy from a combination of agricultural wastes and wind power.

There are many resolutions to a similar effect that have not gone into effect yet. These include Agenda 21, established in 1992, which is an international agreement to lessen the effects of global warming and on the specific ways in which to do this. According to #7 an organization called GreenPeace has invented a new method of refrigeration called Greenfreeze, which uses propane and isobutane and thus, is less harmful to the environment. <sup>Furthermore,</sup> there are so many other nations and businesses trying to improve the environment.

Global warming has been a major problem since the Industrial Revolution in the 1800's, and it has resulted in a great deal of harm to the environment because of the actions of humans. However, though there are still many problems to be solved, a great deal has been done to better Earth's situation.

## Anchor Level 4-B

### **The response:**

- Addresses both aspects of the task, although the response to environmental problems is basically a good summary of the information contained in the documents
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay, although at times, the usage does not support the theme
- Incorporates relevant outside information (the Industrial Revolution, the greenhouse effect, and the impact on the rain forest)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a well-developed essay, even when using a plan of organization that is not always logical and clear
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems with a good discussion of the Industrial Revolution and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria for Level 4. The essay is strong in its discussion of the development of environmental problems. However, the documents are not well integrated into the essay and there is little logical sequence to the organization. The inclusion of some minor errors such as the connection of global warming to earthquakes does not detract from the overall quality of the essay. Although the organization is weak, the abundance of information and the explanation of that information strengthen the paper.

Environmental problems throughout the world have been caused by the success of industrialization. Many nations are now trying to deal with these environmental problems due to industrialization as we enter into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Not all nations are on an equal blame level for the negative effects on the environment. Currently the US is one of the leading emitters of carbon dioxide, a green house gas that helps cause global warming.

Also, Japan and Bangladesh have the same number of people, but Japan consumes ten times as much of the world's resources as Bangladesh. This is because Japan is more industrialized and technologically advanced than Bangladesh. Consequently, nations that are not as industrialized are comparatively small emitters of CO<sub>2</sub>. Industrialized countries emit as much as six times as much carbon dioxide as developing countries; however, ~~and~~ developing countries are industrializing quickly, and becoming major emitters.

This is because populations all over the world are exploding, leading to economic growth, which in turn leads to a major increase in carbon emissions. Without any new policies set up to help control this, the carbon output from developing nations will outgrow that of industrial nations as early as 2020. By 2015, China is expected to overtake the US as the major CO<sub>2</sub> emitter.

The results of all these greenhouse gases and the cutting down of forests, like the Amazon in Brazil, will eventually lead to global warming. Global warming can melt the ice caps, causing flooding. It will cause a change in weather patterns, making storms, such as hurricanes more frequent. This will lead to a loss of life and property.

However, nations all around the globe are beginning to see the consequences of the success of industrialization, and are taking steps to help slow down, ease or reverse the effects. Companies are taking more responsibility for the environmental problems. For example, John Browne, the British Petroleum president, announced BP's interest in solar energy and their intentions to make investments in it. Toyota has also produced the world's first hybrid electric car. Not only is it twice the fuel economy, but ~~releases~~ half of the regular CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Cars have been a major factor in the releasing of CO<sub>2</sub>. Denmark, after ten years of working on the problem, now generates part of its needed electricity from wind power, and the combustion of agricultural wastes. This will reduce some of Denmark's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by turning to alternative sources.

International conferences are gathering to help respond to environmental problems. The Rio Pact was formed in 1992 when nations met to discuss their concerns about the environment. Some major ~~problems~~ issues that were addressed are: managing



chemicals and hazardous and nuclear wastes; protecting global and regional resources, which includes the atmosphere and waters; encouraging efficient resource use, conserving ecosystems; and solid waste management. Other organizations such as Greenpeace and the United Nations are also helping the environment.

Greenpeace developed a cooling system for refrigerators that is much safer for the ozone and climate. It uses a mixture of propane and isobutane for refrigeration. Many countries have converted or will be converting to the use of this product. Also, many developing countries have begun using propellants such as pentium and butane in industrial uses. Even advances with medical applications have been made. Over 60% of people who suffer from asthma in the Netherlands and Sweden have switched their inhalers to dry powder inhalers. The United Nations has also invested in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ the environment. They have organized international conferences and given money to help with problems like pollution and over population.

It is true that the great success of industrialization has led to negative effects on the environment throughout the world. However, many nations and major organizations are working together to help solve these problems for the future generations.

## Anchor Level 4-C

### **The response:**

- Addresses both aspects of the task, although there is little supporting outside information in the essay
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of all of the documents
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (global warming, the rain forest in Brazil and the efforts by the United Nations to help solve environmental problems).
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical, tending to list facts from the documents
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems by establishing a framework that is a little beyond a simple restatement of the historical context and concludes with a simple restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay fits most of the criteria for Level 4. The essay is strong in its discussion of the development of environmental problems, particularly the discussion of global warming and its linkage to changes in climate. Although the introduction and conclusion are weak, they do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.

Industrialization is affecting many nations of the world. One major effect is the pollution, industries emit a lot of carbon dioxide. Industrial countries produce six times as much of carbon dioxide as developing countries.

Since 1950, developing nations were responsible for twenty-six percent of carbon emission, but are quickly becoming major emitters. By 2015, China will become the world's leading emitter.

Industries cause a lot of problems for nature and people. The burning of fossil fuels causes acid rain and an excessive amount of  $CO_2$ . Since plants and trees are killed by acid rain because they can't do enough photosynthesis, carbon dioxide is still in the air.

Also global warming causes hurricanes. Hurricanes are very destructive. Hurricanes can destroy the homes of people and even kill them. If there is a survivor

they wouldn't have any place to go especially if it was a child.

Some nations are responding to the problems created by industrialization. For example Toyota built the first electrical car which only emits half the carbon dioxide of a conventional car. Also Denmark generates some of their electricity from wind power.

In 1992 the United States and thirty-four other industrialized countries discussed environmental issues at the Rio Conference. One goal was to encourage the use of resources such as care and use of fresh water and forest development. They also discussed how to protect global and regional resources including the atmosphere, oceans and seas.

Many nations are developing ways to protect the ozone layer. Greenpeace has discovered a new technology called Greenfreeze. Greenfreeze is a cooling system that is safe for the ozone layer.

and the climate. UNEP also wants this to replace current refrigerators. Companies in Cuba, Turkey, Russia and Argentina are producing HFC technology.

Also many countries have switched from using aerosols to application methods such as roll-on dispensers, mechanical pump sprays and brushes and pads. Many countries have switched to propellants like pentane. In Sweden and Norway progress has been made. Over 60% of people who have asthma are using dry powder inhalers. These are some of the changes that are being made.

### Anchor Level 3-A

**The response:**

- Addresses all aspects of the task, but the discussion of some problems and responses is more thorough than others
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation of documents 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (photosynthesis and acid rain)
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems with a single sentence and concludes with an equally weak statement about changes

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria for Level 3. Although the discussion of acid rain is good, the essay is more descriptive than analytical. Facts are merely mentioned in some cases and not explained. The discussion of Document 4 is especially weak. Although an introduction and conclusion are included, they are insufficient.

Industrialization, while vital to the progression of society, has caused and continues to cause serious environmental problems. As the world is ~~coming to~~ realizing the extent of these problems, many nations are taking action to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and in general make the world a cleaner place.

Some countries, more than others, have contributed greatly to the pollution of the atmosphere simply by their way of life. As you can see in the "Living Planet" Report (Document 1), the people of Japan use up ~~up~~ 10 times as much of the world's resources than the people of Bangladesh. This shows the difference in lifestyle of these two countries. Japan is much more industrialized and with the number of cars, machines, and appliances using the Earth's resources for energy, it is easy to see the problem. Document 2 shows how developing countries like Bangladesh see the effects of industrialization on the environment. Industrialized nations call unindustrialized ones "backwards." But considering the harm each is doing to the environment, maybe this is an incorrect statement.

Carbon dioxide emissions is one of the major concerns of environmentalists. In Document 3, The U.S. Department of Energy voiced its concern by projecting the huge amount of emissions there would be by 2020 as a result of developing countries coming fully into industrialization. A

major cause in the increase of emissions would be the population boom and economic prosperity. More families with more money would lead to more cars, appliances, etc., all producing emissions.

It is important to note that  $CO_2$  ~~emissions~~ emissions and the using up of resources such as forests and fossil fuels are not just abstract problems having to do with the ozone layer and scientific ~~things~~ things. These problems affect real people and destroy lives. Document 4 is a great example of this. It shows how the destruction of forests and pollution of the atmosphere has led to global warming which in turn created Hurricane Mitch which has left the Honduran child pictured without a family. This is something we can understand personally. The death of a child's family lets us understand the seriousness of the environmental ~~effects~~ effects of industrialization.

Fortunately, countries are moving to reduce these environmental problems. Denmark is now getting more energy from wind power and agricultural waste combustion and less of the energy from fossil fuels (Document 5). Cars that produce much less  $CO_2$  emission are being built by Toyota (Document 5). Environmental concerns were discussed by 35 industrialized countries at the Rio de Janeiro meeting (Document 6).

It is clear that the world is realizing the problems of industrialization and acting to correct them.



### Anchor Level 3-B

**The response:**

- Addresses both aspects of the task in a limited way, discussing the environmental problems caused by industrialization but only briefly mentioning the responses
- Uses documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the body of the essay, but some are only mentioned and not explained
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (increased consumerism causing environmental problems)
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Provides a satisfactory introduction to the theme of environmental problems and concludes with a single-sentence reference to the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall the essay best fits the criteria for Level 3. The essay is strong in some of the conclusions that it draws, but it is weak in the information used to support these statements. The discussion of the responses is especially weak and merely restates some parts of the documents.

The success of industrialization has led to environmental problems throughout the world. As the 21st century begins, many nations are trying to deal with the environmental effects of industrialization. The following paragraphs will explain examples of these problems and what is being done about them.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a period of "Industrialization" began. While many aspects of it have been rewarding, its long-term effects have proven to hurt our natural environment.

Over the years, countries such as America of US, Japan and Russia have used natural resources extensively. With two great world wars that rapidly expanded ~~these~~ this Industrialization, natural fuels became fewer and fewer. Instead of finding or researching alternatives for the "inevitable" future of not having the natural resources "needed", people kept taking and using them at a very quick pace. (Document 5) + (Document 1)

The emission of Carbon Dioxides ( $CO_2$ ) is another factor in the harmful effects of Industrialization. Compared to developing countries, industrialized countries produce over five times as much  $CO_2$  every year. (Document 2) Even so, industrial countries such as the US. predict these developing countries will add to this problem even more-so in the near future. (Document 3)

The way we treat nature can not only destroy it, but change it. The overuse of natural ~~use~~ resources can result in the weather having devastating effects such as hurricanes. (Document 4)

Although mistakes and harmful things have happened in the past, and will continue to happen, many ideas are being put to use to handle these problems.

The natural fuels and such that are declining and can be harmful to the environment are slowly being replaced. Car companies are changing their fueling of cars to electricity, instead of CO<sub>2</sub> emitting gasoline and diesel, etc. With oil resources also declining, oil companies such as British Petroleum are investing in solar alternatives. (Document 5)

Conferences around the world have been brainstorming ideas and putting them to use to solve these problems. An example of this is Rio Conference in Brazil between many industrial countries. Also, organizations help out. (Document 6) Greenpeace is an example of an organization. (Document 7)

Another way countries are changing is using hydrocarbons, pentane and B butane propellants in place of aerosol.

The many successes of the industrialization of the world have led to problems also. Recently, much has been done to solve these problems. This essay explained this and gave examples to show that this is true.

### **Anchor Level 3-C**

#### **The response:**

- Addresses both aspects of the task in a limited way, stating the problems and the responses rather than discussing or explaining them
- Refers to all of the documents in the body of the essay, but uses limited information from each
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information, mentioning the Industrial Revolution and the role of the World Wars in expanding industrialization and in decreasing the amounts of worldwide natural fuels
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems by repeating the historical context and concludes by simply repeating the task

The industrialization has caused the nations of the world many problems. The nations are trying to stop the ~~problem~~ problem of carbon dioxide in the environment. They used many methods and called meetings to discuss the on going problem.

Carbon dioxide is an important gas of the greenhouse. It has been destroying the ozone layer and causes many problems. Carbon dioxide destroys the environment, ~~and~~ the ozone layer and ~~also~~ causes climate changes.

To reduce the problem of carbon dioxide in the environment, Toyota developed the first hybrid ~~as~~ electric car with half the CO<sub>2</sub>. Denmark generates its electricity from wind power and from the combustion of agricultural wastes. There was a meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where the United States and 34 other industrial countries met to discuss world environmental concerns. They want to protect global and regional resources such as the atmosphere, ocean and seas, and living marine resources.

In 1992, Greenpeace initiated the

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**Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 2 – A**

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development of Greenfreeze, which is an ozone and climate safe refrigeration ~~the~~ technology. This technology has spread to other ~~parts~~ parts of the world. This has reduced CO<sub>2</sub> in the environment and is keeping the ozone safe.

**Anchor Level 2-A****The response:**

- Addresses all aspects of the task in a limited way; discussing carbon dioxide as the only problem and mentioning the Rio Pact, the electric car and Greenfreeze technology as the response to this problem
- Makes limited use of documents 2, 5, 6, and 7
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few facts, examples, and details and misinterprets some information (the use of carbon dioxide in Toyota cars and the reference to the greenhouse)
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems by repeating the historical context and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria of Level 2. While the essay addresses all parts of the task, only one problem is discussed in the essay (carbon dioxide). All the information presented is from the documents, but sometimes incorrect conclusions are drawn.

Anchor Paper - Document-Based Essay—Level 2 - B

Imagine ~~being~~ ~~at~~ ~~a~~ working in a time where workers were treated very badly, and was hardly getting enough money to support your ~~family~~ family. These are only a few ~~things~~ problems, most people had to move from the country to the cities because that is where the factories and work was. Workers were given poor working conditions and did not have any medical plans.

All these factories created polluted problems with pollution. Just like in document 2, and 3, these industrial countries were releasing tons of carbon into the air. As time passed more and more carbon and other pollutants were being released in the air.

~~One~~ Soon the pollution became so much of a problem that industrial countries started to see that the pollution was destroying the ozone layer. They even try to think of ways to reduce pollution. One example is in document 5. It talked about how some companies were trying to run cars ~~with~~ that do not run on gasoline. Some other energy we can use is solar energy (power from the sun) or electric energy. Running

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**Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 2 – B**

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with this ~~kind~~ kind of energy would also save money because with solar energy you can keep driving until there is not light

I could not image living and working under those working conditions. These are just some problems from back then. I'm just happy we are ahead compared to back then.

**Anchor Level 2-B****The response:**

- Attempts to address all aspects of the task in a limited way, mentioning pollution and carbon dioxide as the problems, but providing few details
- Makes limited use of documents 2, 3, and 5; but draws erroneous conclusions from the information
- Presents little relevant outside information (mentions solar powered cars, solar energy, and factory work)
- Includes few facts, examples, and details; and contains some inaccuracies (poor working conditions in factories and pollution problems are in the past)
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus and containing extraneous information
- Weakly introduces the theme of environmental problems by repeating the historical context and has a conclusion that does not relate to the task

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay fits most of the criteria for Level 2. The essay contains information from some of the documents, but the conclusions that are drawn are weak and, at times, inaccurate.



Industrialization has good factors and bad factors. The bad factors cause many problems but technology is trying to improve these bad living conditions.

In document 2 it expresses how industrialized nations keep developing countries from growing. This is a problem because if developed countries cannot develop then many people will die.

In document 4 it is trying to express that w/ humans help nature can destroy nature. Fossil Fuels are burned causing air pollution which may cause deforestation. The government is trying to stop this or decrease the amount by using electric or wind power.

Some of the things that the government is trying to do ~~to~~ to decrease pollution are stated in document 5. British Petroleum has come out w/ is investing in solar energy to reduce pollution. Toyota has come out w/ an electric car to cut down on gas usage and the carbon monoxide.

These are some of the bad factors of industrialization.

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Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 2 – C

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These factors had a big effect on society. In the years to come scientist hope to reduce most of the pollution going into the air !

Anchor Level 2-C

**The response:**

- Attempts to address all aspects of the task, discussing the burning of fossil fuels as a problem and solar energy, and electric cars as responses but only in a limited way
- Loosely refers to documents 2, 4, and 5 by listing some information from the documents
- Presents little relevant outside information (carbon monoxide)
- Includes few facts, examples, and details, and contains some inaccuracies
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus with some digressions and extraneous information
- Refers to the theme of environmental problems and responses to these problems in the introduction and conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria for Level 2. The essay uses three documents in a limited way with a few facts from each. The analysis of document 2 is incorrect and information from document 4 is misinterpreted.

In these essay is talking about all the problems that people have around the world. First it talks about:

The success of industrialization has led to environmental problems throughout the world. As the 21st century begins, many nations are trying to deal with the environmental effects of industrialization.

Now for the first it talks about how Japanese and Bangladesh has the same average, Japanese and Bangladesh has the same amount of people but the one thing that makes them different is there language.

Then it talks about the second thing about how temperature is different from around the world, it doesn't has the same average amount of wheater.

For the third part it talks about how carbon has succeeded around the world, and so it has been a very good the thing. It has increase even though people has had problems with this is still growing big. And Now for the fourth part it talks about five problems we have around the world if you want to call it a problem. It talks about fossil fuels, disappearing forests, green house gases that equals to global warming

that equals to hurricanes and ex....

All these things has had problems but it has a resolution. Kids die for all these problems that grows around the world but you have to get something to cure it.

Now for the ~~fourth~~ fifth part it talks about the British Petroleum President John Brown. He was a oil industry. When he announced last year BP's intention to step up investments in solar energy.

Which it means talking about auto mobilies and how it has average alot.

Now for the sixth part it talks about how the world established the pollution around the world and it hasn't done very well. The pollution keeps on growing it can't be stoped. So they have to find a solution to do something with it.

Now for the seventh part of this essay talks about the importance of technology and cooling system that is safe for one ozone layer and climate. And then for section two it talks about a cleaning part of how it has gone big. Now before I forget I forgot to talk about bioglogy of Rio de Janeiro of Brazil.

How supplies has been given around the world and how people deal with it. They have

**Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 1 – A**

the managing chemicals and hazardous and nuclear wastes.

Now for the last talking it talks about the part of how people established Greenpeace which it also means Greenfreeze also.

Greenpeace is the important greenhouse of gas which is carbon dioxide. As part of the technology around the world just like Cuba, Argentina, Turkey, Russia, Tunisia, India, Bangladesh, Ukraine and Belarus are the most popular countries to have a good economies.

So having to talk about all the problems that our world has, is very bad so we have to do something about it.

**Anchor Level 1-A**

**The response:**

- Shows limited understanding of the task, attempting to discuss every document but not relating the documents to the task
- Refers to all the documents but misinterprets most of them
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few accurate or relevant facts, details, and examples
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization, even though the documents are used in succession
- Fails to refer to the theme of environmental problems and responses to the problems in the introduction and conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria for Level 1. The task was misinterpreted, although an attempt was made to use the documents. Much of the information in the documents was also misinterpreted.

There have been many problems that industrialization has caused in the nations of the world. Such as the protecting global and regional resources. I <sup>(Document 6)</sup> will discuss in more detail about these problems.

The industrialization has caused many problems that are going to hurt us in the end. No one is worrying about the global and regional <sup>(Document 6)</sup> resources. Or managing chemicals and hazardous and nuclear <sup>(Document 6)</sup> wastes. The chemicals and nuclear wastes can poison us if they spread.

★ I think these problems are very serious and more people should start to think about them. People have to try and stop polluting the air as much.

★ Countries are making laws to prevent people polluting the air. The Government enforce these laws by gathering evidence and arresting people.

## Anchor Level 1-B

### The response:

- Shows limited understanding of the task
- Makes vague, unclear references to document 6
- Presents little relevant outside information (government is making laws to prevent pollution)
- Includes few relevant facts, details, and examples
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization
- Refers to the theme of environmental problems in the introduction and conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay best fits the criteria of Level 1. This attempt to address the task fails to do more than state that there is a problem and the problem needs correction. The only specific information used is “chemical” and “nuclear waste” and this information is not explained or discussed.

Industrialization had many positive and negative factors. It was a very drastic change in ~~the~~ the lives of many people.

On document two, it discusses how industrialization has created more pollution. It has statistics that prove that industrialized nations ~~are~~ produce six times as much ~~of~~ as the developing nations.

On Document three it states that developing countries are becoming major CO<sub>2</sub> emitters in their own right, and as more countries industrialize, increased populations and economic growth contribute to more gas emissions.

In light of industrialization you get an increased population commonly known as ~~the~~ urbanization. On Document four it shows ~~the~~ negative effects of industrialization. B/C of more people moving in more trees get cut down to make for houses and factories. When the trees are



gone it increases pollution gases get trapped in the ground increases the green house effect.

Industrialization in my opinion maintains an equilibrium.

But we need resources provided for us by supermarkets and Dept stores. We also have recycling plants to help out the environment.

Ever since the Industrial Revolution around the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, pollution has contributed to the deterioration of the earth's climate and the earth itself. There have been many attempts to try to prevent anything more from happening, but many have not been widely accepted.

Industrialization has caused many problems in the nations of the world. Developing nations are quickly becoming major emitters of carbon. Since 1950, they have only been responsible for twenty six percent of these emissions, but as they continue to develop, they emit more. Booming populations and economic growth are fueling a huge increase in carbon emissions. The U.S. Department of Energy has projected that China will outgrow the United States in emissions by the year 2015 (Document 3). Another factor influencing these problems is the wasteful ways of humans. In Japan, the average person uses ten times as much of the world's resources than the average Bangladeshi (Document 1). Nations that are more advanced and better off than most countries tend to take these luxuries for granted. They become very wasteful, not thinking about what they have that others might not. These same nations are using up the resources to the point where developing

nations fear they won't have any resources for their own development (Document 2).

Despite these problems, many nations are realizing that something needs to be done to stop these factors. As Document 4 demonstrates, many people are finally realizing that we are causing our own deaths by our actions, by using up the earth's natural resources and even by cutting down forests. Corporations are beginning to switch to safer, more efficient ways of energy, such as developing cars that rely on solar power. Nations are also beginning to replace nuclear power and coal or gas power with things such as solar and wind power (Document 5). In 1992, a conference was held in Rio de Janeiro, to discuss world environmental concerns. They formed the Rio Pact, which addressed issues such as water supply, waste management as well as urban pollution. They also targeted the management of hazardous chemicals and nuclear wastes. As a preventative, they discussed the management of fragile ecosystems, which would include the development of forests, as well as the care and use of fresh water. (Document 6).

Greenpeace has also been an influence in this matter. They have created a process called

Greenfreeze, which is an ozone and climate safe refrigeration technology. Many nations have switched to this technology. Another small way to preserve the ozone layer is to stop using aerosols. Alternative methods have been created, such as solid-stick and roll-on dispensers, and mechanical sprays. Alternative spray propellants have also been created. They are environmental safe and are now being used by developing nations (Document 7.).

Nations around the world are now realizing that industrialization has had harmful effects on the environment. They have realized that our actions are causing our own deaths, such as global warming influencing hurricanes, and are taking measures to prevent worse things from happening. They are continuing to come up with new ideas to hopefully save the earth on which we live.

Industrialization has led to environmental problems throughout the world. Until recently industries producing extreme pollution haven't made much of an effort to change. Many nations around the world are in the process of reforming their industries.

Smaller countries seem to believe that population has everything to do with how much pollution and environmental problems occur. That belief is false. The amount of damage being done is due to the individual people living there. For example, on average, Japan consumes ten times as much of the world's resources as Bangladesh and they have an equal population (stated in the "Living Planet" report).

By the year 2020 the U.S. Department of Energy states (in World Watch Magazine 1998) that developing countries who now have a lower amount of CO<sub>2</sub> being produced by industries will outgrow the number being produced by the larger and richer countries. The U.S. Department of Energy began getting involved because nothing was being done to prevent the increase in environmental ruin. Also because the developing countries made a statement complaining that it was more the fault of the industrial countries who generate six times as much CO<sub>2</sub> as they do.

It is known that if the environment is not taken care of and pollution increases due to industry there will probably be a chain reaction causing worse occurrences even death in the future.

The December 1998 newspaper *The World Watch* stated that two large industries are taking a stand ~~that~~ against environmental ruin. Toyota invented and produced to the world for the first time, a hybrid electric car with twice the fuel economy and half the CO<sub>2</sub> emission of cars we use today. Denmark now generates some of its electricity from wind power and the combustion of agricultural wastes. Hopefully these two technologies will totally replace our use for the polluting products we use today.

Even larger than Toyota and Denmark, changes are being made. The Rio Pact was issued in 1992 and Greenpeace took charge in 1997. Two environmental issues discussed at the Rio Conference were protecting global and regional resources, including the atmosphere, oceans, seas and living marine resources. Another was managing chemicals and hazardous and nuclear wastes. If handled now these two issues can make a vast difference in our environment. Greenpeace came up with a substance called Greenfreeze. Greenfreeze replaces CO<sub>2</sub> used in refrigeration. As a result of Greenfreeze many nations since 1997 have converted their existing refrigeration factories to the more environmentally safe Greenfreeze technology. Companies in Argentina, Turkey and Russia are also set to produce Greenfreeze. Many other countries are now looking into Greenfreeze also.

Eventhough the world has woken up and has begun to improve the environment through industry, there is much more to be done. Hopefully more countries will take part in some of the suggestions that have been made and by the year 2015 instead of China being the worlds leading emitter, there will be nothing to emit!

Throughout the world, industrialization has led to environmental problems. Now, many nations are attempting to deal with the problems in the environment as well as the industrialization factors that caused them.

Carbon emissions in the developing world have been increasing. While it may be true that rich, developed countries are the major contributors at this point, the U.S. Department of Energy declares that developing nations' outputs are on the rise. The increasing populations and the economic growth of these countries is thought to expand so far as to result in carbon outputs that will outgrow the industrial nations of today. This extreme increase is expected to produce results as soon as 2020 and China will probably pass the United States and become the world's leading emitter by 2015. But with the detailed watch over this problem by the U.S. Department of Energy, as well as newly proposed policies of carbon emission conservation, this industrial problem and its effects may not reach this devastating height.

Other problems caused by industrialization include auto emissions, unclear energy sources and the use of nuclear power. Toyota has displayed concern with the environmental



harm caused by automobiles by introducing the first electric car. This car will reduce carbon dioxide emissions that are harmful, as well as increase fuel efficiency to limit the burning of fuel.

There is also an excessive waste of electricity when far more resourceful efficient means of power are available. Denmark has recognized this issue and has developed the generation of power by use of windpower and the combustion of agricultural wastes. By harnessing the solution to these problems Denmark and Toyota are taking on the task of bettering the environment as well as setting an example for other nations and corporations.

To respond to these problems, industrial nations have met to discuss environmental concerns, such as in Rio in 1992. One issue was that of the wasting of resources, that are unreplenishable. They took the stand of establishing priorities for international environmental action. On wasting resources, they enforce efficient use rather, of energy resources like electricity, fresh water, forests such as rainforests that provide essential elements to people but are being destroyed at excessive rates. Fragile ecosystems and biological diversity

and land resources were also chosen to be used sparingly.

In addition to the care of resources, they chose to improve the management of chemicals in the environment. In the past, hazardous and nuclear wastes haven't been properly disposed of and affected the environment. But now there is the priority of properly managing these wastes.

Spaceship has tried to solve the problems with aerosols in the environment. These hairsprays, spray paints and cleaning products are harmful to the environment and are easily fixed. Alternative spray propellants can be used instead of aerosol, such as hydrocarbons, compressed gases or pentane and butane. By incorporating these propellants into the space where aerosol was in daily activities, anyone can better the world for themselves and others.

It is comforting to know that there are improvements going on, or the industrialization factors that harm the environment and the improvements are world wide as well. Countries are working together to save the world. The fact is, it's the first step in recognizing their ~~own~~ problem, in the process of solving it.

Many nations are not as industrialized as others. In some cases this can be bad and in others it can be good. Industrialization has caused many nations to have problems. Because of the fact that some nations are wealthier and have better education causes them to be farther behind. Some nations are starving they don't have the resources to live on that others may

Carbon Dioxide, otherwise known as  $CO_2$ , is a deadly gas when consumed in large quantities.

Factories and other sorts of industrialization emit a lot of this gas. This can kill the atmosphere as well as humans. The smaller developing countries felt that the  $CO_2$  given off by other nations is harmful to them. And when there is 3 tons of  $CO_2$  per person it is too high. What can also be taken into consideration is that these statistics were taken in 1997. Imagine how high the numbers are now in 2000. Especially when hardly anything is made man made.

While the developing nations are pointing out that the U.S. is the #1 emitter of  $CO_2$  and that it's all the fault of the industrial nations, we come to the realization that in the past years the amount of their emission is increasing. The U.S. Dept. of Energy has come to the realization that with the emphasis on industrialization and the booming population that the carbon output will outgrow that of the industrial nations.

## Practice Paper A—Score Level 2

### The response:

- Attempts to address some aspects of the task; mentioning pollution, CO<sub>2</sub>, population increases, and urbanization as problems and providing only one response to the problems (recycling plants)
- Makes limited use of documents 2 and 3, and misinterprets document 4
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few facts, examples, and details, and contains some inaccuracies
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacks focus; and contains extraneous information (the need of the resources provided by supermarkets and department stores)
- Includes a weak introduction and a fair conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay fits most of the criteria for Level 2. Although the essay does not discuss responses to the problems, it does mention recycling, and it does provide a discussion of the problems caused by industrialization such as pollution and gas emissions.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 3

### The response:

- Addresses all aspects of the task in a limited way
- Uses all of the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates very limited relevant outside information (replacement of coal and gas power and invention of solar powered cars)
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems by repeating the historical context and concludes with a summation of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for a Level 3. Although some interesting conclusions are drawn (developed countries take luxuries for granted, leading to waste and pollution), most of the essay is a summary of the documents. The student uses little outside information and the analysis of the documents is weak.

### Practice Paper C—Score Level 3

**The response:**

- Addresses all aspects of the task in a limited way, generally summarizing the information in the documents
- Uses all of the documents in the body of the essay, but with little analysis
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (the chain reaction of environmental damage caused by industry)
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems by repeating the historical context, but concludes with a summation of the theme and citing information from document 3

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits most of the criteria for Level 3, despite the lack of outside information. The essay addresses all aspects of the task, but because of the heavy use of the documents and the lack of conclusions, the essay is only satisfactory.

### Practice Paper D—Score Level 4

**The response:**

- Addresses both aspects of the task
- Includes an accurate analysis and interpretation documents 2, 3, 5, and 7
- Incorporates accurate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (auto emissions, nuclear power, spray paints) to support the conclusions
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but the discussion is more descriptive than analytical, tending to list facts from the documents
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems with a simple restatement of the historical context and concludes by paraphrasing the historical context

**Conclusion:** Overall, the essay fits most of the criteria for Level 4. The essay addresses all aspects of the task adequately with some relevant outside information and thoroughly discusses the information from documents in order to address the theme of environmental problems and responses. Although the use of documents is less integrated than in a Level 5 response, the essay draws good conclusions from the information presented.

## Practice Paper E—Score Level 2

### **The response:**

- Addresses some aspects of the task, discussing the effect of carbon dioxide on the environment, but not explaining how nations have responded to the problems created by industrialization
- Makes limited use of documents 2 and 3; summarizing the contents of these documents
- Presents some relevant outside information (factories and industrialization emit much CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Includes few facts, examples, and details
- Is a satisfactorily organized essay with a few digressions
- Introduces the theme of environmental problems, but does not focus on them, and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2. The essay attempts to address part of the task, but uses limited information to support statements and does not address the responses taken by nations to problems. The essay does a fairly good job at interpreting document 3 especially in noting that the statistics are from 1997 and that more recent statistics would be more valuable.

**Regents Examination in Global History and Geography — June 2001**  
**Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score (Use for June 2001 examination only.)**

To determine the student's final score, locate the student's total essay score across the top of the chart and the total Part I and Part III A score down the side of the chart. The point where those two scores intersect is the student's final examination score. For example, a student receiving a total essay score of 6 and a total Part I and Part III A score of 45 would receive a final examination score of 79.

**Total**

**Essay**

**Score**

<b>Score</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>0</b>	0	6	12	17	22	27	32	36	40	44	48
<b>1</b>	2	8	14	19	24	29	33	38	42	46	49
<b>2</b>	4	10	15	21	26	30	35	39	43	47	50
<b>3</b>	6	12	17	22	27	32	36	40	44	48	52
<b>4</b>	8	14	19	24	29	33	38	42	46	49	53
<b>5</b>	10	15	21	26	30	35	39	43	47	50	54
<b>6</b>	12	17	22	27	32	36	40	44	48	52	55
<b>7</b>	14	19	24	29	33	38	42	46	49	53	56
<b>8</b>	15	21	26	30	35	39	43	47	50	54	57
<b>9</b>	17	22	27	32	36	40	44	48	52	55	58
<b>10</b>	19	24	29	33	38	42	46	49	53	56	59
<b>11</b>	21	26	30	35	39	43	47	50	54	57	60
<b>12</b>	22	27	32	36	40	44	48	52	55	58	61
<b>13</b>	24	29	33	38	42	46	49	53	56	59	62
<b>14</b>	26	30	35	39	43	47	50	54	57	60	63
<b>15</b>	27	32	36	40	44	48	52	55	58	61	64
<b>16</b>	29	33	38	42	46	49	53	56	59	62	65
<b>17</b>	30	35	39	43	47	50	54	57	60	63	66
<b>18</b>	32	36	40	44	48	52	55	58	61	64	67
<b>19</b>	33	38	42	46	49	53	56	59	62	65	68
<b>20</b>	35	39	43	47	50	54	57	60	63	66	69
<b>21</b>	36	40	44	48	52	55	58	61	64	67	69
<b>22</b>	38	42	46	49	53	56	59	62	65	68	70
<b>23</b>	39	43	47	50	54	57	60	63	66	69	71
<b>24</b>	40	44	48	52	55	58	61	64	67	69	72
<b>25</b>	42	46	49	53	56	59	62	65	68	70	73
<b>26</b>	43	47	50	54	57	60	63	66	69	71	74
<b>27</b>	44	48	52	55	58	61	64	67	69	72	74
<b>28</b>	46	49	53	56	59	62	65	68	70	73	75
<b>29</b>	47	50	54	57	60	63	66	69	71	74	76
<b>30</b>	48	52	55	58	61	64	67	69	72	74	77
<b>31</b>	49	53	56	59	62	65	68	70	73	75	78

**Total Part I and Part III A Score (continued)**

<b>0</b>	50	54	57	60	63	66	69	71	74	76	78
<b>32</b>	50	54	57	60	63	66	69	71	74	76	78
<b>33</b>	52	55	58	61	64	67	69	72	74	77	79
<b>34</b>	53	56	59	62	65	68	70	73	75	78	80
<b>35</b>	54	57	60	63	66	69	71	74	76	78	81
<b>36</b>	55	58	61	64	67	69	72	74	77	79	81
<b>37</b>	56	59	62	65	68	70	73	75	78	80	82
<b>38</b>	57	60	63	66	69	71	74	76	78	81	83
<b>39</b>	58	61	64	67	69	72	74	77	79	81	84
<b>40</b>	59	62	65	68	70	73	75	78	80	82	84
<b>41</b>	60	63	66	69	71	74	76	78	81	83	85
<b>42</b>	61	64	67	69	72	74	77	79	81	84	86
<b>43</b>	62	65	68	70	73	75	78	80	82	84	86
<b>44</b>	63	66	69	71	74	76	79	81	83	85	87
<b>45</b>	64	67	69	72	74	77	79	81	84	86	88
<b>46</b>	65	68	70	73	75	78	80	82	84	86	89
<b>47</b>	66	69	71	74	76	78	81	83	85	87	89
<b>48</b>	67	69	72	74	77	79	81	84	86	88	90
<b>49</b>	68	70	73	75	78	80	82	84	86	89	91
<b>50</b>	69	71	74	76	78	81	83	85	87	89	91
<b>51</b>	69	72	74	77	79	81	84	86	88	90	92
<b>52</b>	70	73	75	78	80	82	84	86	89	91	93
<b>53</b>	71	74	76	78	81	83	85	87	89	91	93
<b>54</b>	72	74	77	79	81	84	86	88	90	92	94
<b>55</b>	73	75	78	80	82	84	86	89	91	93	95
<b>56</b>	74	76	78	81	83	85	87	89	91	93	96
<b>57</b>	74	77	79	81	84	86	88	90	92	94	96
<b>58</b>	75	78	80	82	84	86	89	91	93	95	97
<b>59</b>	76	78	81	83	85	87	89	91	93	96	98
<b>60</b>	77	79	81	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	99
<b>61</b>	78	80	82	84	86	89	91	93	95	97	99
<b>62</b>	78	81	83	85	87	89	91	93	96	98	100