

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

## UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Thursday, January 28, 2010 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

### RATING GUIDE FOR PART III A AND PART III B (DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION)

VOLUME  
**2 OF 2**  
DBQ

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Visit the site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and select the link "Examination Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and at least one more time before the final scores for the examination are recorded.

#### Contents of the Rating Guide

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

- A question-specific rubric

For **Part III B** (DBQ) essay:

- 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

General:

- Test Specifications
- Web addresses for the test-specific conversion chart and teacher evaluation forms

## **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 Scoring the Regents Examination in Global History and Geography and United States History and Government*.

### **Rating the Essay Question**

(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 conversion chart for this examination is located at <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and must be used for determining the final examination score.

**United States History and Government**  
**Part A Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question—January 2010**

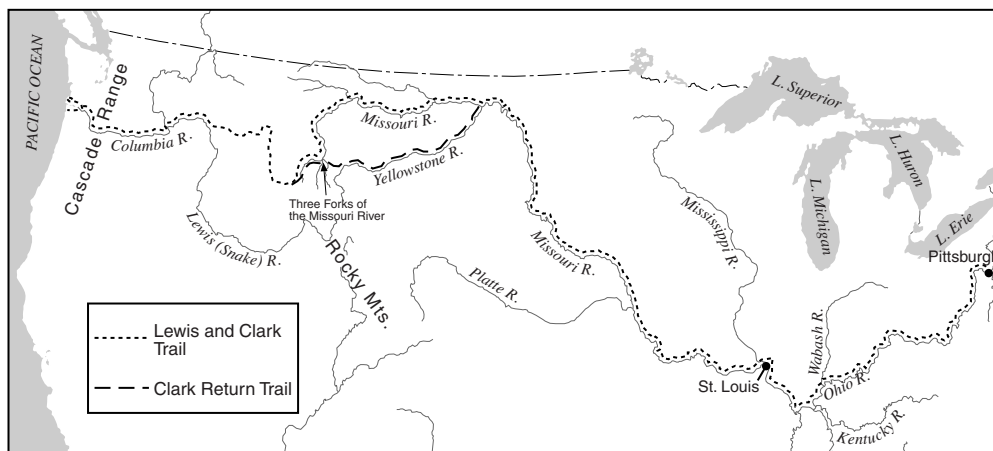
**Document 1a**

... Nearness to the ocean and to navigable streams as well as local factors of site governed the location of the nucleuses [settlements] at and about which the initial footholds on the Atlantic seaboard were made. How well these elements were recognized by the colonizing agencies early determined success or failure. The James, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson, and Connecticut Rivers became the principal lines of penetration. In most of the English colonies settlers crossed the Fall Line shortly before 1700, set up forts and trading posts along this break in navigation, and entered both the Piedmont in the southern and middle colonies and the hill lands of New England and New York. Always the rivers were the spearheads of penetration. Traders and explorers crossed the mountain barriers to the west and learned of the headwaters of the Ohio; the Dutch and later the English followed the Hudson to and above Albany; the New Englanders advanced rapidly into the Connecticut Valley. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and smaller settlements approaching urban size became centers of growth and commerce. By 1700 the total population in Colonial America was about 275,000. . . .

Source: Herman R. Friis, "A Series of Population Maps of the Colonies and the United States, 1625–1790," *Geographical Review*, July 1940 (adapted)

**Document 1b**

**The Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1803–1806**



Source: Stephen E. Ambrose, *Undaunted Courage*, Simon and Schuster, 1996 (adapted)

**Score of 1:**

- States a way rivers influenced the settlement and exploration of the United States based on these documents  
*Examples:* early forts/trading posts were established along rivers; rivers made travel/trade easier; navigable rivers/access to the ocean allowed settlements to become centers of growth/commerce; they provided the fresh water needed for survival of settlements; rivers became the principal lines of penetration/settlement into the colonies; traders/explorers finding the headwaters of the Ohio River allowed further exploration to the west; Dutch followed the Hudson River to and above Albany; Lewis and Clark traveled along the Missouri River/along the Columbia River; they allowed for navigation in various parts of the country

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* the Dutch followed the Mississippi River; they limited travel; Lewis and Clark traveled along the Platte River; it was a total population
- Vague response  
*Examples:* they were recognized; they were principal; they flowed; spearheads
- No response

## Document 2

According to historian Norman Graebner, expansionists in the 1840s increasingly viewed Oregon and California as “two halves of a single ambition” to stretch the nation’s boundary to the Pacific Coast.

. . . With the Oregon treaty of 1846 the United States had reached the Pacific. Its frontage along the sea from 42° to Fuca Strait and Puget Sound fulfilled half the expansionist dream. On those shores the onward progress of the American pioneer would stop, but commercial expansionists looked beyond to the impetus [momentum] that the possession of Oregon would give to American trade in the Pacific. “Commercially,” predicted Benton [United States Senator Thomas Hart Benton from Missouri], “the advantages of Oregon will be great—far greater than any equal portion of the Atlantic States.” This Missourian believed that Oriental [Asian] markets and export items would better complement the mercantile [trade] requirements of the United States than would those of Europe. . . .

Source: Norman Graebner, *Empire on the Pacific: A Study in American Continental Expansion*, Ronald Press Co., 1955 (adapted)

### 2 According to Norman Graebner, what was *one* major reason for the expansion of the United States to the Pacific Coast in the 1840s?

#### Score of 1:

- States a reason for the expansion of the United States to the Pacific Coast in the 1840s as expressed in this passage  
*Examples:* trade; Pacific ports would lead to Asian markets; commercial expansionists wanted to trade in the Pacific; Oregon ports would be a great commercial advantage; Asian markets/export items would better complement trade requirements; it would increase Pacific trade

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* Atlantic States trade was no longer useful; the United States was no longer trading with Europe; Oregon ports would harm the United States
- Vague response  
*Examples:* the advantages would be great; the Pacific was reached; it would make things better
- No response

### Document 3

. . . Mahan was not in the vanguard [forefront] of those imperialists in 1898 who, like Roosevelt, Lodge, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, and others, saw in a victorious war with Spain for Cuba Libre [independence] an opportunity also to annex the distant Philippines. Mahan had seen since 1896 both the need and the opportunity for American commercial expansion in the Pacific and into the markets of China. But there is no persuasive evidence that he linked the annexation of the entire Philippine archipelago with that particular goal. The acquisition of naval coaling stations at Manila, in Guam, and at the mouth of the Yangtze he deemed entirely adequate to sustain future American commercial ambitions in China.

To be sure, he had long advocated the annexation of Hawaii, his arguments invariably [always] centering on defense of the Pacific coast, control of Oriental immigration, and the strategic implications of Japanese expansion into the Central Pacific. He had again demanded Hawaiian annexation as recently as February 1898 when Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, asked him for a statement on the strategic virtues and values of the islands. He cheered in July 1898 when the United States, almost as a national-defense reflex, blinked twice, gulped, and finally swallowed whole the Hawaiian group. As he wrote in mid-August, "In the opinion of the Board, possession of these islands, which happily we now own, is militarily essential, both to our transit to Asia, and to the defense of our Pacific coast." . . .

Source: Robert Seager II, *Alfred Thayer Mahan: The Man and His Letters*, Naval Institute Press, 1977

### 3 According to the author, what was *one* reason Alfred Thayer Mahan thought control of Pacific islands was important to the development of the United States?

#### Score of 1:

- States a reason Alfred Thayer Mahan thought control of Pacific islands was important to the development of the United States according to Robert Seager II  
*Examples:* the United States would be able to control immigration from Asia; acquisition of Hawaii would allow the United States to defend the Pacific Coast; they had strategic implications; control of Hawaii was militarily essential to our transit to Asia; they would provide coaling stations; it would allow/encourage trade with China; it would be an opportunity for American commercial expansion in the Pacific

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* it would help defend the Atlantic Coast; control would help Japan expand into the Central Pacific; control would increase immigration
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it was advocated; it was an opportunity; the islands were a transit; it would make life better in America
- No response

## Document 4a

... The Ogallala Aquifer\* (also known as the High Plains Aquifer) is now [in 2000] facing declining water levels and deteriorating water quality. More than 90% of the water pumped from the Ogallala irrigates at least one fifth of all U.S. cropland. This water accounts for 30% of all groundwater used for irrigation in America. Crops that benefit from the aquifer are cotton, corn, alfalfa, soybeans, and wheat. These crops provide the Midwest cattle operations with enormous amounts of feed and account for 40% of the feedlot beef output here in the U.S. Since the advancement of agricultural irrigation in the earlier part of the 20th century, the Ogallala has made it possible so that states such as Nebraska and Kansas can produce large quantities of grain required to feed livestock. . . .

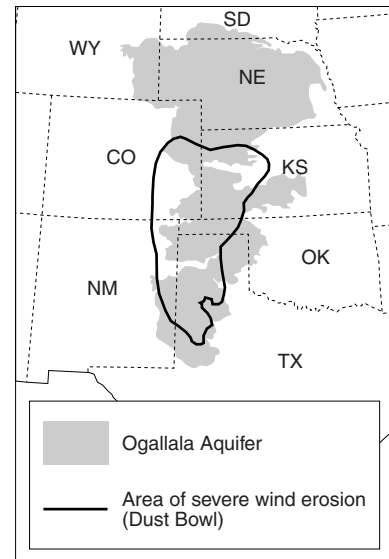
Without irrigation, the High Plains region would have remained a hostile and unproductive frontier environment. Even today dry-land farming remains high-risk farming about which the producers in the region have doubts. But while the Dust Bowl label is appropriate, the High Plains has become one of the most productive farming regions of the world. However, now as groundwater levels decline, workable alternatives for sustainable development have to be further explored. . . .

\*An aquifer is an underground source of natural clean water. In the 1930s, farmers lacked the technology to reach the Ogallala Aquifer.

Source: Guru and Horne, *The Ogallala Aquifer*, The Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture, 2000 (adapted)

## Document 4b

Dust Bowl and Ogallala Aquifer



Source: <http://www.wadsworth.com> and The Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture (adapted)

### 4a Based on these documents, what is *one* reason the Ogallala Aquifer is important to United States farm production in the High Plains region?

#### Score of 1:

- States a reason the Ogallala Aquifer is important to United States farm production in the High Plains region based on these documents

*Examples:* it irrigates one-fifth of United States cropland; it accounts for 30 percent of the groundwater used for irrigation; it has made the production of large quantities of grain for feeding livestock possible; it has made the Midwestern states among the most productive farming regions of the world; crops like cotton/corn/alfalfa/soybeans/wheat benefit from it; without it, the region would have remained a hostile/unproductive frontier environment; it is a major source of groundwater in that region

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* irrigation has not been useful in Dust Bowl regions; it has ended drought; it is the only water available
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it affects the nation's farms; groundwater; it is workable
- No response

### 4b Based on document 4b, how did the lack of water influence parts of the Great Plains in the 1930s?

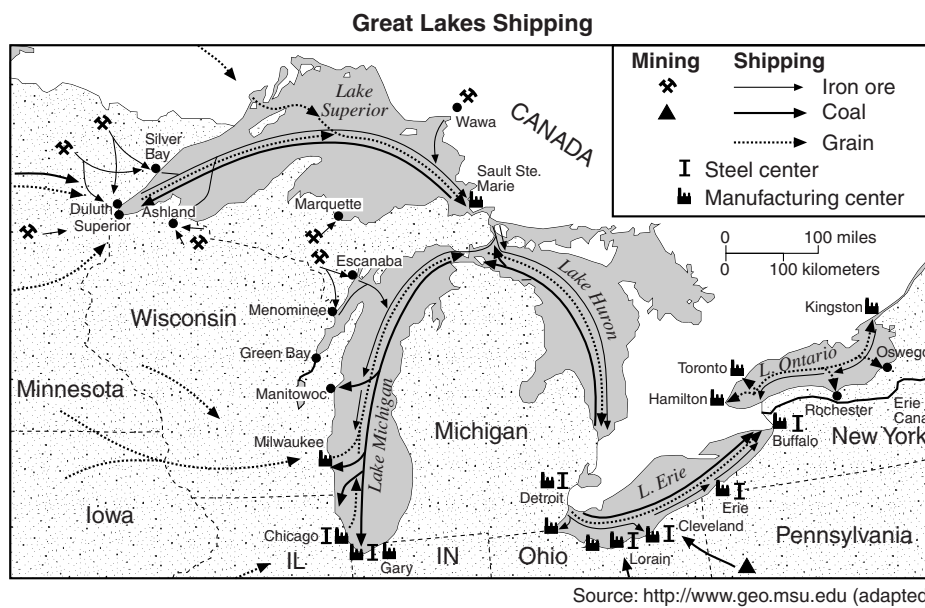
#### Score of 1:

- States a way the lack of water influenced parts of the Great Plains in the 1930s as shown in document 4b  
*Examples:* it became an area of severe wind erosion; it became a Dust Bowl; it helped cause/create the Dust Bowl

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* the aquifer provided adequate water; the region produced vast quantities of agricultural products; irrigation systems prevented wind erosion; farmers could not get to the aquifer's water
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it was severe; it made it bad; there was wind
- No response

## Document 5 a



## Document 5 b

On May 29, 1890, the ship *W. R. Stafford* left Marquette, Michigan, on a routine voyage, carrying a load of iron ore to Ohio and returning with a load of coal.

... Thousands of times that year, hundreds of ships plying [sailing] the Great Lakes between the rich ore fields along the southern and western shores of Lake Superior and the industrial centers in Ohio and Michigan repeated her [the *W. R. Stafford*] schedule. The abundance and quality of the ore these ships transported helped fuel unprecedented industrial growth in the United States in the last decades of the 19th century. Great Lakes transportation played a critical role in that growth. Without this link, it is doubtful the growth of American industry could have occurred as rapidly as it did. . . .

Source: [http://www.geo.msu.edu/geogmich/iron\\_ore\\_\\_taconite.html](http://www.geo.msu.edu/geogmich/iron_ore__taconite.html)

## 5 Based on these documents, what is *one* way the Great Lakes affected industrialization in the United States?

### Score of 1:

- States a way the Great Lakes affected industrialization in the United States based on these documents  
*Examples:* they offered a route to ship ore to industrial centers; they provided a transportation route for important raw materials; manufacturing centers developed along the shores of the Great Lakes because they could easily acquire raw materials and ship finished goods to other parts of the nation; they encouraged the rapid growth of the region/United States; iron ore shipped from Duluth ended up in a steel/manufacturing center in Lorain, Ohio; increased the rate of industrialization; became a shipping route between the Midwest and the East Coast/within the Midwest

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* the shipments of natural resources on the Great Lakes only benefited cities located on their shores; iron ore mined in New York/ Pennsylvania was shipped to the steel centers in Minnesota/Wisconsin; without the Great Lakes, industrialization could not have occurred; the lakes freeze over in winter
- Vague response  
*Examples:* they played a critical role; grain was shipped; it helped abundance/quality; allowed ships to go places
- No response

## Document 6

This excerpt describes an impact of the Mississippi River flood of 1927.

. . . By early 1928 the exodus of blacks [African Americans] from Washington County [Mississippi], and likely the rest of the Delta, did reach 50 percent. Ever since the end of Reconstruction, blacks had been migrating north and west, out of the South. But it had been only a slow drain, with the South losing about 200,000 blacks between 1900 and 1910. During World War I “the Great Migration” began; the South lost 522,000 blacks between 1910 and 1920, mostly between 1916 and 1919. Now from the floodplain of the Mississippi River, from Arkansas, from Louisiana, from Mississippi, blacks were heading north in even larger numbers. In the 1920s, 872,000 more blacks left the South than returned to it. (In the 1930s the exodus fell off sharply; the number of blacks leaving Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi fell by nearly two-thirds, back to the levels of the early 1900s.)

The favorite destination for Delta blacks was Chicago. They brought the blues to that city, and there the black population exploded, from 44,103 in 1910 to 109,458 in 1920—and 233,903 in 1930. Certainly not all of this exodus came from the floodplain of the Mississippi River. And even within that alluvial empire, the great flood of 1927 was hardly the only reason for blacks to abandon their homes. But for tens of thousands of blacks in the Delta of the Mississippi River, the flood was the final reason. . . .

Source: John M. Barry, *Rising Tide: The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927 and How It Changed America*, Simon & Schuster, 1997

### 6 According to this document, what impact did the Mississippi River flood of 1927 have on many African Americans?

#### Score of 1:

- States an impact the Mississippi River flood of 1927 had on many African Americans according to John M. Barry

*Examples:* it was the final reason for tens of thousands of African Americans to abandon their homes in the Delta; by 1928, blacks headed north in even larger numbers; it was one of the reasons African Americans abandoned their homes; it made them move

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* few African Americans left the Mississippi Delta because of the flood; it started the Great Migration; during the Great Migration, many African Americans left Chicago; it ended Reconstruction
- Vague response  
*Examples:* large areas got flooded; it was the final reason; it was a favorite destination
- No response



## Document 7

. . . If you begin at the Pacific rim and move inland, you will find large cities, many towns, and prosperous-looking farms until you cross the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades, which block the seasonal weather fronts moving in from the Pacific and wring out their moisture in snows and drenching rains. On the east side of the Sierra-Cascade crest, moisture drops immediately—from as much as 150 inches of precipitation on the western slope to as little as four inches on the eastern—and it doesn't increase much, except at higher elevations, until you have crossed the hundredth meridian, which bisects the Dakotas and Nebraska and Kansas down to Abilene, Texas, and divides the country into its two most significant halves—the one receiving at least twenty inches of precipitation a year, the other generally receiving less. Any place with less than twenty inches of rainfall is hostile terrain to a farmer depending solely on the sky, and a place that receives seven inches or less—as Phoenix, El Paso, and Reno do—is arguably no place to inhabit at all. Everything depends on the manipulation of water—on capturing it behind dams, storing it, and rerouting it in concrete rivers [aqueducts] over distances of hundreds of miles. Were it not for a century and a half of messianic effort [an aggressive crusade] toward that end, the West as we know it would not exist. . . .

Source: Marc Reisner, *Cadillac Desert: The American West and Its Disappearing Water*, Penguin Books, 1993

### 7 According to this document, what impact has water had on settlement in the western part of the United States?

#### Score of 1:

- States an impact water has had on settlement in the western part of the United States  
*Examples:* along the Pacific Coast, where rain is plentiful, there are large population centers and prosperous farms; areas with less than 20 inches of rainfall per year are hostile terrains to farmers; damming/storing/rerouting water has allowed development of the West; water availability encouraged/discouraged people from moving to certain western cities/areas; settlement/farming west of the 100th meridian could only succeed through capturing scarce water; parts of the West are uninhabitable; it has created an aggressive effort to bring water to the region

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* rainfall is more plentiful east of the Sierra-Cascade crest; the most prosperous farms are found on the east side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; no one can live in Phoenix/El Paso/Reno because it does not rain
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it has changed population; the 100th meridian divides the country; it is half of a messianic effort; lack of rainfall in this region has divided the country; it is inhabitable
- No response

## Document 8

### A Brief History of the Clean Water Act

<b>1968</b>	According to a survey conducted in 1968, pollution in the Chesapeake Bay caused \$3 million annually in losses to the fishing industry. Meanwhile, the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries measured DDT [an insecticide] in 584 of 590 samples, with levels up to nine times the FDA [Food and Drug Administration] limit.
<b>1969</b>	In 1969, bacteria levels in the Hudson River were at 170 times the safe limit. Also, record numbers of fish kills were reported in 1969—over 41 million fish. This included the largest recorded fish kill ever—26 million killed in Lake Thonotosassa, Florida, due to discharges from four food processing plants.
<b>1970</b>	In July 1970, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Bureau of Water Hygiene reported that 30 percent of drinking water samples had chemicals exceeding the recommended Public Health Service limits.
<b>1971</b>	The FDA reported in February 1971 that 87 percent of swordfish samples had mercury at levels that were unfit for human consumption.
<b>1972</b>	Passed in 1972, the Clean Water Act was a response to the nearly unchecked dumping of pollution into our waterways. At the time, two-thirds of the country's lakes, rivers and coastal waters had become unsafe for fishing or swimming. Untreated sewage was being dumped into open water. The goal of the Clean Water Act was to reduce pollution in all U.S. waters to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of our nation's waters." The law called for "zero discharge of pollutants into navigable waters by 1985, and fishable and swimmable waters by 1983."

Source: "Troubled Waters: A Brief History of the Clean Water Act," [www.pbs.org/now/science/cleanwater.html](http://www.pbs.org/now/science/cleanwater.html) (adapted)

### 8 Based on this chart, state *two* environmental problems that led to the Clean Water Act.

#### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* environmental problem that led to the Clean Water Act based on this chart

*Examples:* pollution in Chesapeake Bay caused industry \$3 million in losses to the fishing industry; DDT levels in fish were nine times the FDA limit; bacteria levels in the Hudson River were 170 times the safe limit; 30 percent of drinking water had chemicals exceeding the recommended limits; there was unchecked dumping of pollution into waterways; two-thirds of the nation's waters had become unsafe for fishing or swimming; pollution in Chesapeake Bay; untreated sewage being dumped into rivers; high bacteria levels found in rivers/high bacteria levels found in drinking water supplies

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* environmental problems that led to the Clean Water Act must be stated. For example, *high DDT levels were found in most fish samples* and *DDT levels in fish were nine times the FDA limit* are the same environmental problem expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries refused to measure DDT in samples; bacteria levels in the Hudson River were low; all drinking water had chemicals exceeding safe levels
- Vague response  
*Examples:* swordfish samples; fishable/swimmable waters; two-thirds of the nation's lakes/rivers/coastal waters; drinking water had chemicals exceeding safe levels/was unsafe; untreated sewage; high bacteria levels
- No response

## Document 9

The West is an oven. Much of the Midwest is as dry as tinder. While much of the rest of the nation is contending with extreme heat and drought, it's time to revisit the issue of Great Lakes water and its diversion. One of the most important issues that confronts the Central and Southwestern United States is the shortage of water. . . . It is no secret that residents of many arid states look to Great Lakes water with covetous [jealous] eyes. And it won't be long before some of those envious, arid states start looking for ways to divert Great Lakes water in huge quantities. If they're successful in raiding large amounts of fresh water from the Great Lakes, expect economic and environmental damage to follow. . . .

Source: "Keep Great Lakes water in the Great Lakes," mlive.com (Everything Michigan), July 25, 2005

### 9 According to this document, what is *one* reason for concern over the water in the Great Lakes?

#### Score of 1:

- States a reason for concern over the water in the Great Lakes as expressed in this document  
*Examples:* because the Great Lakes have water, dry areas of the country may try to divert fresh water in huge quantities; there could be environmental damage if large amounts of water are taken from them; there could be economic consequences if their water is diverted to arid states; diversion of their water to dry states may create conflicts between different regions of the country; it is a limited resource

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* water from the Great Lakes is now being used in arid areas of the Central and Southwestern states; arid states might send water to the Great Lakes; there is a shortage of water in the Great Lakes; the West is an oven
- Vague response  
*Examples:* there is fresh water; it is being used so much; too much water
- No response

**United States History and Government**  
**Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question**  
**January 2010**

**Historical Context:** From colonial times to the present, water has played an important role in the history of the nation. Water resources such as rivers, lakes, oceans, canals, natural harbors, and abundant ground water have influenced the political and economic development of the United States in a number of ways. These ways included exploration and settlement, expansion westward and into the Pacific, agricultural and industrial development, migration patterns, and environmental concerns.

**Task:** Discuss the influence of water on the development of the United States

**Scoring Notes:**

1. This document-based question has *one* task: discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States.
2. The discussion should be directly related to the influence of water on United States development, e.g., the relation of the possession of Oregon to trade in the Pacific and Asian markets, *not* Oregon's relationship to the election of James K. Polk.
3. The examples used to discuss the influence of water on the development of the United States may be from any time period in United States history.
4. Other ways water influenced development that are not included in the documents may be used as outside information in the discussion, e.g., the influence of the Rio Grande on the Mexican War.
5. The response may discuss the influence of water from differing perspectives as long as the positions taken are supported by accurate historical facts and examples.
6. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least five* documents in the response, documents 1a, 1b, 4a, 4b, 5a, and 5b may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific separate facts from each individual document.

**Score of 5:**

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., connects the influence of abundant water supplies on the agricultural, mercantile, and industrial development of the United States during the 19th century to the influence of declining water supplies on the environment and the economies of the West and the Great Lakes region during the 20th century; connects the influence of water on the nation's development from colonization to the growth of agriculture, the expansion of trade, migration of peoples and to the need for legislation to maintain the quality and quantity for future generations
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to the influence of water (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., Atlantic Ocean; Louisiana Purchase; Lewis and Clark; Missouri River; Mississippi River; New Orleans; Manifest Destiny; West Coast ports; fueling stations; naval stations; Treaty of Paris 1898; Spanish-American War; Guam; Hawaii; annexation of the Philippines; Clean Water Act
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

**Score of 4:**

- Develops the task by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing some influences more thoroughly than other influences
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., discusses the influence of water as a factor in the establishment of European settlements along the Atlantic Coast, expansion of settlement west to the Pacific, expansion into the Pacific, and the influence of water on the later migration of African Americans to the North and of Dust Bowl farmers to California; discusses the influence of abundant water supplies on the development of the United States during the 19th century and the influence of declining water supplies on the West and the Great Lakes region during the 20th century
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

**Score of 3:**

- Develops the task with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze, and/or evaluate information)
- Incorporates some relevant information from some of the documents
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some minor inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that may be a restatement of the theme

**Score of 2:**

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning only a few influences of water on the development of the United States
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- Incorporates limited relevant information from the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant information copied from the documents
- Presents little or no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

**Score of 1:**

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning only one or two influences of water on the development of the United States
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis
- Makes vague, unclear references to the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant and irrelevant information copied from the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details; may include inaccuracies
- May demonstrate a weakness in organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

**Score of 0:**

Fails to develop the task or may only refer to the theme in a general way; *OR* includes no relevant facts, examples, or details; *OR* includes only the historical context and/or task as copied from the test booklet; *OR* includes only entire documents copied from the test booklet; *OR* is illegible; *OR* is a blank paper

\*The term *create* as used by Anderson/Krathwohl, et al. in their 2001 revision of Bloom's *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives* refers to the highest level of the cognitive domain. This usage of create is similar to Bloom's use of the term *synthesis*. Creating implies an insightful reorganization of information into a new pattern or whole. While a Level 5 paper will contain analysis and/or evaluation of information, a very strong paper may also include examples of creating information as defined by Anderson and Krathwohl.

## Influence of Water on the Development of the United States

Key Ideas from Documents	Relevant Outside Information (This list is not all-inclusive.)
<p><b>Doc 1</b>—Settlements along the Atlantic seaboard located near ocean and navigable streams</p> <p>Rivers become means of exploration and settlement</p> <p>Ocean port cities become centers of growth and commerce (Boston, New York, Philadelphia)</p> <p>River systems followed during Lewis and Clark’s explorations of western lands</p>	<p>Influence on location of early colonial settlements (Jamestown, Plymouth)</p> <p>Dependence of western farmers on access to Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans</p> <p>Interest of Jefferson in finding an all-water route to the Pacific</p> <p>Influence of Mississippi River on Jefferson’s decision to purchase Louisiana</p> <p>Influence of rivers on native peoples</p>
<p><b>Doc 2</b>—Access to trade in the Pacific would increase with possession of Oregon</p> <p>Trade advantage gained with access to Asian markets and exports</p>	<p>Increased public support for Manifest Destiny with interest in Pacific coast ports and commercial activities (California)</p>
<p><b>Doc 3</b>—Future American commercial ambitions in China improved with acquisition of coaling stations in the Pacific</p> <p>Hawaii became strategically important for the defense of Pacific coast, considering Japanese expansion in the Pacific, and commercially important for transit to Asia</p>	<p>National debate between imperialists and anti-imperialists over annexation of Pacific acquisitions (Hawaii, Philippines)</p> <p>Creation of interest in inter-oceanic canal with acquisition of Pacific territories after Spanish-American War (Panama)</p>
<p><b>Doc 4</b>—More than 90% of the water pumped from Ogallala Aquifer irrigates one-fifth of all cropland in the United States</p> <p>Thirty percent of all groundwater used for irrigation is from Ogallala Aquifer</p> <p>Large quantities of grain produced to feed livestock with water from Ogallala Aquifer</p> <p>High Plains becomes one of the most productive farming regions in the world with irrigation</p> <p>Dust Bowl region has become useful for farming with irrigation</p> <p>Farm production may be threatened as result of declining water levels and deteriorating water quality of Ogallala Aquifer</p>	<p>Farmers driven off land by Dust Bowl conditions</p> <p>Influence of lack of water on Great Plains on government policies (FDR’s New Deal)</p> <p>Ogallala Aquifer as a factor in western agricultural surpluses as it has an impact on the national economy</p>

## Influence of Water on the Development of the United States

Key Ideas from Documents	Relevant Outside Information (This list is not all-inclusive.)
<p><b>Doc 5</b>—Transportation routes provided by Great Lakes for shipping iron ore, coal, and grain to industrial centers</p> <p>Industrial growth in the 19th century partly fueled by abundance and quality of ores transported on the Great Lakes</p> <p>New York goods and markets linked to Great Lake region by Erie Canal</p>	<p>Importance of steel manufacturing in industrialization, partly because of Great Lakes (Carnegie, railroads, skyscrapers, automobiles)</p> <p>Migration of European immigrants from New York City via Hudson River/Erie Canal to Midwest for farming and job opportunities</p> <p>Contribution of trade activities to Midwest urbanization</p>
<p><b>Doc 6</b>—Flood became final reason for thousands of blacks in Mississippi Delta to abandon homes</p>	<p>Contribution of weather conditions to economic instability during the 1920s and 1930s (lack of rain, high winds, flooding)</p> <p>Increase in demands for federal assistance because of natural disasters</p> <p>Controversy over role of federal government as result of flooding from hurricanes (Katrina, FEMA)</p>
<p><b>Doc 7</b>—Cities, towns, and prosperous farms are located west of the Sierra-Cascade crest, where moisture is plentiful</p> <p>Regions receiving less than 20 inches of rain per year are difficult to farm</p> <p>Damming and storing water is necessary when living in areas of limited rainfall</p>	<p>Increase in demands for federal irrigation projects as a result of arid conditions in the “Great American Desert”</p> <p>Inclusion of public works initiatives for dam building projects (Hoover and Roosevelt administration job programs)</p> <p>Use of dry farming as an accommodation for arid conditions</p>
<p><b>Doc 8</b>—Pollution, high DDT levels, unsafe bacteria levels had adverse effect on fishing industry in 1960s</p> <p>Recommended levels of chemicals exceeded in 30% of drinking water samples tested in 1970</p> <p>Clean Water Act passed to reduce pollution</p>	<p>Creation of public awareness and support for environmental action (Rachel Carson’s <i>Silent Spring</i>, Pete Seeger and the Hudson River)</p> <p>Establishment of Environmental Protection Agency to enforce water pollution standards</p>
<p><b>Doc 9</b>—Interest in diverting water from the Great Lakes increased by drought conditions in central and southwestern United States</p> <p>Diversion of large amounts of fresh water from Great Lakes could result in economic and environmental damage</p>	<p>Global warming concerns about climate changes that result in drought conditions (<i>An Inconvenient Truth</i> by Al Gore Jr.)</p>



Water has always been an integral part of a developing and surviving nation. Whether it be for agricultural, transportation, economic, or industrial purposes, the presence and manipulation of water has not only led to the growth of the United States but has also been the cause of many environmental concerns.

The settlement of newly purchased lands were due largely in part to the explorers who charted out the new territory. The rate at which this was accomplished was significantly helped along by the use of rivers for easier transportation. Lewis and Clark, for example, were able to explore the Louisiana Territory and reach the Pacific Ocean in a concerted effort through the use of the Ohio, Missouri, Yellowstone, and Columbia Rivers (Doc 1B). Previously, during the 17th century, colonial settlers entered uncolonized land by using rivers and settling in areas surrounding them (Doc 1A). The rivers that crisscross the nation have brought people to areas that would have taken longer to reach without harnessing the rivers as a means of transportation.

Rivers have also significantly helped to advance America's industrial power as well as its global economic standing. Valuable materials such as ore and coal were able to be transported at such a rate as to allow lower priced goods as well as rapid industrialization (Doc 5B). The steady supply of food has helped to keep the population fed, allowing for a healthy labor force to meet the fierce demands of industrialization (Doc 5A). The successful rise of industry in America increased public support for imperialism and increased interest in foreign lands in the Pacific for more markets to infiltrate with its large amount of goods. This need for new markets led to the acquisition of territories after the Spanish-American War such as Guam and the Philippines. Hawaii was also annexed and has been a key source of economic prosperity for it not only provided opportunities for investments and new

markets, but also served as a line of defense (Docs 2 & 3). These acquisitions helped to mark the United States as one of the global economic powers because of their location and helped it to capitalize on its proximity to Asian countries and benefit from its trade with them.

Water has also helped to make previously uninhabitable parts of the United States habitable to the point that even farming was possible, with the extensive use of irrigation and conservation of water. For example, the area nicknamed the "Dust Bowl" has been made possible for agricultural uses with the use of water from the Ogallala Aquifer, resulting in the prevention of severe wind erosion in some parts surrounding it (Docs 4A & 4B). The extensive effort of establishing a stable water supply has managed to make the Dust Bowl a less hostile area for those who need to cross it as well as those who choose to live there (Doc 7). While many improvements have been made to make arid places in the West more tolerable, its citizens are beginning to hunger for the use of freshwater from the Great Lakes to further their means. If they are successful, it could mean an environmental disaster and a hostile relationship between the haves and have nots (Doc 9).

Although water has been a great source of advancement of the United States, its availability is not limitless. Fresh water is limited and the continued draining of the Ogallala Aquifer would leave even less for future generations to live off of. Despite this, many residents of the Dust Bowl region look to the Great Lakes to provide them with more fresh water. However, its drainage could lead to a severe environmental imbalance that would deplete much of the wildlife populations. This would cause a chain reaction throughout which the entire nation would suffer from. Using too much water is not the only problem. Using water sources as a dumping ground for unwanted

chemicals and garbage also poses a grave danger to wildlife and humans. In 1969, over 41 million fish were killed from pollutants in their water (Doc 8). Mutations as a result of polluted water also occur in species such as frogs, who have sensitive & permeable skin to allow for moist breathing pathways. As environmental awareness has increased more people understand that water needs to be preserved and its purity maintained in order for its usefulness to continue.

Water has many uses which have been harnessed since beginning of time up to the present day. Although the United States has benefitted significantly from its use, it should also be preserved. From agriculture, transportation, economy, to industry, none of these would have been possible without water. To continue prospering, the United States, as well as other nations, needs to be mindful of its water consumption and maintaining its purity.

## Anchor Level 5-A

### **The response:**

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (colonial settlers entered uncolonized land by using rivers and settling in areas surrounding them; rivers have significantly helped to advance America's industrial power as well as its global economic standing; steady supply of food allowed for a healthy labor force to meet fierce demands of industrialization; acquisitions helped to mark the United States as one of the global economic powers and helped it to capitalize on its proximity to Asian countries; water has also helped to make previously uninhabitable parts of the United States habitable; while many improvements have been made to make arid places in the West tolerable, its citizens are beginning to hunger for the use of fresh water from the Great Lakes)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (successful rise of industry in America increased public support for imperialism for more markets to infiltrate; need for new markets led to the acquisition of colonies after the Spanish-American War; Hawaii in particular has been a key source of economic prosperity for it provided opportunities for investments and new markets; western desire for water from the Great Lakes could mean an environmental disaster and a hostile relationship between the haves and the have-nots; drainage of the Aquifer could lead to a severe environmental imbalance that would deplete much of the wildlife populations, which would cause a chain reaction; using water sources as a dumping ground for unwanted chemicals and garbage also poses a grave danger to wildlife and humans; mutations as a result of polluted water also occur in species such as frogs, which have sensitive and permeable skin)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (Lewis and Clark were able to explore the Louisiana Territory and reached the Pacific Ocean through the use of the Ohio, Missouri, Yellowstone, and Columbia rivers; agricultural use of the area nicknamed the Dust Bowl has been made possible with the use of water from the Ogallala Aquifer; in 1969, over four million fish were killed from pollutants in their water)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the presence and manipulation of water has not only led to the growth of the United States but has also been the cause of many environmental concerns and a conclusion stating that the United States and other nations need to be mindful of water consumption and maintain its purity to continue prospering

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Document analysis and historical references are effectively used to demonstrate the influence of Pacific island possessions on the growing global economic status of the United States. The discussion of the challenges of maintaining a stable water supply reflects a strong specific understanding of the environmental impact of a careless attitude toward a limited resource.

Water is a vital resource in the United States, crucial to every aspect of history and culture. All forms of water, from lakes and oceans to rivers and rainfall, have affected the development of the United States. Water affects trade, transportation, isolationism, population distribution as well as growth of industry and agriculture. Water has been a major contributing factor on the development of the United States.

Water, in particular the Atlantic Ocean, is what kept the United States from being settled by Europeans and later kept it isolated from other nations. With the success of European exploration, English colonization began in the 1600's near the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia. When technology had developed and people could successfully cross the ocean, population growth in America increased. Initially settlement occurred on the Eastern coast because of ample farming and trading opportunities. New England merchants would eventually become a part of the triangular trade. The major Eastern cities that were first settled included Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Rivers connected these cities to the inland areas of colonial America and led to new farming settlements. Trading posts and forts were built along rivers for the purpose of fur trade and trade with Native Americans. Until 1803, most Americans lived in the eastern regions of the United States. In this year, Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory from the

French and not knowing exactly what the boundaries were, he sent Lewis and Clark to explore the territory he purchased. They followed rivers in the West in search of a passage through to the Pacific. Their trip encouraged Americans to expand west beyond the Mississippi. Rivers provided not only transportation but also access to furs and potential markets in Asia by way of Pacific ports. However, it proved there was no all-water route to the Pacific.

America continued moving westward and moving toward the Pacific. In the first half of the nineteenth century the concept of Manifest Destiny developed. Americans felt they were entitled to own all land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. In 1846 this goal was partially achieved when Great Britain compromised on their claims to the Oregon Territory. Oregon would not just simply provide good areas to farm but would also serve as an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. It would open up the United States to trade with Asia. When Manifest Destiny was fully achieved after the Mexican-American War, America was determined to expand beyond its continental borders. In 1898, the Spanish American War broke out and when it was over the United States had acquired the Philippines and Guam. These Pacific Islands would help further develop US trade interests in Asia and eventually would lead to the Open Door policy to promote

United States trade in China. The islands of the Pacific, especially Hawaii would also serve to help buffer the West Coast from military attack. Hawaii's location in the Pacific became a major issue in 1941 when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor during World War II. The Philippines and Guam also became major battlegrounds in the Pacific. Expansion westward and into the Pacific Ocean had both economic and strategic importance.

On a more internal level, water affected the development of both agriculture and industry. Farming in the United States has typically been a challenge especially in the Great Plains. The Ogallala Aquifer provides water to one-fifth of all the land used for farming in the United States. Because of this aquifer, the High Plains are some of the most agriculturally productive lands in the world. If the land were not irrigated a natural disaster would occur. This was the case of the dust bowl in the 1930's. Land that was not properly irrigated resulted in dry, dusty land that caused major erosion. The lack of water in some parts of the United States has more recently brought up a possible environmental issue. These arid states might want to drain water from the Great Lakes for their own uses. This would disrupt ecosystems and is currently a wide topic of environmental debate. Water has had equally as great of an impact

on industrial America. Industrial sites need water to drink and get food, but also to transport raw materials for their factories. In the process, some industries have polluted nearby rivers and streams and have endangered our water supplies (4, 9, 5)

Water also affects where people can live. Water is the cause of many natural disasters, including hurricanes and floods. In 1927, the Mississippi River flooded, sparking further migration of the Mississippi population to the North. Many of these people were African Americans and the movement became part of the Great Migration. More recently, Hurricane Katrina nearly destroyed the city of New Orleans. Many people left the area because their homes were ruined or they feared a ~~an~~ similar disaster would ruin their homes (6)

Water has been crucial to all aspects of American development. All forms of water, particularly oceans, lakes, rivers and precipitation, have influenced political, social and economic development of the United States. Exploration and settlement, westward expansion and Pacific involvement, agricultural and industrial development, as well as migratory patterns have all relied on the availability of water. Water has proved to shape and develop the United States to be what it is today and continues to be a vital resource.



## Anchor Level 5-B

### **The response:**

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (rivers provided transportation and water for further agricultural expansion; Oregon would not just simply provide good areas to farm but would also serve as an outlet to the Pacific Ocean and open up trade with Asia; expansion westward and expansion into the Pacific Ocean had both economic and strategic importance; the lack of water in some parts of the United States has more recently brought up a possible environmental issue; water is the cause of many natural disasters, including hurricanes and floods)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (the Atlantic Ocean is what kept the United States from being settled by Europeans and later kept it isolated from other nations; English colonization began near the Chesapeake Bay; trading posts and forts were built along rivers for the purposes of fur trade and trade with Native Americans; according to Manifest Destiny, Americans felt they were entitled to own all the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific; the Pacific islands of the Philippines and Guam would help further trade interests in Asia and eventually lead to the Open Door Policy; Hawaii's location in the Pacific became a major issue when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor during World War II; during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s, land that was not properly irrigated resulted in dry, dusty land that caused major erosion; some industries have polluted nearby rivers and streams and have endangered our water supplies; Hurricane Katrina nearly destroyed the city of New Orleans and many people left the area because their homes were ruined)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (rivers connected major Eastern cities that were first settled such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to inland areas of colonial America; Lewis and Clark followed rivers throughout the West and found valuable farmland; Ogallala Aquifer provides water to one-fifth of all land used for farming in the United States; the Aquifer makes the High Plains some of the most agriculturally productive land in the world; arid states might want to drain water from the Great Lakes for their own uses, disrupting ecosystems; industrial cities need water to drink and get food, but also to transport raw materials for their factories; in 1927, the Mississippi River flooded, sparking further migration of the Mississippi population to the North)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. A sophisticated understanding of the geographic influence of water is demonstrated starting with European exploration and continuing through a discussion of the effect of water on agriculture, industry, and the migration of people affected by natural disasters. The response also includes a strong sense of historical chronology.

Throughout history, water has greatly impacted the development of human society, from the Sumerian societies of the Fertile Crescent to the everstrong nation of Great Britain. The development of the United States of America was no exception, having also been greatly impacted by water throughout its growth. In fact, water has been influential to U.S. history in a great number of ways from impacting exploration and settlement and shaping westward expansion to playing an important role in the agricultural and industrial expansion of the United States of America.

Water has played an important role even from the earliest stages of U.S. history, with European explorers like Henry Hudson probing North America via the Atlantic Ocean. The first settlements on what is now the U.S.A. were built along the Atlantic coast, like the town of Plymouth and inland settlements like Jamestown on the James River. As more settlements began to develop away from the coast, it was rivers like the Potomac, Delaware, and Hudson that provided the paths of penetration to the interior of the country. Cities built near water sources soon became centers of trade and commerce as was the case with Boston and New York City. Without the rivers, lakes and oceans of North America, the country may have never been settled to such an extent.

Water had even a further impact on the expansion of the United States. The Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri network of rivers provided explorers Lewis + Clark with a navigable path through parts of

THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY AFTER ITS PURCHASE BY PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON, ALLOWING THE "CORPS OF DISCOVERY" TO MAKE IT ALL THE WAY TO THE PACIFIC COASTLINE. WITH THIS ACHIEVEMENT AMERICAN INTEREST IN MOVING EVEN FURTHER WESTWARD GREW AND MANIFEST DESTINY BECAME A GOAL.

THE NEWLY ACCESSED PACIFIC COASTLINE ALLOWED FOR ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR WATER TO IMPACT HISTORY, THIS TIME IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD. BY REACHING THE PACIFIC COAST, THE U.S. HAD OPENED THE DOOR TO NEW TRADE MARKETS - CHIEFLY, NEW PORTS IN ASIA. THE ENTRANCE INTO THESE MARKETS SPARKED THE U.S.A.'S TERRITORIAL EXPANSION INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, AS HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES WERE CONTROLLED IN THE NAME OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

AS THE U.S. GREW, WATER BEGAN TO PLAY AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. INDUSTRY WITHIN THE UNITED STATES BEGAN TO GROW RAPIDLY, PARTICULARLY IN THE NORTHEAST, AND IT WAS THE 5 GREAT LAKES THAT WERE USED TO PROVIDE THE URBAN FACTORIES WITH THE RAW MATERIALS OF COAL AND IRON ORE MINED FROM THE UPPER MIDWEST. IT IS OFTEN AGREED THAT WITHOUT THE GREAT LAKES, THE U.S. INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION OF THE LATE 1800'S WOULD PROBABLY HAVE OCCURRED MORE SLOWLY.

EVEN INTO THE 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY, WATER CONTINUED TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE U.S.A.'S DEVELOPMENT. DOWN SOUTH DURING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD OF 1927 MANY AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE FORCED FROM THEIR HOMES AND TRAVELED NORTH ALONG THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, TAKING THEIR CULTURE AS THEY WENT. OUT WEST, IT WAS A LACK OF WATER THAT CAUSED AN ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS AND THE HARDSHIP OF THE DUST BOWL, FORCING MANY FARMERS TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES UNTIL NEW TECHNOLOGY MEANT THE OGALLALA AQUIFER COULD BE REACHED. WAYS TO MANIPULATE WATER FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, SUCH AS DAMS AND MANMADE IRRIGATION CHANNELS, WERE FOUND. LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY HAVE BEEN SPENT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND STATES TO BUILD DAMS SUCH AS THE HOOVER DAM NEAR LAS VEGAS. THIS HAS LED TO THE WEST BECOMING ONE OF THE MOST AGRICULTURALLY PRODUCTIVE REGIONS IN THE NATION.

EVEN TODAY, IN MODERN AMERICA, GREAT CONCERN IS BEING EXPRESSED OVER THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN LAKES AND RIVERS THAT PROVIDE BOTH FOOD + WATER. LEGISLATION LIKE THE 1972 CLEAN WATER ACT HAS BEEN PASSED TO PRESERVE THE NATION'S EVER-IMPORTANT WATER SUPPLY, AND NATIONALLY PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL ISSUE.

THROUGHOUT HISTORY, WATER HAS BEEN GREATLY INFLUENTIAL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.A., PROVIDING BOTH A MEANS FOR SETTLEMENT AND EXPANSION AS WELL AS METHODS TO EXPAND BOTH COMMERCIALY AND CULTURALLY.

## Anchor Level 4-A

### **The response:**

- Develops the task by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States
- Is both descriptive and analytical (without the rivers, lakes, and oceans of North America, the country may have never been settled to such an extent; the entrance into Asian markets sparked the United States territorial expansion into the Pacific Ocean; Hawaii and the Philippines were controlled in the name of trade and commerce; water began to play an increasingly important role in domestic affairs as the United States grew; it is often agreed that without the Great Lakes, the United States industrial expansion of the late 1800s would probably have occurred more slowly; the Dust Bowl forced many farmers to leave their homes until new technology meant the Ogallala Aquifer could be reached; the West has become one of the most agriculturally productive regions in the nation; legislation such as the 1972 Clean Water Act has been passed to preserve the nation's ever-important water supply; nationally, protecting the environment has become an important political issue)
- Incorporates relevant information from all the documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information (Henry Hudson probed North America via the Atlantic Ocean; rivers allowed "the corps of discovery" to make it to the Pacific; with the Lewis and Clark expedition American interest in moving even further westward grew and Manifest Destiny became a goal; large amounts of money have been spent by the federal government and states to build dams, such as the Hoover Dam)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (first settlements, such as Plymouth along the Atlantic Coast and Jamestown on the James River, were built; rivers such as the Potomac, Delaware, and Hudson provided paths of penetration to the interior of the country; cities built near water sources such as Boston and New York became centers of trade and commerce; the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri network of rivers provided Lewis and Clark with a navigable path through part of the Louisiana Territory; the five Great Lakes were used to provide urban factories with the raw materials of coal and iron ore mined from the upper Midwest; many African Americans were forced from their homes during the Mississippi River flood of 1927)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions the impact of water on societies from the Sumerian societies of the Fertile Crescent to the ever strong nation of Great Britain to the United States and a brief conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The explanation of the role played by rivers in the early development of the United States successfully established a chronological link to the Pacific and interest in Asian ports. However, the response relies a little too much on the documents to support the positive and negative influence of water on economic development and lacks the detail and depth of a Level 5 response.

From settling new land to undergoing industrial expansion the environment plays an important role. Water is one such factor that has greatly impacted the growth of the United States. It has provided for expansion, trade, and necessities of life throughout the development of this country. Without the proper utilization of waterways the United States simply would not be what it is today.

Expansion and settlement are two obvious factors that were greatly shaped by water. While exploring into the West explorers such as Lewis and Clark used the rivers to their advantage and penetrated in the new territory (Document 6).

Others set up forts and trading posts along these rivers that guided settlers and expansionists alike (Document 1a). Even from the earliest time of English colonization, rivers and other bodies of water were the center of settlement.

People traveled along rivers into the mainland and as a result settled near them, as in the English colony of Jamestown. From examining the populations in different regions of the West and Southwest portions of the United States, one can see that the more water a region possesses makes it more appealing to prospective inhabitants. (Document 7).

If people had not utilized water or if these vital waterways had not been as abundant expansion and long term settlement would probably not have been plausible. Furthermore, waterways can alter the migration patterns of groups of people. Since the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century many African Americans were moving northward from the Deep South and states such as Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas for different political and social reasons. However, the Mississippi River Flood of 1927 was a final incident that triggered a decision in many minds to abandon their homes and move to Northern urban areas. Even though the flood was not in any way the sole factor in moving it was a final reason for many African Americans (Document 6) Displacement of many residents of New Orleans in the aftermath of hurricane Katrina demonstrates that flooding continues to affect migration patterns.

Industry and irrigation were, in a similar way, areas of American life that were greatly altered and developed by water. The Ogallala Aquifer provides water and makes irrigation possible for more than twenty percent of

farmland in the United States. (Document 4a) Therefore crops can be produced more reliably and more abundantly, sold to make a profit for farmers and also used to nourish the American people. It is located in the High Plains, partially in the Dust-Bowl area and as a result is the main source of irrigation to these croplands. In the 1930's the Dust Bowl was, as its name implies, an area of severe wind erosion (Document 4b). However, access to the Aquifer changed that and made it extremely prosperous farmland. Without this vital water the High Plains would continue to be useless to agriculture. Similarly, the Great Lakes are a vital source of water connected to the growth of industrialization. They allow the raw materials of the West to be shipped eastward to be sold or manufactured into a sellable product. While this can be accomplished on land, water provides a more rapid and direct course of action. Iron ore, coal, and grain were a few of the many products shipped back and forth along the five Great Lakes (Document 5g) American industry was developed over a short amount of time in order to accommodate the vast amounts



of goods entering workplaces to be processed. (Document 5b)  
Therefore, waterways effectively shaped the industrial giant that The United States became. They also contributed to the growth of cities throughout the upper Midwest.

In another way, trade was a source of profit and was a benefit associated with waterways. Expansion has already been attributed to rivers stretching to the Pacific, and a benefit of that expansion, to the Pacific Coast, was trade. With the acquisition of Oregon and California, the Pacific Ocean trade with Asian countries became plausible and successful. Many believed that Asian markets fit our needs better and were more expansive than those of Europe (Document 2). Coaling stations in the Philippines and Guam sustained the expansion of American products into that region and the construction of the Panama Canal provided a more direct water route for Eastern merchants.

Environmental factors have shaped, developed, and altered the way of life in The United States. The availability of water has helped to create the United States as one of the most economically successful nations in the world. Commerce,

industry, territorial expansion, and settlement are only a few of the areas affected by water.

**Anchor Level 4-B**

**The response:**

- Develops the task by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States but discusses some influences more thoroughly than others
- Is both descriptive and analytical (even from the earliest time of English colonization, rivers and other bodies of water were the center of settlement; the more water a region possesses, the more appealing it is to prospective inhabitants; if people had not utilized water or if these vital waterways had not been as abundant, expansion and long-term settlement would probably not have been plausible; as a result of the Aquifer, crops can be produced more reliably and more abundantly; access to the Aquifer changed the Dust Bowl; the Great Lakes allow raw materials of the West to be shipped eastward to be sold or manufactured into a salable product more rapidly than by land; waterways effectively shaped the industrial giant that the United States became; with the acquisition of Oregon and California, the Pacific Ocean trade with Asian countries became plausible and successful; many believed that Asian markets fit our needs better and were more expansive than those of Europe)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- Incorporates relevant outside information (people traveled along rivers into the mainland and as a result settled near them, as in the English colony of Jamestown; waterways can alter the migration patterns of groups of people; displacement of many residents of New Orleans in the aftermath of hurricane Katrina demonstrates that flooding continues to affect migration patterns; the construction of the Panama Canal provided a more direct water route to Asia for Eastern merchants)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (Lewis and Clark used rivers to their advantage and penetrated into new territory; forts and trading posts were set up along rivers that guided settlers and expansionists alike; the Mississippi River flood of 1927 was a final incident that triggered a decision in the minds of many African Americans to abandon their homes and move to northern urban areas; the Ogallala Aquifer provides water and makes irrigation possible for more than twenty percent of farmland in the United States; trade was a source of profit and benefit associated with waterways; coaling stations in the Philippines and Guam sustained the expansion of American products into Asia)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is somewhat beyond a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states the availability of water has helped to create the United States as one of the most economically successful nations in the world

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although the inclusion of outside information is not prevalent, historical references are used in good concluding statements. Insightful analysis is combined with accurate document interpretation to make a strong case for the influence of water on the development of the United States.

Water has had an essential role in the growth of America from the time it was a fledgling country until the present. As a world power, economically & politically & militarily, America owes much of what it has become to its water resources.

The first major settlements of America developed along its streams & rivers that were accessible and easy to navigate. (doc 1a) On the same note, Lewis & Clark's exploration trail followed the ~~the~~<sup>route</sup> of rivers across the country. (doc 1b) Water has drawn people to settle near it from the earliest of colonial times & continued to do so up until the present as well. The Lower East Side of New York City became a major refuge for immigrants fleeing Europe because it was a port city on the Atlantic. Other coastal ~~sites~~ cities have also served as refuges for people fleeing persecution or war. A large number of Chinese settled in California after having arrived at port cities such as San Francisco. America's diverse population has been affected by its geographic location near water.

Water has served to influence many of America's economic & military endeavors. As stated in document 2, America expanded to the Pacific coast and was able to gain easier access to Asian markets. Many other expansions & explorations have come about by using water to find even more waterways and to gain influence in different countries. The control of the Pacific Islands by America was an important development militarily. (doc 3) The Philippines, Guam, & Hawaii were used as coaling stations and military bases. They extended America's power in the Pacific. This imperialistic empire was

also important to American businesses and farmers who wanted markets for their surplus goods.

The development of the High Plains region could not have been made possible without the Ogallala Aquifer. (doc 4a) When there was a lack of water on parts of the Great Plain, there were significant migrations to the Pacific Coast because people simply couldn't live in those conditions. (doc 4b) The book Grapes of Wrath clearly portrays the plight of the families who had to move out of their homes in the area accurately nicknamed "The Dust Bowl" & travel for weeks until they reached the coast. It is impossible to live in regions where there is no water & especially in areas such as the High Plains where water plays a large part in its development.

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain (partly) because of its coal and iron ore. It was able to get materials necessary for industrialization by shipping on its canals. So too, industrialization in America expanded in the late 1800's in America partly because of the Great Lakes. (doc 5A) Ore was able to be transported from the rich mines along Lake Superior to manufacturing centers in Ohio & Michigan. (doc 5b) Water had also been a good source of power that allowed for early industrialization. Early factories in the Northeast were built near water so the machines could use this energy. Later, water power was used to create electricity which could be sent to more distant factories. Thus, we see that water has always played an important role in industrialization throughout American history.

Without America's supplies of water, we would not be what we are today, It's up to us to conserve & protect our water so we can continue to benefit from it.

Anchor Level 4-C

**The response:**

- Develops the task by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States but discusses some influences more thoroughly than others
- Is both descriptive and analytical (water has drawn people to settle near it from the earliest of colonial times and continues to do so up until the present as well; water has served to influence many of America's economic and military endeavors; the control of the Pacific islands by America was an important development militarily; the development of the High Plains region could not have been made possible without the Ogallala Aquifer; the High Plains region was accurately named the Dust Bowl)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- Incorporates relevant outside information (the lower east side of New York City became a major refuge for immigrants fleeing Europe because it was a port city on the Atlantic; coastal cities have also served as refuges for people fleeing persecution or war; a large number of Chinese settled in California after having arrived at port cities such as San Francisco; waterways have been used to gain influence in different countries; America's imperialistic empire was important to American businesses and farmers who wanted markets for surplus goods; the lack of water in parts of the Great Plains led to significant migrations to the Pacific Coast because people simply could not live in those conditions; *The Grapes of Wrath* clearly portrays the plight of families who had to move out of their homes in the Dust Bowl and travel for weeks until they reached the coast; early factories in the Northeast were built near water so the machines could use the energy of water)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (first major settlements of America developed along its streams and rivers that were accessible and easy to navigate; Lewis and Clark's exploration trail followed the route of rivers across the country; America expanded to the Pacific Coast and was able to gain easier access to Asian markets; the Philippines, Guam, and Hawaii were used as coaling stations and military bases; industrialization in America expanded in the late 1800s partly because of the Great Lakes; ore was able to be transported from the rich mines along Lake Superior to manufacturing centers in Ohio and Michigan)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states America owes much of what it has become to water resources and a conclusion stating that it is up to us to conserve and protect our water so we can continue to benefit from it

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. While the development is somewhat uneven, the information presented shows a good understanding of the topic. Linking port cities to the influx of immigrants and applying *The Grapes of Wrath* to Dust Bowl conditions demonstrates good historical applications.

From the very beginning of the United States and colonial settlement to present-day, water has played a major role. It is water—or a lack thereof—that determines where people settle, and historically has influenced United States economy and politics. Overall, water has shaped United States history in many ways.

IF water resources have influenced anything in our country, they have influenced where people live and move. In the early colonial period, settlers set up trading posts and forts near rivers and streams, as Document 1a shows. (Doc 1). Rivers were where many otters and other such animals lived that were profitable to the thriving fur trade of the French. Rivers were also a source of water and transportation. Document 1b demonstrates that the famed Lewis and Clark expedition was conducted mainly along rivers, which shows how much they relied on rivers, which shows how much they relied on rivers and streams (Doc 1). Another example of how water resources influenced the settlement of America is found in Document 6 in 1927 the Mississippi River flooded, which caused tens of thousands of Delta blacks to abandon their homes in the South and move to northern cities such as Chicago and New York (Doc 6). These black migrations helped shift the

and culture, political, and economic makeup of northern cities. The blacks brought their music, they became voters, and they took jobs. Unfortunately some whites became resentful of their presence and Northern racism became an issue in some cities - all of this in part because of a water problem. Lastly, Document 7 explains the trend of settlement in relation to water resources. Because there is a lot of precipitation moving in from the Pacific, many farmers and people have settled near the coast, creating prosperous farms and cities (Doc 7). However, on the East side of the Sierra-Casade mountains, there is little precipitation; Since people wanted to live in that area and irrigation projects were expensive, the federal and state governments got involved with building dams. These dams supplied electrical power to farmers and factories. Document 7 suggests that because of this, were it not for extensive irrigation projects in the area, it would be sparsely populated (Doc 7). From these documents it can be readily concluded that water resources are the deciding factors in the question of settlement.

In the same way, water resources have also played a major role in U.S. economics and politics. Document 5 shows us how water transportation contributed to the

Industrial Revolution- perhaps the single most important economic ~~do~~ change in history. It was transportation of coal and iron ore- all materials necessary for industrialization- along the Great Lakes to industrial centers that made factories possible and catapulted the U.S. into its eventual position of economic superpower (Doc 5). Another example of the economic impact of water is the Dust Bowl of the 1930's. As Document 4 shows, in the 1930s a lack of precipitation in the Midwest created an arid location, destroying crops and contributing to the economic crisis of the 1930s (Doc 4). Farmers found themselves out of work and homeless. Lastly, one way in which water has influenced politics was in the clean water Act of 1972. Recognizing that water was an invaluable resource- one that could not afford to be contaminated- congress passed a law to prevent pollution that ruined fisheries and drinking water in response to growing environmental activism (Doc 8). Such is the import of water as a national resource.

Overall, water has played a monumental role in the development of U.S. economy, politics, and settlement. It is because of water that colonial settlers and present-day people live where they do; From the birth of U.S. history to the present, water has been and will continue to be a monumental influence.



### Anchor Level 3-A

**The response:**

- Develops the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (if water resources have influenced anything in our country, they have influenced where people live and more; because of the precipitation moving in from the Pacific, many farmers and people have settled near the coast, creating prosperous farms and cities; were it not for extensive irrigation projects, the West would be sparsely populated; water contributed to the Industrial Revolution; transportation of coal and iron ore along the Great Lakes to industrial centers made factories possible and catapulted the United States into its eventual position of economic superpower; in the 1930s, a lack of precipitation in the Midwest created an arid location, destroying crops and contributing to the economic crisis of the 1930s)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (rivers were where many otters and other such animals lived that were profitable to the thriving fur trade of the French; black migrations as a result of the Mississippi flood in 1927 helped shift the cultural, political, and economic makeup of Northern cities; some whites became resentful of the presence of the migrating blacks and Northern racism became an issue in some cities—all of this in part because of a water problem; since irrigation projects were expensive, the federal and state governments got involved with building dams which supplied electrical power to farmers and factories; Congress recognized that water was an invaluable resource that could not afford to be contaminated; Clean Water Act was passed in response to growing environmental activism)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (in the early colonial period, settlers set up trading posts and forts near rivers and streams; Lewis and Clark expedition was conducted mainly along rivers; the Mississippi River flooded in 1927 causing tens of thousands of Delta blacks to abandon their homes in the South and move to northern cities, such as Chicago and New York; on the east side of the Sierra-Cascade mountains, there is little precipitation; Congress passed the Clean Water Act of 1972 to prevent pollution that ruined fisheries and drinking water)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The development of water's influence on settlement incorporates some good outside references, indicating an understanding of the social, cultural, and political impacts of the African American migration northward and the economic importance of government support for irrigation projects. However, the list-like quality of the response and the lack of much analysis weakens the effort.

From the time of the formation of the colonies to the present, water has played an important role in the history of the nation. Water has allowed for the exploration and settlement of the country. Also, it has provided for the strategic defense of the United States. The use of water as a means of transportation not only affected exploration and settlement as mentioned earlier, but also the development of agricultural and industrial industries that still affect the economy today.

Over time, the transportation of water has provided both problems and a source of growth. At the start of the colonies, it can be seen that early settlements such as Jamestown tended to exist near a water resource. The transportation that water provided offered a way to trade, which in turn led to the development of trading posts and cities (Doc. 1a). Rivers served as a source of transportation, not only for goods in trade, but also for people. In the early 1800s, Lewis and Clark were able to explore the newly gained land from the Louisiana Purchase by way of rivers. Lewis and Clark's expedition opened the way for pioneers to travel west and build settlements (Doc. 1b). However, the transportation of goods and people did not end with the Lewis and Clark expedition, but continued to grow for many years to come. Later, in the 1800s, the Great Lakes and

their connecting rivers provided for the transportation of needed materials throughout the nation. The new emerging industrialized economy demanded materials such as iron ore, coal, and grain and a larger labor force (Doc. 5a). Water routes such as the Erie Canal led to the movement of immigrants from New York City up the Hudson River to the Great Lakes and to the creation of prosperous cities in the surrounding areas. Without the service that the Great Lakes provided, such swift industrialization might not have occurred (Doc. 5b).

Water also influenced the United States' relations with foreign countries. Water resources not only can provide for trade, but also for defense. When the United States was able to gain control of Oregon in 1846, it also gained access to the Pacific Ocean (Doc. 2). After gaining control of California, the expansion of the United States from "sea to shining sea" meant that it possessed a network of water on both sides of the country. Some people hoped control of Oregon and California would increase trade with Asian countries (Doc. 2). Others, like Alfred Thayer Mahan, were interested in islands in the Pacific such as Hawaii for defense (Doc. 3). When the Japanese began to expand, their interest proved to be correct. When the base at Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese during World War II the navy suffered

great losses. However, this base provided strategic position for ships heading toward Japan after the nation declared war.

Water is a necessity to the development of all countries, the United States is no exception. Water resources within the country's control have led to the growth of industries throughout history. The transportation that water provides has influenced the dispersion of both goods and people. Water sources have also provided the country protection from, and trade with foreign powers. In all aspects of life, water has proved to be a vital source of prosperity and well-being throughout history.

## Anchor Level 3-B

### **The response:**

- Develops the task with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (transportation that water provided offered a way to trade, which in turn led to the development of trading posts and cities; expedition of Lewis and Clark opened the way for pioneers to travel west and build settlements; transportation of goods and people continued to grow for many years after the Lewis and Clark expedition; newly emerging industrialized economy demanded materials such as iron ore, coal, and grain and a larger labor force which could be transported by the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers; without the service that the Great Lakes provided, such swift industrialization might not have occurred; water resources not only can provide for trade but also for defense)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, and 5
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (early settlements such as Jamestown tended to exist near a water resource; Erie Canal led to the movement of immigrants from New York City up the Hudson River to the Great Lakes and to the creation of prosperous cities in the surrounding areas; after gaining control of California, the expansion of the United States from “sea to shining sea” meant that it possessed a network of water on both sides of the country; people hoped control of Oregon and California would increase trade with Asian countries; when the base at Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese during World War II, the navy suffered great losses; the base at Pearl Harbor provided a strategic position for ships heading toward Japan after the nation declared war)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (rivers served as a source of transportation, not only for goods in trade, but also for people; Lewis and Clark were able to explore the newly gained land from the Louisiana Purchase by way of rivers; when the United States was able to gain control of Oregon in 1846, it also gained access to the Pacific Ocean; Mahan was interested in islands in the Pacific, such as Hawaii, for defense)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Linking the Louisiana Purchase to Lewis and Clark’s exploration along rivers and the Erie Canal route to the Great Lakes industrial and urban development demonstrates a satisfactory understanding of the influence of water on settlement. However, the section on water’s influence on the development of United States foreign policy is less developed.

Resources are a vital part of any region's growth and expansion. The middle east has oil, the north east United States has timber and fish, and Germany has iron deposits. These are all and were all important to the areas growth, but, there is one more important resource they all need, water. Without water for the inhabitants to drink the area isn't developed and the resources aren't discovered. Water played a vital role in the expansion of America through time and will into the future as well.

The first colonists that reached America had no idea what to expect from the land or the people, they did however know one thing, water was a vital part to their survival. The New England colonists settled by the Atlantic Ocean to allow for fishing and they found rivers, ponds and lakes to provide them with fresh water. As the colonies expanded and more people came to America they looked to rivers to take them further from the coast. According to Document 1a The James, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson and Connecticut Rivers became the principal lines of penetration. The fact that when people wanted to move west, they followed a river is proven again in Document 1b. When Lewis and Clark went west to explore the Louisiana Territory they followed the Missouri River and its tributaries almost the whole way to California. They did this so they had fresh water and a food supply. The use of water for exploration was important but water for living is vital still today.

Some of America is very dry, mostly in the west partly due to mountain ranges that affect weather conditions. This is often dealt with east of the Sierra-Cascades through the use of irrigation. As stated in Document 4a, More than 90% of the water pumped from the Ogallala ~~is used for irrigation~~ irrigates at least one fifth of all U.S. cropland. The Ogallala has made it possible so that States such as Nebraska and Kansas can produce large quantities of grain. Document 4b

shows that before the aquifer was tapped, in the 1930's a dust bowl formed in this region which drove many people off the land. Document 4a says that without irrigation, the High Plains region would have remained a hostile and unproductive environment. For a time in American history, we disregarded the importance of water on the future for growth now. According to Document 8, from 1968 to 1972 many harmful items were added to many of America's water supplies by industry. Some examples are that in 1969 bacteria levels in the Hudson River were at 170 times the safe limit. Another is that in 1970, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Bureau of Water Hygiene reported that 30 percent of drinking water samples had chemicals exceeding the recommended public health service limits. Water for drinking and farming are absolutely vital for the growth of America's population and economy.

Water travel is one of the most efficient ways to move people and items, whether by the ocean or by river and lake systems water travel always has and still is used today. According to Document 5a, the Great Lakes have always been used to move items that are vital to the growth of America from one place to another. According to Document 5b, the abundance and quality of the ore these ships transported helped fuel unprecedented industrial growth in the United States. In the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, shipping not only within our country was and is important, but sending our produced goods around the world is also vital. As stated in Document 3, Mahan had seen since 1896 both the need for and the opportunity for American Commercial expansion into the Pacific and into the markets of China. He stated that to expand our economy we needed to annex Hawaii and use imperialist factors to expand America's influence in the Pacific. These beliefs set the groundwork for the expansion

of American markets beyond what they would ever have been.

Water is an important part of America because it plays many vital roles. It is used to allow life, grow plants, and for trade to occur and the economy to expand. Without the abundance of water in America it would not be the mighty country it is today.

### Anchor Level 3-C

#### The response:

- Develops the task with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (resources are a vital part of any region's growth and expansion, but without water, the area is not developed and the resources are not discovered; as the colonies expanded and more people came to America, they looked to rivers to take them further from the coast; Lewis and Clark followed water routes so that they had fresh water and a food supply; some of America is very dry, mostly in the west partly due to mountain ranges that affect weather conditions; water for drinking and farming are absolutely vital for the growth of America's population and economy; water travel is one of the most efficient ways to move people and items; shipping within our country was and is important, but sending our produced goods around the world is also vital; Mahan stated that to expand our economy we needed to annex Hawaii and use imperialistic factors to expand America's influence in the Pacific)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (first colonists to reach America had no idea what to expect from the land or the people, but they did know that water was a vital part of their survival; New England colonists settled by the Atlantic to allow for fishing and they found rivers, ponds, and lakes to provide them with fresh water)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (James, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson, and Connecticut Rivers became the principal lines of penetration; more than 90 per cent of the water pumped from the Ogallala irrigates at least one-fifth of all United States cropland; Ogallala has made it possible so that states such as Nebraska and Kansas can produce large quantities of grain; without irrigation, the High Plains would have remained a hostile and unproductive environment; from 1968 to 1972, many harmful items were added to many of America's water supplies by industry); includes some minor inaccuracies (when Lewis and Clark went west to explore the Louisiana Territory they followed the Missouri River almost the whole way to California; the Great Lakes have always been used to move items that are vital to the growth of America)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss how water was a vital role in the expansion of America through time and will be well into the future

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although much of the information is derived directly from the documents, the inclusion of some historical facts and details that support those statements results in a satisfactory discussion. Occasional analytical statements, such as America's disregard for the future importance of water, serve as good transitional and concluding statements.



Water is the center of all civilization. Whether it's an ocean, river, lake, or stream - water is held in very high regards. It provides for nourishment, transportation, trade, and exploration. When the United States started to expand westward, water was a great concern. This became even more noticeable because the West is so dry, therefore for any living thing to survive water must be at hand. (Document 9)

Trade. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many people began to move west. One main reason was because people felt that the US would benefit from trade with Asia even more than they benefit from trade w/ Europe (Document 2). Because of this, they needed a trading post along the Pacific Ocean to easily trade their goods.

Another important reason that water is important is for expansion. In the early 1800s, when Lewis + Clark went exploring the western lands, they always

stayed close to rivers (Document 1). Also, when it was time to move out west, people had to make sure there ~~is~~ was a way to channel and reroute water from rivers in order to survive (Document 7).

Industrialization also benefitted from water. Many factories would be built on rivers so that ships transporting ore fuel could easily drop it off (Document 5). Also, many factories ran on water power ~~is~~ because it was cheaper and easier. This is why many big cities sprung up around water.

Water is essential to American society because it is essential to the people that live there. Everybody uses water somehow in their daily lives and no one can live without it. ~~is~~ As a result, ~~the~~ Americans should learn to respect and care for their water as it is the country's ultimate means of survival.

## Anchor Level 2-A

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops the task
- Is primarily descriptive (water provides for nourishment, transportation, trade, and exploration; because the West is so dry, for any living thing to survive water must be at hand; the United States needed a trading post along the Pacific Ocean to trade their goods easily; when it was time to move out west, people had to make sure there was a way to channel and reroute water from rivers in order to survive; many factories were built on rivers so that ships transporting ore could easily drop it off); includes faulty and weak application (many people began to move west in the 19th century because they felt the United States would benefit from trade with Asia even more than they benefit from trade with Europe)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 5, 7, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (many factories ran on water power because it was cheaper and easier, which led to big cities springing up around water)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (when Lewis and Clark explored the western lands, they always stayed close to rivers)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss how water is essential in daily lives

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although reliant on a rather methodical and limited approach to document interpretation, a few sophisticated statements such as the connection of waterpower to factories and the subsequent development of cities indicates an understanding of the task.

Throughout the history of the United States, water has been a key factor in the prosperity of our nation. Sources of water have helped our nation in many ways. Oceans, rivers, ~~and~~ lakes, <sup>and water</sup> have helped the United States ~~more~~ industriously ~~more west~~ expand to the Pacific Coast and gain economic strength.

We learn that rivers have influenced the settlement and exploration of the United States in Document One. In Colonial America the population increased dramatically to about 275,000 people in 1700. Rivers allowed colonists to settle throughout cities along rivers in the North East. During Jefferson's Presidency the United States started to expand. He sent explorers on an expedition called the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

From their expedition Jefferson decided to expand the United States by purchasing Louisiana.

From Document Two we learn the the United States had reached the Pacific from the Oregon Treaty of 1846. <sup>through rivers</sup> As a result of

reaching the Pacific, the economy would become much stronger. The United States would then be able to trade with Asian countries because of easier trade with them. The Pacific Ocean

In Document three the ownership of Pacific Islands would benefit the United States. It would help the economy by allowing us to trade with Asian countries. It would also be good for our navy so it could protect the Pacific coast by stay in waters near the coast.

In document four, we learn the importance we learn the importance of the Ogallala aquifer. The Ogallala Aquifer irrigates to American cropland. Crops grown as a result of the irrigation are used to raise live stock. Now the water quality in the Ogallala is declining and we need to help it.

The Great Lakes has made an impact on the industrialization of the U.S. From document five we learn that ships transported large amounts of high quality ore that has been use to build many steel centers and manufacturing

centers.

Sources of Water have had influences on the development of the United States. Oceans, ~~the~~ rivers, lakes, and ground water have ~~to~~ helped ~~to~~ our economy, defense, population growth and industry. Without these crucial water resource the United States ~~was~~ would ~~have~~ ~~to~~ never have become a prosperous nation as it is today.

Anchor Level 2-B

**The response:**

- Minimally develops the task
- Is primarily descriptive (the economy became much stronger when the Pacific Coast was reached; the Pacific Ocean trade routes made it easier to trade with Asian countries; ownership of Pacific islands would help the United States economy by allowing us to trade with Asian countries)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- Presents little relevant outside information (the navy could protect the Pacific Coast by staying in waters near the coast)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (rivers have influenced the settlement and exploration of the United States; rivers allowed colonists to settle throughout cities along rivers in the Northeast; crops grown as a result of irrigation from the Ogallala Aquifer are used to raise livestock; the Great Lakes made an impact on the industrialization of the United States; ships transported large amounts of high quality ore that has been used to build many steel centers and manufacturing centers); includes some inaccuracies (the Lewis and Clark expedition made Jefferson decide to expand the United States by purchasing Louisiana; water quality in the Ogallala Aquifer is declining)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Basic document summaries and misstatements of fact limit the effectiveness of the discussion. The concept of water and its association with economic prosperity is established but is only minimally developed.

Water has always and continued to play a critical role in the development and stability of the United States of America. Water has influenced this country politically and economically.

Throughout history, water has played a major role in the settlement of people. When people started moving to the west, the areas with less rain were not inhabited. This kind of land would be hostile terrain for any farmer. It would be impossible to plant there. "Were it not for a half a century of messianic effort, the west as we know it would not exist." (Document 7)

Water has also played a great role in the economic development of this country. The Great Lakes allowed the travel of ships which led to economic growth that could not have happened as fast as it did without the Great Lakes. (Document 5)

The Ogallala Aquifer pumps water to irrigate one fifth of cropland. Without this

water, it would be very difficult to feed our livestock. (Document 4) Also, During the Great Migration, water influenced many blacks to move from their homes because of the Flood (Document 6)

Before the Clean Water Act was passed, the water supply in the United States was unsanitary. There was mercury and other chemicals in the water which ultimately, killed fish. The other chemicals in the water led to the drinking water supply in the United States to be unsanitary, which affected many people. (Document 8)

During WWII the United States chose, at the beginning to remain isolated from the war. In Europe, Hitler continued to conquer lands and annex them. Because the Atlantic Ocean surrounded the United States, it made it possible for the United States to enter the war at our discretion. This led to us ultimately defeating the Nazis. Also, At the start of WWI, Germany began using submarine warfare, they blew up the Lusitania and the Sussex which led to the breakout of WWI.



Because of the many examples cited above, we can see how important water is. Water affects the growth and development of the United States economically because without water ships could not travel and farmers cannot grow. Also, in times of war, water protects us, for example: during WWII, and can lead to the breakout of huge World Wars, for example: during WWI. Without water, this country would not prosper.

Anchor Level 2-C

**The response:**

- Minimally develops the task
- Is primarily descriptive (when people started moving to the West, the areas with less rain were not inhabited; it would be difficult to feed livestock without the Ogallala Aquifer; water influenced many blacks to move from their homes because of the flood; chemicals in water led the drinking water supply in the United States to be unsanitary, affecting many people; the Atlantic Ocean made it possible for the United States to enter World War II at our discretion); includes faulty application (before the Clean Water Act was passed, the water supply in the United States was unsanitary)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (Great Lakes allowed the travel of ships that led to economic growth; Ogallala Aquifer irrigates one-fifth of cropland; mercury and other chemicals in water ultimately killed fish); includes some inaccuracies (the Atlantic Ocean surrounded the United States; Germany blew up the *Lusitania* and the *Sussex* which led to the breakout of World War I)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a summary conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The mostly relevant statements show a limited understanding of the topic. However, some document information is used in such a way that it is sometimes unclear as to how it relates to the influence of water on the development of the United States. Most of the information about the World Wars is not relevant to the task.

The U.S. has grown a lot during the last decades. One of the major contributions to its evolution was the water supplies. If water parts weren't there then trade would be really hard.

Water helped U.S. evolve by trading within states, according to Document 5a the great lakes provided trade between NY, PA, MG, WC, Canada, and Minnesota. According to Doc 1b by Stephen E. Ambrose Lewis and Clark's expedition helped discover the new rivers which connected the west to east.

Another way in which water helped was that it was a need for crops. According to Doc 4b when the Dust Bowl came by, there was a big drought and demolished many many crops.

The U.S. needed water to expand and grow as it is today. If it would have never happened that the country would have been low.

## Anchor Level 1-A

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops the task
- Is descriptive (if water ports were not there, then trade would be really bad; water helped trading within states); lacks understanding and application (when the Dust Bowl came by, there was a big drought and demolished many crops)
- Consists primarily of relevant information from documents 1, 4, and 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (Great Lakes provided trade between states; the Lewis and Clark expedition helped discover new rivers, which connected the west to the east; water was a need for crops); includes an inaccuracy (lists Canada as a state)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state water has contributed to the evolution of the United States

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. An attempt is made to address the task and use document information to demonstrate the influence of water on trade and crops; however, the response is limited in scope and lacks details.

Water has had a big impact on the United States development and has played a even bigger role on the nation. In this essay I will talk about ~~water~~ <sup>the</sup> impact water had and how it is important it is, and use the five documents to do it.

In document 1 they ~~talked~~ talked about how water ways were used for trade and transportation. Document 5 they told how water was used to transport goods like iron, coal, & grain through the Great Lakes, and how a lot of manufacturing centers were on the coast line of the lakes.

In document 8 they also talked about the bad effect that water has on the United States. It talked about ~~what~~ what happens if the water is not clean, and in 1969 over 4 million fish was killed.

Water has had a big impact ~~on~~ both good and bad in the United States. In many ways it ~~has~~ has helped us but it has also not helped as I stated in my essay.

## Anchor Level 1-B

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops the task
- Is descriptive (waterways were used for trade and transportation)
- Consists primarily of relevant information from documents 1, 5, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (water was used to transport goods such as iron, coal, and grain through the Great Lakes; many manufacturing centers were on the coast of the lakes; in 1969, over four million fish were killed because the water was not clean)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Brief statements summarizing document information indicate a minimal but accurate understanding of water's influence on trade and transportation. The recognition that water has had both good and bad effects on the United States is supported by single simplistic statements.

The development of the United States has been influenced by many factors. One such factor, that has played an important role in the history of the nation, is water. This natural resource, found in rivers, oceans, lakes, and other important areas of the country, has influenced both the political and economic development of the United States. Whether the topic is exploration and settlement, expansion westward and into the Pacific, agricultural and industrial development, migratory patterns, or even environmental concerns, water has played a crucial role.

One way in which water has had an influence on the development of this country is through exploration and settlement. This can best be seen ~~through~~ during the Lewis and Clark Expedition of the early 19th century, and by analyzing the areas where people set up forts and trading posts. Lewis and Clark's trip to the Pacific Ocean using western rivers established water pathways to further exploration and migration into new territories. Both instances lead to the conclusion that rivers influenced settlement in the U.S. because they were vital sources of water, and were necessary for easy transportation (Doc. 1).

A second way in which the development of the United States has been influenced by water deals with expansion westward into the Pacific. This can be clearly seen when one analyzes the reasons why we expanded to and beyond the Pacific border of the country. A major reason for such expansion was the belief by

many Americans that the Asian markets and exports would better complement the trade requirements of the United States than would those of Europe (Doc. 2). With this rationale, the U.S. expanded westward in order to open up new merchantile opportunities and take advantage of ports along the Pacific coast. Another instance that supports this main idea was the United States' annexation of the islands of Hawaii. This was an important occurrence in our country's history as Americans debated whether it was right to take over a country without its permission. The annexation of Hawaii shows how water has played a crucial role in our foreign policy decisions. It was seen as a military essential, both to the country's transit to Asia, and to the defense of ~~the~~ <sup>its</sup> Pacific coast. (Doc. 3). Furthermore, each of these events pertaining to ~~the~~ U.S. expansion westward to and beyond the Pacific coast show that water was an important and influential <sup>factor</sup> in the growing status of the United States as a world power.

Another way that water has proved to be an important protagonist in the story of the United States' development is in agricultural and industrial development. This is evident in the Sun Belt with the Ogallala Aquifer. This underground source of natural clean water, that has provided much of the arid area with irrigation, has played a crucial role since we developed a way to get to the water. Most notably during the Depression, dry

conditions in this area made farming nearly impossible. And now, being able to use the Aquifer water, irrigation has kept that area well-watered and productive (Doc. 4). Another example of how water has been important to industrial development is with the Great Lakes shipping. This is evident when one analyzes the shipping patterns of iron ore, coal, and grain from mining and farming areas to manufacturing centers along the coasts of the Great Lakes. It is clear to see that the lakes made it possible to ship great quantities of mined materials to manufacturing centers easily (Doc. 5). A third way in which water has affected industrial and agricultural development is during the New Deal Reform with the TVA. During this time, the Tennessee Valley Authority had dams built along the Tennessee River and its tributaries to prevent flooding. This contributed to the overall development of the country by providing jobs to the unemployed, and energy in the form of water power (O.F.).

The development of the United States has been greatly influenced by water throughout history. Since colonial times, this natural resource has played a major role in many areas of our country's expansion. In the areas of settlement and exploration, westward expansion, and agricultural and industrial development, water can be accredited with the great success that has resulted in the United States.



Water played an important role in colonial times in the United States. Water is a means of transportation, and essential to survival. Its impact on society and the development of the U.S. is still seen today.

When people first arrived in North America they settled on land close to a source of water. The water provide them with a place to wash clothes, water their crops, hydrate themselves and a means of transportation. Rivers such as the James, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson and Connecticut were <sup>also</sup> used in colonial times as a means of transportation to migrate (Doc 1). New immigrants to America used these rivers to push farther into America for settlement. When Lewis and Clark set out to explore the newly bought Louisiana Purchase they used the rivers of the land to journey (Doc 1). After their exploration settlers sometimes traveled along these same rivers to settle the West.

With the abolition of slavery and having gained citizenship rights, many African Americans migrated north during World War I. Many of these blacks used the Mississippi River to get north. This resulted in Chicago's African American population to increase from 109,458 in 1920 to 233,903 in 1930 (Doc 6). African Americans had many reasons to move north, Jim Crow laws, racism, and sharecropping were among the few but when the flood of the Mississippi river came in 1927 it was the last straw for a number of them. The flood ruined many peoples houses causing them to turn north to start a new.

Water linked cities together providing routes for trade and shipping of products. The Great Lakes helped the Industrial Revolution for Iron and coal could easily move from the west to the east, (Doc 5). Products could come from Wisconsin all the way to the east coast

quite quickly with the use of the Great Lakes and the man made Erie Canal.

Settlement of the west called for a lot of manipulation of the water source in order to survive. The west is a very dry flat broad land that is good for farming if enough water is present. Through irrigation and the Ogallala Aquifer farm land is given the water it needs to produce numerous healthy crops. (Doc 4). Before the Ogallala Aquifer could be used the west suffered the Dust Bowl a severe wind erosion due to overcultivation, dry farming, and not ~~enough~~ enough water. (Doc 4). The Dust Bowl created havoc among farmers whose farm land was just a dried out piece of land. The Ogallala Aquifer and other forms of irrigation will hopefully prevent this from ever happening again.

With all this use of America's water environment pollution is a major concern. For years people enjoyed the benefit of water without ever thinking what they put in the water would hurt it. Research before the passage of the Clean Water Act shows alarming results of pollution. In 1968 DDT levels were nine times over the FDA limit, 1969 bacteria levels ~~were~~ in the Hudson River were 170 times over the safe limit and over 4 million fish were killed. (Doc 8). In 1972 the U.S. government passed the Clean Water Act to protect Americas water. (Doc 8). Although it called for an eventual zero discharge of pollutants into water, rivers such as the Hudson continue to be threatened by industrial pollutants.

Water plays a major role in everyone's life. It shaped the way America was settled and developed. With America's dependence on water pollution is a major problem we still live with today.

"The west is an oven. Much of the Midwest is as dry as tinder. While much of the rest of the nation is contending with extreme heat and drought, it's time to revisit the issue of the Great Lakes water and its diversion.

"One of the most important issues that confronts the Central and Southwestern United States is the shortage of water.

"It is no secret that residents of many arid states look to Great Lakes water with Covetous [greedy] eyes. And it won't be long before some of those envious, arid states start looking for ways to divert Great Lakes water in huge quantities. If they're successful in raising large amounts of fresh water from the Great Lakes, expect economic and environmental damage to follow."

Source: "Keep Great Lakes water in the Great Lakes @Milve.com  
(everything Michigan)

Water is the most highly needed and used resource in the world. Water is needed for so many things in life and everyone in the world needs water to survive. Some resources such as rivers, oceans, streams, canals, lakes, etc. have helped to supply water to all parts of the nation, which has greatly helped national growth.

One of the main influences that water has in the country is for crop and farming lands. Without water, lands would be dry, and barren. The soil would not be fertile, and crops could not grow. For example, in Document ~~4a~~ 4a, the High Plains region, the Ogallala Aquifer supplies water. This water benefits the area by making it possible to grow cotton, corn, alfalfa, soybeans, and wheat. This has made it possible for states to obtain crops and feed livestock. Also, in Document 7 it states that water has caused prosperous farms.

Water has allowed for a big turning point in development. Because

Of this abundance of water, new trade routes are available. In Document 5, it shows that the Great Lakes made it possible for ships to transport much needed goods. Different areas all over the nation can now share and transport goods they need.

These waterways also make it easier for the transportation of people, as it shows in Document 5. People all over the country can now migrate to different areas by water. This helps people move faster and saves from the dangers of rough terrain and starvation.

Also, water provides many different types of food. Different fish, and plants are in the sea and provide many people with food to eat. For example, in Document 8 it states that there is an abundance of fish in these waters, and people all over the nation can benefit from this because there are bodies of water all over, and goods can be transported by the water.

The bottom line is that water

has made a major impact on the United States. It has provided industrial growth in many ways. Food from the seas as well as water to drink and wash with is one benefit. Also, water helps lands be fertile to supply crops. Water transports people, goods, and allows for better trade.

Over the course of United States history, waterways have always played a major role. Even before colonization and exploration the Native people of America have settled on lakes and rivers because of the resources these landmarks provide. The development of the United States has been shaped by bodies of water from the very beginning of its existence up until the present. Starting with the exploration and expansion of the United States, to the agricultural and industrial advancements the United States has made, waterways have always played a major role.

Looking to explore the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark set out on an expedition in 1803 to explore the lands west of the settled area in the country. Although Lewis and Clark had help finding their way from a young native girl, Sacagewea, they found their way by following rivers. As shown by Document 1b the route Lewis and Clark took followed the major rivers that branched off the Mississippi River in the United States. According to document 1a, the colonies already established in the east were set on major waterways. The discovery by Lewis and Clark of other major waterways led to more development and settlement along waterways.

In the past the United States has faced problems with agriculture. In the 1930's, during the Great Depression, the Great Plains had turned into a dust bowl, unfarmable and unprofitable. Some discouraged farmers had to abandon their land and many looked to California for a better life with more water. According to

document 4a, technological advancements have allowed Americans to make use of the Ogallala Aquifer by pumping its water to irrigate almost 90% of the United States cropland. Document 4b shows how much of the Great Plains were unsuitable for farming during the 1930's and may still be had Americans not made use of the Ogallala Aquifer. Declining water levels in the Aquifer could be a major future problem for farmers throughout the United States.

The industrial revolution was another key turning point for the United States. Fast moving rivers and streams in New England had led to the building of the first factories and textile mills. If not for waterways, the effects of early industrialization could have been limited and an Industrial Revolution might not have happened so quickly. Document 5a shows the routes ships carrying great amounts of ore took and document 5b describes the impact these ships had on expanding the revolution. Had it not been for these waterways it would have been difficult for natural resources and other goods to move around the country. Thanks to the Great Lakes, the United States advanced quickly during the industrial revolution. Shipping, mining, and agriculture all benefitted from the location of the Great Lakes.

Waterways have been an important tool for the United States. They have proved to be helpful in the discovery of the country in its entirety, establishment and development of its colonies



as well as the agricultural and industrial advancements, the United States has undergone. Waterways have helped to hasten the rate at which the United States has been able to develop, as well as create the thriving nation the United States is today.

## Practice Paper A—Score Level 4

### **The response:**

- Develops the task by discussing the influence of water on the development of the United States
- Is both descriptive and analytical (an analysis of the Lewis and Clark expedition and the areas where people set up forts and trading posts lead to the conclusion that rivers influenced settlement because they were vital sources of water and were necessary for easy transportation; annexation of Hawaii was seen as a military essential both to the country's transit to Asia and to the defense of the Pacific Coast; water was an influential factor in the growing status of the United States as a world power; the natural clean water of the Ogallala Aquifer has provided much of the arid area of the Dust Bowl with irrigation since we developed a way to get to the water; being able to use the Aquifer for irrigation has kept the area well-watered and productive)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- Incorporates relevant outside information (the United States expanded westward in order to open up new mercantile opportunities and take advantage of ports along the Pacific coast; the annexation of the islands of Hawaii led Americans to debate about whether it was right to take over a country without its permission; the annexation of Hawaii shows how water has played a crucial role in our foreign policy decisions; conditions in the Dust Bowl area made farming nearly impossible during the Depression; with the Tennessee Valley Authority of the New Deal, dams were built along the Tennessee River and its tributaries to prevent flooding, providing jobs to the unemployed and energy in the form of water power)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (a major reason for expansion was the belief by many Americans that Asian markets and exports would better complement the trade requirements of the United States than would those of Europe; iron ore, coal, and grain has been shipped from mining and farming areas to manufacturing centers along the coasts of the Great Lakes)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although information presented about the economic importance of the Great Lakes is repetitive, the understanding demonstrated about the Tennessee Valley Authority's influence on that region is good. Connecting United States interests in the islands of Hawaii to the debate over whether it was right to take over a country without its permission and to our status as a world power represents good historical analysis.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 3

### **The response:**

- Develops the task with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (settlers sometimes traveled along the same rivers used by Lewis and Clark to settle the West; the Mississippi flood in 1927 ruined the houses of many people and was the last straw for a number of African Americans, causing them to turn North to start anew; the Great Lakes helped the Industrial Revolution, for iron and coal could easily move from the west to the east; settlement of the West called for much manipulation of the water source in order to survive; the West is very dry, flat, broad land that is good for farming if enough water is present; Dust Bowl created havoc among farmers; environmental pollution is a major concern with all the use of America's water; for years, people enjoyed the benefits of water without ever thinking that what they put in the water would hurt it; research before the passage of the Clean Water Act shows the alarming results of pollution)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (water provided early Americans with a place to wash their clothes, water their crops, hydrate themselves, and a means of transportation; many blacks used the Mississippi River to migrate north after the abolition of slavery and their having gained citizenship rights; many African Americans migrated North during World War I; before the Ogallala Aquifer could be used, the West suffered the Dust Bowl due to over-cultivation, dry farming, and not enough water; rivers such as the Hudson continue to be threatened by industrial pollutants)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (when people first arrived in North America, they settled on land close to a source of water; rivers were used during colonial times as a means of transportation to migrate; water linked cities together providing routes for trade and shipping of products; irrigation and the Ogallala Aquifer give farmland the water it needs to produce numerous healthy crops; the Clean Water Act was passed in 1972 to protect America's water; the Clean Water Act called for an eventual zero discharge of pollution into water)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Basic document information and interpretation is supplemented by limited analytical and historic statements. The inclusion of a few good historical references regarding the migratory patterns of African Americans strengthens the discussion.

## Practice Paper C—Score Level 0

**The response:**

Fails to develop the task; includes only an entire document copied from the test booklet

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 0. Document 9 as well as the source line is copied in its entirety.

## Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

**The response:**

- Minimally develops the task
- Is primarily descriptive (without water, lands would be dry and barren and the soil would not be fertile and crops could not grow; different areas all over the nation can now share and transport the goods they need because of water; waterways make it easier for the transportation of people; water helps people move faster); includes faulty and weak application (water transportation saves people from the dangers of rough terrain and starvation)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, and 7
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (in the High Plains region, the Ogallala Aquifer supplies water; Ogallala Aquifer benefits the area by making it possible to grow cotton, corn, alfalfa, soybeans, and wheat; crops make it possible for states to feed livestock; the Great Lakes made it possible for ships to transport much needed goods); includes inaccuracies (all information attributed to document 8)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that summarizes the benefits of water

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although the explanation of document 5 is somewhat confusing, the conclusions about the Ogallala Aquifer and the Great Lakes are accurate. The simplistic explanations demonstrate a general understanding of the task.

## Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

### **The response:**

- Develops the task with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (Lewis and Clark set out on an expedition in 1803 to explore the lands west of the settled area in the country; technological advancements have allowed Americans to make use of the Ogallala Aquifer by pumping its water; declining water levels in the Aquifer could be a major future problem for farmers throughout the United States; if not for waterways, the effects of early industrialization could have been limited and an Industrial Revolution might not have happened so quickly; if it had not been for the Great Lakes waterways, it would have been difficult for natural resources and other goods to move around the country)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 4, and 5
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (Lewis and Clark explored the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase; in the 1930s, the Great Plains turned into a dustbowl, unfarmable and unprofitable; discouraged farmers had to abandon their land and many looked to California for a better life with more water; fast moving rivers and streams in New England led to the building of the first factories and textile mills)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (Lewis and Clark found their way by following rivers that branched off the Mississippi River; colonies established in the east were set on major waterways; shipping, mining, and agriculture all benefited from the location of the Great Lakes); includes a minor inaccuracy (the Ogallala Aquifer irrigates almost 90 percent of the United States cropland)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are somewhat beyond a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The inclusion of more facts and details to further explain the impact of rivers on the exploration of Lewis and Clark would have added depth to the response. The conclusions reached about the Ogallala Aquifer and the Great Lakes demonstrate an understanding of the influence of water on agriculture and industrial development.



# United States History and Government Specifications January 2010

## Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

Standard	Question Numbers
1—United States and New York History	5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 43, 44, 50
2—World History	29, 30, 35, 36, 47
3—Geography	1, 20, 41
4—Economics	10, 14, 16, 24, 26, 42, 48
5—Civics, Citizenship, and Government	2, 3, 4, 6, 23, 27, 33, 39, 40, 45, 46, 49

## Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Individuals, Groups, Institutions; Reform Movements	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Places and Regions; Physical Systems; Human Systems; Environment; Factors of Production; Immigration and Migration; Change	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

***Notes:***

Part I and Part II scoring information is found in Volume 1 of the Rating Guide.

Part III scoring information is found in Volume 2 of the Rating Guide.

**The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the January 2010 Regents Examination in United States History and Government* will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the United States History and Government examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.**

### **Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department**

Suggestions and feedback from teachers provide an important contribution to the test development process. The Department provides an online evaluation form for State assessments. It contains spaces for teachers to respond to several specific questions and to make suggestions. Instructions for completing the evaluation form are as follows:

1. Go to <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/exameval>.
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.