

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

## GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Friday, January 29, 2010 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

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

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.

**Global History and Geography**  
**Part A Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question—January 2010**

**Document 1**

**From Food Gathering To Food Producing**

. . . Paleolithic men could not control their food supply. So long as they relied on foraging, hunting, fishing, and trapping, they were dependent on the natural food supply in a given area to keep from starving. But while Paleolithic men continued their food-gathering pattern of existence in Europe, Africa, and Australia, groups of people in the Near East began to cultivate edible plants and to breed animals. Often described as the “first economic revolution” in the history of man, this momentous change from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy initiated the Neolithic Age. Paleolithic man was a hunter; Neolithic man became a farmer and herdsman. . . .

Source: T. Walter Wallbank, et al., *Civilization: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman and Company

**1 According to the authors of this passage, what is *one* significant change that occurred between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age?**

**Score of 1:**

- States a significant change that occurred between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age according to the authors of this passage  
*Examples:* human societies changed from food-gathering economies to food-producing economies; Paleolithic man was dependent on the natural food supply in a given area while Neolithic man began to cultivate edible plants/breed animals; Paleolithic man was a hunter while Neolithic man was a farmer/herdsman; Neolithic man became a farmer/herdsman; the food-gathering economy of the Paleolithic Age evolved into a food-producing economy in the Neolithic Age

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* societies changed from food-producing to food-gathering economies; Paleolithic man cultivated plants/bred animals; the Neolithic Age began in the Near East; Paleolithic man was dependent of the natural food supply
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it was the first economic revolution; they obtained food easily; human societies changed; Neolithic man became/was better
- No response

## Document 2



## 2 Based on this comic, state *two* effects of the Neolithic Revolution.

### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* effect of the Neolithic Revolution as shown in the comic

*Examples:* permanent structures were built/people settled in one place/permanent villages were built; the environment was reshaped; people could have regular meals; plants/animals were domesticated/people put animals to work for them; people started growing food themselves/people harnessed plant power; animal reproduction could be controlled to eliminate bad characteristics/to select desirable characteristics; complex societies were formed/civilizations began to develop; new ways of preparing foods were developed; surpluses could be preserved/stored for hard times

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* effects of the Neolithic Revolution shown in the comic must be stated. For example, *the Neolithic Revolution allowed for a better life and people could have regular meals* are the same effect of the Neolithic Revolution since *people could have regular meals* is a subset of *the Neolithic Revolution allowed for a better life*. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

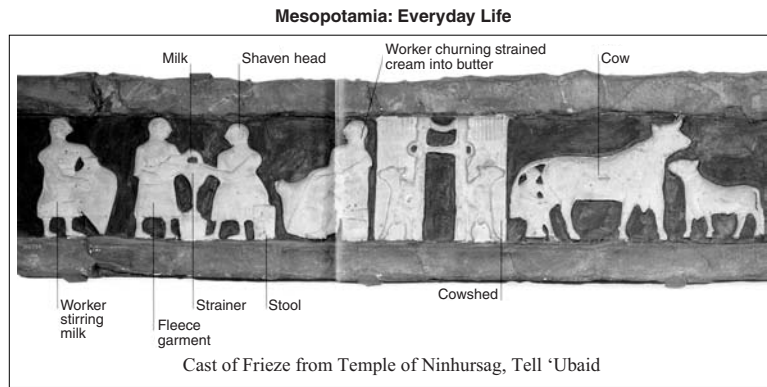
*Examples:* people moved from place to place; people looked around for their food; people were scared of villages; hunters and gatherers could have good meals without trying; hunting and gathering ended

- Vague response

*Examples:* they lived the Neolithic way; sociable people were better; keys to a better life

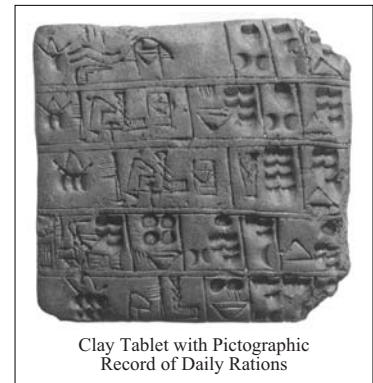
- No response

### Document 3a



Source: *The Visual Dictionary of Ancient Civilizations*, Dorling Kindersley (adapted)

### Document 3b



Source: *The Visual Dictionary of Ancient Civilizations*, Dorling Kindersley (adapted)

### 3 Based on these images, state *one* advance that occurred as the Mesopotamian culture developed a stable food supply.

#### Score of 1:

- States an advance that occurred as the Mesopotamians developed a stable food supply as shown in the images

*Examples:* job specialization developed; dairy farming developed; a form of writing developed; written records were kept; creation of pictographs; new tools were developed for different jobs; keeping records of daily rations; recording scenes from daily life in friezes; churning milk/making butter; temples/cowsheds were built; daily rations were available; various art forms were developed

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* they developed a stable food supply; clay tablets were translated; development of our alphabet; nobody hunted anymore; they were on an assembly line
- Vague response  
*Examples:* they were crowded; it was everyday life; it was daily; they developed; life improved/things got better
- No response

## Document 4

### The Agricultural Revolution in Britain

. . . The English Revolution of 1688, confirming the ascendancy [rise] of Parliament over the king, meant in economic terms the ascendancy of the more well-to-do property-owning classes. Among these the landowners were by far the most important, though they counted the great London merchants among their allies. For a century and a half, from 1688 to 1832, the British government was substantially in the hands of these landowners—the “squirearchy” or “gentlemen of England.” The result was a thorough transformation of farming, an Agricultural Revolution without which the Industrial Revolution could not have occurred.

Many landowners, seeking to increase their money incomes, began experimenting with improved methods of cultivation and stock raising. They made more use of fertilizers (mainly animal manure); they introduced new implements (such as the drill seeder and horse-hoe); they brought in new crops, such as turnips, and a more scientific system of crop rotation; they attempted to breed larger sheep and fatter cattle. An improving landlord, to introduce such changes successfully, needed full control over his land. He saw a mere barrier to progress in the old village system of open fields, common lands, and semicollective methods of cultivation. Improvement also required an investment of capital, which was impossible so long as the soil was tilled by numerous poor and custom-bound small farmers. . . .

Source: R. R. Palmer, et al., *A History of the Modern World*, 9th edition, McGraw-Hill

#### 4 What were *two* changes in the methods of food production that occurred during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain, according to the authors of *A History of the Modern World*?

##### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* change in the methods of food production that occurred during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain according to this document  
*Examples:* a greater use of fertilizers/animal manure; drill seeders were used; horse-hoes were used; new implements were used; new crops/turnips were grown; development of a more scientific system of crop rotation; larger sheep/fatter cattle were bred

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* changes in the methods of food production that occurred during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain must be stated. For example, *new implements were used* and *drill seeders were used* are the same change since *drill seeders* is a subset of *new implements*. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

##### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* the ascendancy of Parliament over the king was confirmed; use of a system of open fields/common lands; British government was in the hands of landlords; landlords invested less money; they expanded the old village system of open fields; soil was tilled by numerous poor/custom-bound farmers with small plots of land
- Vague response  
*Examples:* landlords were by far the most important; changes were successfully introduced; improvement required an investment of capital
- No response

## Document 5

Enclosing or fencing together all of a farmer's land began during the 16th century with the mutual agreement of the landowners. During the 18th century, enclosures were regulated by Parliament.

### SELECTED IMPACTS OF THE ENCLOSURE ACTS

#### Positive Effects

- Less land wastage—boundaries between strips could now be farmed
- Land of a good farmer no longer suffered from neglect of neighboring strips
- Animal diseases were less likely to spread to all village animals. Separate fields for animals made selective breeding possible

#### Negative Effects

- Eviction of farmers (known as customary tenants) who failed to prove legal entitlement to land their families had worked for generations
- Poor farmers, allocated small plots of land, were unable to compete with large landowners. Many lost their land when their businesses failed

Source: "Enclosure Acts: Great Britain (1700–1801)," *World History on File*, Facts on File (adapted)

## 5 According to Facts on File, what were *two* effects of the Enclosure Acts?

### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* effect of the Enclosure Acts according to Facts on File

*Examples:* less land was wasted/boundaries between strips were now being farmed; separate fields for animals made selective breeding possible; farmers were evicted from the land/poor farmers lost their land/farmers who had worked the land for generations were displaced; animal diseases were less likely to spread to all village animals/diseases less likely to spread because of separate fields for animals; poor farmers were unable to compete with wealthy landowners

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* effects of the Enclosure Acts must be stated. For example, *there was less land wastage* and *boundaries between strips were now being farmed* are the same effect expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* Parliament passed laws preventing enclosures; poor farmers got more land; farm experimentation decreased; all farmers were evicted from their land; land was wasted
- Vague response  
*Examples:* neighboring strips were neglected; it was more negative than positive; good farmers were better than poor farmers; it enclosed things/stuff
- No response

## Document 6

. . . Industrialization transformed the agricultural sector as well, and here the impact pushed beyond the world's industrial leaders. Machinery such as tractors, harvesters, and mechanical plows replaced oxen and human muscles. This trend began in the 19th century with devices such as primitive harvesters and tractors. Yet only in the 20th century did the mechanization of agriculture become important on a global scale, partly in response to the population explosion. Temperate-zone agriculture benefited the most; mechanization revolutionized the cultivation of wheat and other grain crops in North America, northern Europe, South America (in countries such as Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile), and Australia. Tropical crops were less affected by machines; sugarcane continued to be cut by hand, just as coffee beans had to be picked individually from the bushes. Machines nevertheless played some part in tropical agriculture: Factories took over sugar processing, leading to ever-larger [manufacturing] plants. Overall, the trend toward mechanization in agriculture reduced human work in the countryside, leading to greater migration to the cities. Also, the use of expensive machines meant that corporations with considerable capital had an advantage over family farmers, who could not compete against the higher efficiencies of mechanized agriculture. Government policy in Western Europe and in North America generally favored the family farm, however, keeping the number of workers in agriculture artificially high (though falling) despite economic forces to the contrary. . . .

Source: Paul V. Adams, et al., *Experiencing World History*, New York University Press

### 6 According to this excerpt from *Experiencing World History*, what was *one* effect of the mechanization of agriculture?

#### Score of 1:

- States an effect of the mechanization of agriculture as expressed in this excerpt  
*Examples:* machinery replaced oxen/human muscles; more efficient cultivation of crops; cultivation of wheat and other grain crops was revolutionized; factories took over the processing of some agricultural products/sugar/wheat; an overall reduction of human work in the countryside; greater migration to the cities; corporations had an advantage over family farmers; harvesting food became more efficient; some people lost their agricultural jobs; government policies were passed that attempted to protect family farms

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* the number of family farms increased; tropical crops were most affected by mechanization; increased the need for human workers; machines never played a part in tropical agriculture; the number of workers in agriculture was kept artificially high; coffee beans were picked from bushes
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it became important on a global scale; it began a trend; cultivation of crops
- No response



## Document 7

What is the Green Revolution?

The Green Revolution refers to the wave of technological development [research] that started in the 1940s to increase crop productivity in order to help developing countries face their growing populations' needs.

The technologies of the Green Revolution broadly fall into two major categories. The first is the breeding of new plant varieties; the second is the application of modern agricultural techniques such as chemical fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation, and mechanization.

Beginning in Mexico in 1944, the Green Revolution continued in the 1960s to India and Pakistan, where it is credited with saving over one billion people from starvation.

Dr. Norman Borlaug was the agricultural scientist who led the program. In 1970, he won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. . . .

Source: Engineers Without Borders, EWB Workshop, Green Revolution

### 7 According to Engineers Without Borders, what were *two* modern technological advances that were applied during the Green Revolution?

#### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* modern technological advance that was applied during the Green Revolution according to Engineers Without Borders  
*Examples:* new plant varieties were bred; use of chemical fertilizers; use of herbicides; use of irrigation; use of mechanization; modern agricultural techniques were applied

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* changes in technology that occurred during the Green Revolution must be stated. For example, *the application of modern agricultural techniques* and *the use of chemical fertilizers/herbicides/irrigation/mechanization* are the same change in technology since *the use of chemical fertilizers/herbicides/irrigation/mechanization* are subsets of *the application of modern agricultural techniques*. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* saving over one billion people from starvation; meeting the needs of the growing population; traditional agricultural techniques were used; Norman Borlaug winning the Nobel Peace Prize
- Vague response  
*Examples:* two major categories; research started; it began in Mexico
- No response

## Document 8

### Implementation of the First Green Revolution

. . . The [implementation of the] first green revolution—from the early 1960s to 1975—introduced new varieties of wheat, rice, and maize that doubled or tripled yields. The new varieties were highly susceptible to pest infestation and thus required extensive chemical spraying. But they were also responsive to high rates of fertilizer application under irrigation. So, large- and medium-scale farmers in regions with adequate irrigation facilities, easy access to credit, sufficient ability to undertake risks, and good market integration adopted the new varieties. But these requirements meant that the new technology bypassed most poor African farmers.

Another reason that Africa did not benefit from the first green revolution was the research strategy used. To short-cut the process of varietal improvement, researchers introduced improved varieties from Asia and Latin America rather than engaging in the time-consuming exercise of identifying locally adapted germ plasm and using this as the basis for breeding new varieties.

After the early euphoria with the high-yielding varieties, several problems became evident. First, the need for significant use of pest and weed control raised environmental and human health concerns. Second, as areas under irrigation expanded, water management required sophisticated skills that were in short supply. As a result poor farmers growing staple food crops in Africa could not adopt the new varieties. What was crucial for Africa was to develop crop varieties that could thrive in water-stressed regions without heavy use of fertilizers. . . .

Source: “Realizing the Promise of Green Biotechnology for the Poor,” *Harnessing Technologies for Sustainable Development*, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (adapted)

#### 8 According to the authors of this passage, what was *one* problem Africa faced in attempting to adopt the Green Revolution?

##### Score of 1:

- States a problem Africa faced in attempting to adopt the Green Revolution according to the authors of this passage

*Examples:* new plant varieties were susceptible to pest infestation/required extensive chemical spraying which was not available to most poor African farmers; most poor African farmers lacked access to adequate irrigation facilities/credit; only African farmers with access to enough irrigation were able to take risks; the research strategy used to improve plant varieties was not adapted to Africa; environmental/human health concerns over heavy use of pest and weed control; need for sophisticated water management kept poor farmers from adopting new varieties; lack of crop varieties that could survive in water-stressed regions without heavy use of fertilizers; poor farmers could not afford the new technology

##### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* new varieties of wheat, rice, and maize doubled or tripled farming yields; poor African farmers were able to access new technology; poor farmers were growing staple food crops in Africa; irrigation systems expanded
- Vague response  
*Examples:* problems were evident; it was crucial; new varieties were introduced
- No response

## Document 9

. . . Industrial agriculture has not produced more food. It has destroyed diverse sources of food, and it has stolen food from other species to bring larger quantities of specific commodities to the market, using huge quantities of fossil fuels and water and toxic chemicals in the process. . . .

Productivity in traditional farming practices has always been high if it is remembered that very few external inputs are required. While the Green Revolution has been promoted as having increased productivity in the absolute sense, when resource use is taken into account, it has been found to be counterproductive and inefficient. . . .

Source: Vandana Shiva, *Stolen Harvest*, South End Press, 2000

### 9 According to Vandana Shiva, what is *one* problem associated with the use of industrial agriculture?

#### Score of 1:

- States a problem associated with the use of industrial agriculture according to Vandana Shiva  
*Examples:* it has not produced more food; diverse sources of food have been destroyed; it has stolen food from other species to bring larger quantities of commodities to market; huge quantities of fossil fuels/water/toxic chemicals have been used; when resource use is taken into account, it has been found to be counterproductive/inefficient

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* productivity in traditional farming has always been high; larger quantities of commodities are brought to market; it has produced more food
- Vague response  
*Examples:* there was food; there was productivity; there were huge quantities

**Global History and Geography**  
**Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question**  
**January 2010**

**Historical Context:** Throughout history, many changes have occurred in the way food is produced. Some of the major changes occurred during the *Neolithic Revolution*, *Agrarian (Agricultural) Revolution*, and the *Green Revolution*. These changes in food production had political, social, and economic effects on societies and regions.

**Task:** Select *two* food production revolutions mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the change in food production during that revolution
- Discuss political, social, *and/or* economic effects the change in food production had on society or a region

**Scoring Notes:**

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *six* components (for *each* of *two* food-production revolutions, the change in food production during the revolution and *at least two* social, political, *and/or* economic effects that the change in food production had on society *or* a region).
2. In the discussion of effects of the change in food production, any combination of political, social, and economic effects may be used; however, the classification of effects as political, social, or economic does not need to be specifically identified.
3. The effects of the change in food production may be immediate or long term.
4. The discussion of effects should be related to the change in food production that is described.
5. The effects of the change in food production could be on a specific society or region or on society in general.
6. The response may discuss information either as a change or as an effect as long as the position taken is supported by accurate historical facts and examples, e.g., the development of new plant varieties could be a change in food production as well as an effect of improved agricultural techniques.
7. If three food production revolutions are discussed, only the first two should be rated.
8. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least four* documents in the response, documents 3a and 3b may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific separate facts from each document.

# Neolithic Revolution

## *Key Ideas from Documents 1–3*

### **Change in Food Production**

**Doc 1**—Cultivation of edible plants

Breeding of animals

Moving from food-gathering to food-producing economy

Development of farmers and herdsman instead of hunters and gatherers

**Doc 2**—Growing food where people live instead of migrating to hunt and gather

Domestication of plants and animals

Growing edible plants and using seed selection

Controlling the reproduction of animals to select desirable characteristics

**Doc 3**—Development of dairy farming

### **Effects of Change on Society or a Region**

**Doc 2**—Development of villages

Erection of permanent structures

Reshaping of the environment

Formation of complex societies

Accumulation of surpluses

Invention of new ways of preparing and cooking plants

**Doc 3**—Development of a stable food supply

Development of different jobs/job specialization

Recording of daily rations on clay tablets (pictograph)

Building and decoration of temples with friezes of everyday life

### ***Relevant Outside Information***

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

### **Change in Food Production**

Use of new technology for growing crops (plow, wheel)

### **Effects of Change in Food Production on Society or a Region**

Increase in population as a result of increased food production

Use of barter system and development of a money economy

Development of new technologies (metalworking)

Use of wool and cotton for clothing

Development of technologies for altering natural environment (irrigation, flood control)

Development of distinctions between social classes

Development of more distinct and formal structures of governance

Development of civilization (Nile, Huang He, Indus)

Development of hieroglyphics/Chinese pictographs

Development of polytheistic religions that recognized importance of forces of nature that affected food production

# Agrarian Revolution

## *Key Ideas from Documents 4–6*

### **Change in Food Production**

**Doc 4**—Improved methods of cultivation and stock raising

More use of fertilizers (animal manure)

Development of new crops (turnips)

More scientific system of crop rotation

Introduction of new implements (drill seeder, horse-hoe)

Attempts to breed larger sheep and fatter cattle

**Doc 5**—Enclosure of land

Selective breeding with separate fields for animals

**Doc 6**—Transformation of agricultural sector by industrialization

Replacement of oxen and human muscles with machinery (tractors, harvesters, mechanical plows)

### **Effects of Change in Food Production on Society or a Region**

**Doc 4**—Investment of capital

Start of Industrial Revolution

**Doc 5**—Less waste of land

Reduction in the spread of animal diseases

Eviction of some farmers

Inability of poor farmers to compete with owners of large areas of land

**Doc 6**—Reduction of human work in the countryside/greater migration to cities

Greatest benefits in temperate-zone agriculture

Mechanization in the cultivation of grain crops (wheat)

Shift of sugar processing to factories

Advantage of corporations over family farmers

Inability of family farmers to compete against mechanized agriculture

### ***Relevant Outside Information***

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

### **Change in Food Production**

Consolidation in landholdings in Great Britain as a result of Enclosure movement

Inventors of new methods and implements (Jethro Tull, Townshend)

Use of mechanical reaper to harvest grain

### **Effects of Change in Food Production on Society or a Region**

Shift from communal and collective forms of agriculture to farms based on private profit and private property

Growth of political and social radicalism among disaffected agricultural laborers

Increase of tenant farmers and day laborers

Increase in population with ability to feed growing population

Increasing dependence on fossil fuels

Expanded development of cash crops

# Green Revolution

## *Key Ideas from Documents 7–9*

### **Change in Food Production**

**Doc 7**—Breeding of new plant varieties

Application of modern agricultural techniques (chemical fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation, mechanization)

**Doc 8**—Extensive chemical spraying, high rates of fertilizer application, and use of irrigation to produce a high yield of crops

**Doc 9**—Use of huge quantities of fossil fuels, water, and toxic chemicals in industrial agriculture

### **Effects of Change on Society or a Region**

**Doc 7**—Rescue of over one billion people from starvation in India and Pakistan

**Doc 8**—Doubling or tripling yields with new varieties of wheat, rice, and maize

Adoption of new plant varieties by large- and medium-scale farmers in regions with adequate irrigation facilities, credit, ability to undertake risks, good market integration

Inability of most poor African farmers to acquire new technology

Creation of improved plant varieties for Latin America and Asia

Increased environmental and human health concerns over pest and weed control

**Doc 9**—Destruction of diverse sources of food

Use of huge quantities of fossil fuels, water, and toxic chemicals to produce larger quantities of specific commodities

## ***Relevant Outside Information***

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

### **Change in Food Production**

Genetic engineering

Introduction of special wheat/rice seeds that allow for multiple crops per year

### **Effects of Change in Food Production on Society or a Region**

Increase in food supplies with population increases

Overpopulation and overuse of land

Economic growth in some developing societies

Dependence on fewer strains of high-yield seeds

Important role of capital in agricultural success, development of “factory farming” dominated by corporations

Development of pesticide-resistant strains of insects

Increased number of crop diseases

Increase in toxins in groundwater

Contamination of ecosystems

Contributing factor to global warming due to production of petrochemical fertilizers

Contributing factor to desertification because of long-term irrigation and salinization of soil

Controversy and backlash over use of technology and chemical additives

**Score of 5:**

- Thoroughly develops **all** aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the change in food production for **each** of **two** food production revolutions and discussing **at least two** effects of **each** food production revolution on society or a region
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *Neolithic Revolution*: connects new techniques and technologies of food production to subsequent alteration of human relationships accompanying emergence of job specialization, hierarchical society, and the ability to accumulate wealth; *Green Revolution*: connects the benefits of avoiding widespread famine by use of high-yield crops, new fertilizers, pesticides, and modern irrigation techniques to human and environmental costs such as marginalizing of poor farmers and increased threats to biodiversity and environment
- Incorporates relevant information from at least **four** documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to change in food production (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *Neolithic Revolution*: hunting and gathering, domestication of plants and animals, surplus production, diversification of labor, river valley civilizations, social stratification, trading economies, development of complex institutions; *Green Revolution*: Norman Borlaug, miracle seeds or high-yielding varieties, genetic engineering, industrial agriculture, toxins in groundwater, migration of poor farmers to cities
- 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 **all** aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing all aspects of the task for one revolution in food production more thoroughly than for the second revolution *or* by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects of the task
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *Neolithic Revolution*: discusses the changes associated with transition from nomadic lifestyle to more settled lifestyle in terms of how new production methods affected the organization of society and the development of civilizations; *Green Revolution*: discusses how science and technology applied to agriculture affects traditional economies in terms of benefits and costs
- Incorporates relevant information from at least **four** 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

**Note:** At score levels 5 and 4, all **six** components should be developed.



**Score of 3:**

- Develops *all* aspects of the task with little depth *or* develops *at least four* aspects of the task in some 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

**Note:** If *all* aspects of the task have been thoroughly developed evenly and in depth for only *one* revolution in food production and if the response meets most of the other Level 5 criteria, the overall response may be a Level 3 paper.

**Score of 2:**

- Minimally develops *all* aspects of the task *or* develops *at least three* aspects of the task in some depth
- 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 some aspects of the task
- 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.

Throughout history, man has discovered many new ways of effectively producing food. From man's earliest agriculture revolution (the neolithic) to the more modern agrarian revolution in Britain and other parts of Europe, new methods of food production were developed and used. These changes led to extreme political, social and economic changes for the people.

The changes and revolutions would change the world forever. One of the first revolutions man ever experienced in food production was the neolithic revolution. The neolithic revolution caused a vast change in human history because humans, who were traditionally hunters and gatherers pre-neolithic revolution now grew crops for food (doc 1). No longer were humans forced to rely on what the natural world could supply them, but rather what they could plant and receive from the earth. This shift, from a food gathering to a food producing economy helped man to become farmers and shepherds. This extreme change had many effects on man. Economically, man was growing food. But, in addition to that, man was also domesticating and using the labor of animals. They learned what animals were the best for a given task, used primitive breeding to create the best animals and also eat some of the animals (doc 2). People also began to develop a surplus of goods which historians see in many ancient civilizations from the Mesopotamians to the Mayans. An increase in farm production let people stay in villages (doc 3a). As the food production grew so did the growth of the villages. In Mesopotamia, an ancient civilization developed on the fertile banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the Middle East and grew from small farming communities to a powerful empire. A surplus of food led the Sumerians to develop new farming techniques such as the wheel.

For practical use and for more successful farming oxen were domesticated for farm use. Later the wheel was adapted by the Assyrians for use by the military with the development of the chariot. Technology that was originally used to increase food production <sup>was then used to expand the empire. Changes in food production,</sup> helped early civilizations grow into very complex ones. From the social aspect, people began to settle down, which the Mesopotamians did, but settling down led to new governments to be created to maintain order. In the early days of the Neolithic revolution, a leader or small group of people would lead the villages. But, as the villages developed, more complex forms of government were put into place. In Egypt, the theocracy was the major form, with the pharaoh, who was treated as a God, ruled. It was the people's duty to serve their emperor and they would do his bidding. For example, the Great Pyramids at Giza were Khufu's request for a grand burial and his people completed his task. People in Egypt no longer had to hunt and gather food as they did in the pre-Neolithic age. They could build these massive pyramids because society had grown and could now harvest enough food for everyone.

Another agriculture revolution that took place was the one that took place in Britain pre industrial revolution. During this revolution, the enclosure movement was started during the 16th century and regulated by parliament during the 18th century (Doc 5). During the enclosure movement, large "estates" of land were closed off and controlled by wealthy men. They had "fenced" in the land that had been used by poor farmers who could not afford their own land. Enclosures had many positive effects on food production. Land, which was previously unused, was now used and ill kept land was used more productively. (Doc 5) These two methods, both on utilizing land, boosted food production in Britain rapidly. The

enclosure movement, which parliament supported, seemed to be working but had many bad effects. First of all, many of the farmers that the wealthy stopped from using the land were forced to move to cities to look for work because the industrialization of Britain had created an increased need for human labor (dock) Harvesters and other machinery decreased the number of farmers ~~needed~~ <sup>needed</sup> to work on the enclosed land. This helped further the vast expansion of cities in England which in turn contributed to the industrial revolution. Cities like Manchester boasted coal, steel and textile production. Railroads were constructed to effectively transport people and food from one place to another, even across the country. Although industrial and food production increased the standard of living for some, other people were experiencing hardship. Child labor and epidemics like cholera spread through many cities, causing the death of many who had moved from the rural areas. Economically, the enclosure movement contributed to the advancement of the industrial revolution by creating a surplus of food and a labor force for the growing urban areas. Although the enclosure movement had many bad effects on the social aspect of English society, it helped contribute to the industrial revolution that shaped the world.

Humans have always found out new ways to advance. The neolithic and agriculture revolution in Britain are no exceptions. Although they had some bad effects on people, they ultimately propelled the human race forward. Without these two revolutions, society would be much different. The changes initiated in them are still obviously in use today.

## Anchor Level 5-A

### The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: humans, who were traditionally hunters and gatherers, now grew crops for food; the shift from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy helped man become farmers and shepherds; in Mesopotamia, an ancient civilization grew from a small farming community to a powerful empire; *Agrarian Revolution*: wealthy landowners had fenced-in land that had been used by poor farmers who could not afford their own land; many of the farmers stopped from using land were forced to cities to look for work)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: a surplus of food led the Sumerians to develop new farming techniques for practical use and for more successful farming; technology such as the wheel that was originally used to increase food production was used to expand the Assyrian Empire; settling down led to the creation of new governments to maintain order; Egyptians could build massive pyramids because society had grown and now could harvest enough food; *Agrarian Revolution*: cities like Manchester boosted coal, steel, and textile production; railroads were constructed to transport people and food from one place to another; while industrial and food production increased the standard of living for some, other people were experiencing hardship; child labor and epidemics such as cholera spread through many cities, causing the deaths of many people who had moved from rural areas; the Enclosure Movement contributed to the advancement of the Industrial Revolution by creating a surplus of food and a labor force for the growing urban areas)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: people learned what animals were the best for a given task, used primitive breeding to create the best animals and also ate some of the animals; people began to develop a surplus of goods *Agrarian Revolution*: Enclosure Movement was started in Britain in the 16th century and then regulated by Parliament during the 18th century; large estates of land were closed off and controlled by wealthy men; land that had previously not been used was now used and ill-kept land was now used more productively; harvesters and other machinery decreased the number of farmers needed to work the enclosed land)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states man has discovered many new ways of effectively producing food and a brief conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The effects of changes in food production are thoroughly addressed with specific examples. The depth of supporting details demonstrates a strong understanding of the far-reaching implications of the Neolithic and Agrarian Revolutions.

The way food is grown can have a large impact on society. It shapes the way people live, and changes in the way food is produced can have a profound effect on the way people live. Revolutions in food production not only change a region socially, but can also have effects on economic and political aspects of life. Throughout history, several revolutions have occurred in food production, two of the most notable being the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian or Agricultural Revolution.

The Neolithic revolution is perhaps one of the single most important developments in human history. Its occurrence allowed for human progress. The Neolithic revolution is simply the transition from a life as hunter-gatherers to life in villages, made possible by the development of agriculture. In the ~~Paleo~~ Paleolithic age, humans had no reliable food source. They ate whatever they were able to find, hunt, gather, or catch. Thus, their meals were entirely dependent on nature. If it was a bad year or a particular species was suffering they had little food (Doc 1). If an area could not provide enough food, Paleolithic peoples would have to move following the herds or find a new food source to gather. However, in the Neolithic age, people were able to produce their own food through farming and the domestication of animals. People who were previously nomads moving from place to place following the food supply, were now able to settle in

permanent villages, as they were generally guaranteed a food supply. As their knowledge of the crops and animals increased, the Neolithic people were able to increase productivity and learned to breed their animals for favorable characteristics as well as preserve any surplus food as protection against famine (Doc 2). The Neolithic revolution allowed for the development of civilization, as the people did not have to devote their lives to finding enough food to live on. People could now concentrate on growing crops in one location. ~~The~~ This led to the development of new technology, such as simple tools to make farming even easier, increasing food production. Most notably the neolithic revolution facilitated the development of such civilizations as Sumeria, a city-state in Mesopotamia, what is modern day Iraq. These civilizations arose because of the neolithic revolution. The ~~in~~ increase in food production caused a population boom that relied on the steady food supply. People developed simple irrigation systems to water their plants in Sumeria, which allowed them to grow enough food to support the city-state. The people then specialized in jobs other than farming. They were organized by a strong central government with a religion and a written language in the form of cuniform (Doc 36) The Neolithic Revolution also led to the

rise of trade, as people in permanent villages realized that other villages had things that they either needed or wanted for themselves. So use of the Barter system in which people traded goods in return for other goods increased. This led to the start of trade routes, though primitive, that would grow and develop along with societies. The neolithic revolution, through the development of agriculture, had an enormous impact on the history of the human race.

The second revolution in food production to occur was the Agrarian or Agricultural Revolution. This Revolution took place in Great Britain in the eighteenth century, and it engendered the development of the Industrial revolution in the late eighteenth century. The Agricultural revolution began the modernization of farming. In the years leading up to the revolution, farming methods had remained relatively unchanged from the middle ages. The Agrarian revolution implemented some new developments such as a new form of crop rotation, which replaced the three-field system, and the use of some new technology such as seed drills which planted seeds in regular rows (Doc 4). These new technologies led to a drastic increase in productivity of the land. The way livestock was raised also changed somewhat, as the use of selective breeding, as well as an increase in food, allowed for larger, fatter animals as well as larger herds. The use of these techniques led not only to a larger food supply,



but also to drastic changes in social, economic aspects of life. Firstly, in order to effectively implement the new system, land lords ~~found~~<sup>found</sup> it necessary to take full control over the land, as the old system of semi-collective methods and open fields tended by the villagers was antiquated and a hindrance to productivity (Doc 4). Therefore, in Great Britain, a series of laws known as the Enclosure acts were passed. These laws put an end to the open field system, instead fencing in plots of land owned by the same person. As fields were generally owned by one wealthy landlord, there was no land left over for the peasants. The peasants, who had previously lived off the land were evicted if they could not afford the rents. Also, those peasants who did own a small plot of land often were unable to compete with landlords who owned large tracts, and so were forced to sell their land (Doc 5). Those who were evicted often moved to cities, and so there was a rapid growth in the percentage of population who lived in urban areas. These people, the poorest of the city dwellers, often took jobs in factory sweatshops and so provided the labor necessary for the emergence and growth of the Industrial Revolution. With the Industrial Revolution came the development of the economic system of laissez-faire capitalism, and because of the fact that the Industrial Revolution could probably

never have occurred without the Agricultural Revolution it is possible to conclude that the Agricultural revolution indirectly gave rise to laissez-faire capitalism. The Agricultural Revolution led to the establishment of the modern industrial society because it provided food for an ever increasing urban population. The growth of industry led to developments which further improved agricultural production, and so the agricultural revolution is not just ~~an~~ one isolated period, it continued throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries as new technology increased efficiency and productivity. The Agricultural Revolution allowed for the development of modern society.

Revolutions in food production have profound effects on society. Through altering the way food is found or produced, it is possible to completely revolutionize the economic and social aspects of life. The Neolithic Revolution allowed for the growth of civilization through the development of Agriculture. And the Agricultural Revolution engendered Industrialization, laissez-faire capitalism and <sup>the</sup> modern society. Food has a major effect on society and any changes in how it is produced can alter the course of history itself.

## Anchor Level 5-B

### The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: if it was a bad year or a particular species was suffering, Paleolithic people had little food; they learned to breed animals for favorable characteristics as well as preserve any surplus food as protection against famine; it allowed for the development of civilization; *Agrarian Revolution*: new technologies led to a drastic increase in productivity of the land; landlords found it necessary to take full control of the land as the old system of semi-collective methods and open fields was antiquated and a hindrance to productivity; peasants were often unable to compete and were forced to sell their land)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: if an area could not provide enough food, Paleolithic nomads would have to move following the herds or find new food sources to gather; new technology was developed to make farming easier; increase in food production caused a population boom; people developed simple irrigation systems which allowed them to support the city-state of Sumeria; people specialized in jobs other than farming; people were organized by a strong central government with a religion and a written language in the form of cuneiform; use of the barter system increased; primitive trade routes were started; *Agrarian Revolution*: farming methods had remained relatively unchanged from the Middle Ages; a new form of crop rotation replaced the three-field system; the seed drill planted seeds in regular rows; rapid growth in the percentage of population who lived in urban areas; former peasants provided labor necessary for the Industrial Revolution; indirectly gave rise to laissez-faire capitalism; led to the establishment of the modern industrial society because it provided food for an ever increasing urban population)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: Paleolithic people ate whatever they were able to find, hunt, gather, or catch; people were able to produce their own food through farming and domestication of animals; people could concentrate on growing crops in one location; *Agrarian Revolution*: selective breeding as well as an increase in food allowed for larger, fatter animals and larger herds; Britain passed a series of laws known as the Enclosure Acts, which put an end to the open field system; plots of land owned by the same person were fenced in)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states food production shapes the way people live and a conclusion that states the Neolithic Revolution allowed for the growth of civilization and the Agricultural Revolution engendered industrialization, capitalism, and modern society

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Outside information is seamlessly integrated into a thorough discussion of both the Neolithic and Agrarian Revolutions. The comprehensive treatment of effects analyzes the changes that made these revolutions truly revolutionary.

An main for mankind to survive, food is necessary. Throughout history, people have always been searching for a more secure, and stable way of providing food. During the Neolithic Revolution, people began to form permanent settlements and develop new ways of producing food. For the first time in history, humans were able to grow their own food. During the mid 1900's, the world underwent a Green Revolution where new ideas and techniques were applied to farming. This was intended to help increase the food supply in the world. During both the Neolithic and Green Revolutions, there were many effects in the world politically, socially, and economically. With both revolutions, the world would change greatly.

Humans were once nomadic peoples. They followed herds of animals to hunt them for food. However, the humans relied on the animals for food, which often led to instability during times of famine. During the Neolithic Revolution, humans began to settle and form permanent civilizations. They formed civilizations near river valleys to obtain a constant flow of fresh water for drinking and crops. During this time period, new ideas of food production was invented. Instead of gathering food, humans could now cultivate edible plants. (Document 1) Instead of relying on the natural food supply around them, humans could grow their own food. This led to more security in food supply. Also, people could raise animals. By using animal husbandry, humans could breed ~~the~~ <sup>and</sup> tame animals for food or work power. (Document 2) By using selective breeding, humans could filter out the unfavorable traits in animals when breeding them.

Another effect of a stable food supply was the creation of a system of writing in order to keep track of food supplies. In Mesopotamia, a system called cuneiform was used for writing. Scribes would write down how much grain and other food was produced. The grain would then be collected and kept by the government for bad times to avoid famine. This was an advance in comparison to nomadic peoples. (Document 3) The Neolithic Revolution created the rise of civilizations.

During the mid 1900's, another revolution occurred in many areas of the world. Involving food production, it became known as the Green Revolution. The Green Revolution was a plan to help increase the food supply and reduce starvation in the world. It began in Mexico in 1944 and then spread to India in the 1960's before reaching many other countries afterward. (Document 7) During the Green Revolution, new varieties of plants were bred using genetic engineering. Also, new modern agricultural techniques such as pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and more extensive irrigation were used. These new techniques led to an increased production of rice, maize, and wheat around the world. (Document 8) In some places, food production doubled or even tripled. With the Green Revolution, many changes have been brought to the agricultural community.

With the Green Revolution taking place, there have been many changes in the world. Humans learned to produce more food which allowed more people to survive and more people to be born.

Also, with better techniques and new modern chemicals, the rate of crop failure has decreased and the crop yield is much larger. However, there are negative aspects of the revolution as well. With increases in population, hundreds of millions of people in some areas are still living in poverty with not enough food. With the use of more chemicals and new techniques, the environment is being damaged. (Document 9) By clearing more grass for farmland, soil erosion is increased and the potential for flooding rises. With pesticides, animals and plants are negatively affected. Also, the chemicals that are used run off into streams, which not only affect the marine ecosystem, but it can be filtered into drinking water for humans. With the new machinery, there is a greater need for fossil fuels, which pollute the environment and is limited in supply.

Although both revolutions helped create a more stable food supply, they also set the stage for many problems that can occur with overfarming. They helped change the world in many ways by supplying a stable source for a human necessity, but the new techniques must be used in moderation to have a positive effect on the world.

## Anchor Level 4-A

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Green Revolution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: instead of relying on the natural food supply around them, humans could grow their own food; growing food led to more security in the food supply; *Green Revolution*: with the use of more chemicals and new techniques, the environment is being damaged; plants and animals are negatively affected by pesticides)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: nomadic peoples followed herds of animals to hunt them for food; dependence of nomadic peoples on animals for food often led to instability during times of famine; civilizations were formed near river valleys to obtain a constant flow of fresh water for drinking and crops; another effect of a stable food supply was the creation of a system of writing in order to keep track of food supplies; in Mesopotamia, scribes would write down how much grain and other food was produced; grain would be collected by the government and kept for bad times to avoid famine; *Green Revolution*: new varieties of plants were bred using genetic engineering; humans learned to produce more food, which allowed more people to survive and more people to be born; with increases in population, hundreds of millions of people in some areas are still living in poverty with not enough food; by clearing more grass for farmland, soil erosion is increased and the potential for flooding rises; chemicals run off into streams, which not only affects the marine ecosystem, but can be filtered into drinking water for humans; with new machinery, there is a greater need for fossil fuels which pollute the environment and are limited in supply)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: people began to settle and form permanent settlements and develop new ways of producing food; instead of gathering food, humans could cultivate edible plants; by using animal husbandry, humans could breed and tame animals for food or work power; by using selective breeding, humans could filter out the unfavorable traits in animals when breeding them; *Green Revolution*: intended to help increase the food supply and reduce starvation in the world; new modern agricultural techniques such as pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and more extensive irrigation were used; new techniques led to an increased production of rice, maize, and wheat around the world; in some places, food production doubled or even tripled; with better techniques and new modern chemicals, the rate of crop failure has decreased and the crop yield is much larger)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that focuses on people's continuing search for a more secure and stable way of providing food and a conclusion that states new food production techniques must be used in moderation to have a positive effect on the world

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Document information provides the stimulus for good analytical conclusions for both the Neolithic and Green Revolutions. While the treatment of the Neolithic Revolution is only satisfactory, the discussion of how positive changes of the Green Revolution can have negative consequences is strong and insightful.

Throughout history food production has changed dramatically. In the old Stone Age, the Paleolithic Era, food was not even produced, but rather hunted for and gathered. This lack of steady food supply hindered the development of civilizations and permanent settlements. Many changes have occurred since then, most notably as a result of the domestication of plants, the domestication of animals, and great leaps in agricultural technology. These changes in food production have had an enormous impact on the development of societies and regions, politically, economically and socially. The Neolithic Revolution and <sup>the</sup> Agrarian Revolutions have drastically changed food production due to advances in domestication and technology, respectively; thus societies around the globe have been forever affected.

The most significant change that occurred between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age was the development of food-producing economies. Also known as the Neolithic Revolution, the change from a food-gathering economy was huge. Initially, in the Paleolithic era, man could not control his food supply; instead he was at the mercy of nature, always having to hunt, fish, and gather. However, once man (originally in the Near East) began to cultivate plants, and breed animals, man could better control his food supply. No longer was man primarily a hunter; he became mainly a farmer (1). The Neolithic Revolution ushered in an age of domestication: plants and animals served the purposes of man. Men who had a steady supply of food could focus their attention on technology. They learned about seed selection and inventive ways to prepare foods. At the same time, the domestication of animals was occurring, which let societies become more permanent. By controlling animal reproduction, only animals with the best traits would remain. They would then be used for labor, food



and clothing, and even shelter (2). Some hunting and gathering continued but this momentous change had far-reaching effects. Sometimes referred to as the "first economic revolution" (1) the Neolithic Revolution allowed for greater food production with fewer people involved. It was economically beneficial because it was more efficient, easier, and more successful. It allowed people to do different jobs. For example, citizens of Ancient Sumers learned new techniques such as milking cows and churning butter. Some people were not involved in food production at all, such as soldiers. Specialization of labor was beneficial politically, economically, and socially. Once people had a sufficient surplus, they could concentrate on other things. Societies became more complex with religious systems, law codes, social classes, and functioning economies as they became permanent settlements. Without the Neolithic Revolution, specialization of labor might not have occurred and thus the development of complex societies probably wouldn't have occurred.

The Agrarian Revolution was also a momentous change in history because of the newly available technologies. After ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> English Revolution of 1688 cemented Parliament supremacy, power also came into the hands of wealthy landowners. Such an opportunity motivated landowners to improve food production. They made more use of fertilizers and invented new tools (drills, seeders, horse-hoes). They also planted new crops such as turnips and developed a new system of crop rotation, the four field system. At the same time stock raising was improved with larger sheep and fatter cattle (4). With the mutual agreements of landowners and then Parliament, much of the farmer's land in the

16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) were enclosed. While enclosure slowed the spread of animal diseases and led to selective breeding and less land wastage, the Enclosure Acts were bad for small-scale farmers. Unable to compete with <sup>the</sup> wealthy landowners' large plots, ~~of~~ many poor farmers were evicted and lost land. (5). Thus, socially, the Agricultural Revolution initially had a negative impact on peasants. Despite that, the Agricultural Revolution allowed for industrialization, which proved to be very beneficial to society, both politically and economically. The Agrarian Revolution eventually spread, and with industrialization came tractors and mechanical plows. Mechanization not only changed agriculture, but also industry. This had an enormous social impact as human work was reduced in the countryside and exploded in the cities. (6). Mechanization meant fewer workers were needed to produce crops. Because mechanization was so expensive small farmers could not compete with <sup>the</sup> wealthy landowners and ended up moving to the cities to work in the <sup>new</sup> factories. The Agrarian Revolution allowed for the factory system to grow. Not only did this create huge economic benefits for countries (more exports) and political benefits (national wealth equaled power) but it also expanded the phenomenon of ~~urban~~ <sup>urbanization</sup>.

The Neolithic Revolution and Agrarian Revolution forever changed the world. The domestication of plants and animals established a world of complex societies that may not have emerged without the plow. From these societies later came the Agrarian Revolution, which opened the door for urbanization, industrialization, and the modern-day economy. Changes in food production throughout history have been truly revolutionary in the development of society.

## Anchor Level 4-B

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: lack of a steady food supply hindered the development of civilizations and permanent settlements; man could not control his food supply in the Paleolithic Era but instead was at the mercy of nature; by controlling animal reproduction, only animals with the best traits would remain; allowed for greater food production with fewer people involved; was economically beneficial because it was more efficient, easier, and more successful; allowed people to do different jobs; *Agrarian Revolution*: power motivated landowners to improve food production; despite the initial negative impact on peasants, it allowed for industrialization, which proved to be very beneficial; because mechanization was so expensive, small-scale farmers could not compete with wealthy landowners and ended up moving to cities to work in the new factories; mechanization meant fewer workers were needed to produce crops)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: animals would be used for labor, food, clothing, and even shelter; some people were not involved in food production at all; societies became more complex with religious systems, law codes, social classes, and functioning economies as they became permanent settlements; domestication of plants and animals established a world of complex societies that may not have emerged without the surpluses; *Agrarian Revolution*: a new system of crop rotation, the four-field system was developed; men who had a steady supply of food could focus their attention on technology; opened the door for urbanization, industrialization, and the modern day economy)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: ushered in an age of domestication; man learned about seed selection and inventive ways to prepare foods; domestication of animals let societies become more permanent; citizens of ancient Sumer learned new techniques such as milking cows and churning butter; *Agrarian Revolution*: landowners made more use of fertilizers, invented new tools such as drills, seeders, and horse-hoes, and planted new crops such as turnips; stock raising was improved with larger sheep and fatter cattle; with the mutual agreements of landowners and then Parliament, much of the farmers' land was enclosed; enclosure slowed the spread of animal diseases and led to selective breeding and less land wastage)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions changes that have occurred in food production since the Neolithic Revolution and a conclusion that summarizes the impact of changes discussed in the essay

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Document interpretation and outside information are stepping stones to several strong analytical conclusions that demonstrate a good understanding of the impact of both the Neolithic and Agrarian Revolutions. However, some ideas lack full development.

Food production, throughout time has evolved all over the world. Through the changes in the production of food, people have been affected in various ways. The Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution are two specific revolutions which have changed the methods of food production. These revolutions have been seen to affect the political, social and economic aspects of life.

The Neolithic Revolution is one of the first revolutions to occur that has been able to cause a drastic change in food production. At first, many people were part of nomadic tribes that often hunted and gathered in order to find food. These groups moved from place to place according to the availability of food in the area. Some historians say that the women were the first to realize the effect of seeds and how plants were able to grow from them every year. Women typically were in charge of gathering plants while the men were responsible for hunting. The Neolithic Revolution changed the methods of food production by changing society to a food producing economy from a food gathering economy (Doc 1). The Neolithic Revolution also included the domestication of animals, which is also another method of food production. They used animals for food as well as a labor source. These factors proved to be beneficial because while people of the Paleolithic age could not control their food supply, the people during the Neolithic Revolution could (Doc 1). This caused for ~~several~~<sup>several</sup> effects on the structure of the society. Through the production of food, people did not have to roam any more and settled societies began to form. After food production through farming occurs, societies begin to develop a surplus (Doc 2) which will allow greater populations to survive. As a society grows, a government is formed

In order to control the large scale projects such as irrigation systems, which became necessary as the society grows larger, the stratification of society begins as people are grouped by their status and receive power. Writing is developed in order to record taxes, daily food rations, and laws for the government as they become more larger and complex (Doc 3b). When the society becomes complex as it gets larger, which was instigated through the Neolithic Revolution, job specialization occurs and each person becomes learned in a specific area in order to benefit the society (Doc 3a).

The Agricultural or Agrarian Revolution was another revolution that was capable to provide change to benefit society. Western Europe was experiencing the Middle Ages after the collapse of the Roman Empire. During the Middle Ages, western Europe adopted the manor economy and manorialism was the dominant economic force. Later in Great Britain the Agriculture Revolution was able to change the methods of food production by introducing various new techniques into the production to help yield a better crop. During this time, fertilizers were used such as animal manure and new tools like the drill seeder was used in order for better crops to be grown (Doc 4). Western Europe began to move away from a manor economy to more of a money economy because many of the landowners were able to sell their surpluses and earn a profit. Some landowners invested in new technology, which further increased their profit and led to more inventions that helped bring about the development of the factory system. Through the Enclosure Acts, many poor farmers were pushed out of their fields and were forced to look in cities for jobs in the factories (Doc 5).

These actions resulted in the beginnings of industrialization which led to the rising economy of Great Britain as it became an industrial power.

The Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution were both effective in providing changes in food production.

Anchor Level 4-C

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses the Neolithic Revolution more thoroughly than the Agrarian Revolution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: groups moved from place to place according to availability of food in the area; with the production of food, people did not have to roam anymore and settled societies began; *Agrarian Revolution*: some landowners invested in new technology which further increased their profit and led to more inventions that helped bring about the development of the factory system; through the Enclosure Acts, many farmers were pushed out of their fields and forced to look in cities for jobs in the factories)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: at first, many people were part of nomadic tribes that often hunted and gathered in order to find food; some historians say that women were the first to realize the effect of seeds and how plants were able to grow from them every year; women typically were in charge of gathering plants while men were responsible for hunting; as society grew, a government was formed to control large-scale projects, such as irrigation systems, which became necessary as the society grew larger; writing was developed to record taxes, daily food rations, and laws as society became larger and more complex; job specialization occurs and each person becomes learned in a specific area; *Agrarian Revolution*: was able to change the methods of food production from manorialism with the introduction of new techniques to help yield a better crop; western Europe began to move away from a manor economy to more of a money economy because many of the landowners were able to sell their surpluses and earn a profit)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: included the domestication of animals that were used for food as well as a labor source; changed society to a food-producing economy from a food-gathering economy; societies began to develop a surplus in food production with farming; *Agrarian Revolution*: fertilizers such as animal manure and new tools such as the drill seeder were used; Enclosure Acts resulted in the beginnings of industrialization)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a brief conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response contains a logical progression of cause-and-effect statements and evaluative conclusions in the treatment of the Neolithic Revolution. Despite the good historical background for the Agrarian Revolution, the remainder of that discussion is primarily reliant on document interpretation.

Food production has played the most important role in societies and regions. Over time, the methods of the production of food have experienced many changes. Major changes in food production have occurred during the Neolithic Revolution and the Green Revolution. These changes have affected regions and societies socially, politically and economically.

The Neolithic Revolution is most noted for the development of permanent agricultural communities. The Neolithic Revolution occurred gradually around 8000 BCE. It was the change from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy, from the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age, (doc 1). When animals became domesticated and plating was discovered, settled communities began to grow. Farming now provided the main source of life in Neolithic communities. With settlement came the breeding of animals, the building of permanent structures, and the establishment of societies, (doc. 2). Job specialization also became a factor of these settled communities, (doc 3). All of these features were part of the emergence of the world's <sup>earliest</sup> ~~earliest~~ civilizations. Population increased with more food supply and even cities began to emerge. Law and governments were established. One negative impact of the Neolithic Revolution was on women. During the Paleolithic age, women served as gatherers, collecting food as men hunted. When settled communities were established, the roles of men and women changed. Nevertheless, the Neolithic Revolution was the first economic revolution that has shaped the modern world.

The Agrarian or Agricultural Revolution was a period in which methods of farming were advanced. During the 16<sup>th</sup> century, technological advancements were made to improve farming production. In Britain, farmers used new methods of cultivation and stock raising (seeking increased money incomes). They used more fertilizers and introduced the drill sower and horse-hoe, new crops (turnips) and a scientific system of crop rotation, (doc 4). The Enclosure Acts of the 16<sup>th</sup> century were made to fence in all of a farmer's land to protect it against use by other farmers, (doc 5). Yet, these new regulations had both positive and negative effects on landowners. Farmers no longer had to deal with neglect from neighboring farms, but poor farmers were unable to compete with large farmers, (doc 5), resulting in an unequal distribution of wealth. Without the mechanization of agriculture, industrialization probably would have failed to occur. Mechanization allowed farming machines, such as tractors, harvesters, and mechanical plows to replace oxen and human muscles, (doc 6). Using natural resources, nations, such as Great Britain, became the first to fully industrialize with the use of coal. Factories were built and evicted ~~from~~ farmers contributed to the work force in these factories. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Industrial Revolution



was in full swing. The Agricultural Revolution served as the basis of urbanization and industrialization.

In conclusion, the major changes that occurred during the Neolithic Revolution, and the Agricultural Revolution both enhanced methods of food production. Societies have been shaped by agricultural advancements.

Anchor Level 3-A

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: when animals became domesticated and planting was discovered, settled communities began to grow; farming provided the main source of life in Neolithic communities; population increased with more food supply and even cities began to emerge; *Agrarian Revolution*: in Britain, farmers used new methods of cultivation and stock raising seeking increased money incomes; without the mechanization of agriculture, industrialization probably would have failed to occur; it served as the basis of urbanization and industrialization)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: during the Paleolithic Age, women served as gatherers, collecting food as men hunted; when settled communities were established, the roles of men and women changed; *Agrarian Revolution*: poor farmers were unable to compete with large farmers, resulting in an unequal distribution of wealth; factories were built and evicted farmers contributed to the workforce in these factories)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: is most noted for the development of permanent agricultural communities; it was the change from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy from the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age; with settlement came the breeding of animals, the building of permanent structures, and the establishment of societies; *Agrarian Revolution*: technological advancements were made to improve farming production; farmers used more fertilizers and introduced the drill seeder and horse-hoe, new crops (turnips), and a scientific system of crop rotation; Enclosure Acts were made to fence in all of a farmer's land to protect it against use by other farmers; farmers no longer had to deal with neglect from neighboring farms; mechanization allowed farming machines such as tractors, harvesters, and mechanical plows to replace oxen and human muscles)
- 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. This is a basic, straightforward essay that fulfills the requirements of the question without reaching for the effects. Some analytical statements and the inclusion of positive and negative impacts of both revolutions strengthen the discussion.

The Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian, or Agricultural, Revolution both had major effects on the lives of people everywhere. Changes in the methods of food production brought many new changes to society. The impact of these revolutions still last today.

The Neolithic Revolution was a major turning point in the history of man. It was the first in a long chain of economic revolutions ~~is society~~ to come. During the Paleolithic Age, people were nomadic hunters and gatherers. They could not control their food source.<sup>1</sup> Soon, people learned how to farm. Plants were ~~grown~~ cultivated and cut out the need for gathering, and animals were domesticated ~~which~~ which cut the need to follow herds of animals around to hunt.<sup>1</sup> This marks the start of ~~the~~ the Neolithic Age. Because people no longer needed to ~~search~~ constantly search for food to keep from starvation, they were able to settle and start ~~the~~ the first villages. Populations grew when people started to live in permanent structures, ~~and~~ and were able to store surplus food.<sup>2</sup> Women had stronger and healthier children with a more constant diet. Small villages grew into the first complex civilizations, including ancient Egypt and Sumer.

There were very few negative effects of the Neolithic Revolution. It started the path to the world's strong societies of today.

The Agrarian Revolution started in the 16<sup>th</sup> century ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~16<sup>th</sup>~~ ~~century~~ in England when power shifted to land owners.<sup>4</sup> Through them, many new methods of farming were introduced. ~~During~~ ~~the~~ The use of tools changed from mostly hand tools and backbreaking labor, to the use of ~~modern~~ new more modern tools and animal and steam power instead of human power.<sup>4</sup> These tools ~~like~~, such as the seed drill and animal-pulled hoes, ~~and~~ combined with other new advances like crop rotation, fertilization, and selective breeding, ~~and~~ ~~so~~ greatly increased the productivity of farms. These more effective methods also led to <sup>6</sup>urbanization and eventually the Industrial Revolution.<sup>4</sup> <sup>greater</sup> This revolution created competition between farmers because of enclosure, which became regulated by Parliament in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Many poor farmers couldn't compete and lost their land, but ~~the~~ large farms flourished. The land was kept healthy, so crop yield increased, and animals were kept safe in enclosed fences that made ~~select~~ selective breeding easier

and led to better animals<sup>s</sup>. In general, farming was made to be more effective and productive.

~~Revolutions~~ Revolutions in farming greatly affected people, as having a source of food is one of the main factors in maintaining a civilization. The Neolithic Revolution started ~~the~~ ~~people~~ people into a world of settled villages and farming, while the Agricultural Revolution bettered old farming methods and eventually led the world to total modernization through the Industrial Revolution. Methods of better, more effective food production allowed for society to flourish into what it is today.

### Anchor Level 3-B

#### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agricultural Revolution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: first in a long chain of economic revolutions; Paleolithic men could not control their food source; plants were cultivated and cut out the need for gathering; animals were domesticated, which cut the need to follow herds of animals around to hunt; because people no longer needed to constantly search for food to keep from starvation, they were able to settle and start the first villages; populations grew when people started to live in permanent structures and were able to store surplus food; *Agricultural Revolution*: new tools and other advances greatly increased the productivity of farms; enclosure created competition between farmers; land was kept healthy so crop yield increased; animals were kept safe in enclosed fences that made selective breeding easier and led to better animals; farming was made to be more effective and productive)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: women had stronger and healthier children with a more constant diet; small villages grew into the first complex civilizations, including ancient Egypt and Sumer; *Agricultural Revolution*: use of tools changed from mostly hand tools and back-breaking labor to the use of new more modern tools and animal and steam power instead of human power; more effective methods led to urbanization and eventually the Industrial Revolution)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: during the Paleolithic Age, people were nomadic hunters and gatherers; people learned how to farm; *Agricultural Revolution*: it started in England when power shifted to landowners; many new methods of farming were introduced; new tools included the seed drill and animal-pulled hoes combined with new advances such as crop rotation, fertilization, and selective breeding; enclosure became regulated by Parliament in the 18th century; many poor farmers could not compete and lost their land, but large farms flourished)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that summarizes the effects

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Problems in the chronology of the Agricultural Revolution and the inclusion of some general statements about this revolution detract from the effort. Well-chosen document information is enhanced by analytical cause-and-effect statements, especially for the Neolithic Revolution.

THROUGHOUT WORLD HISTORY, THERE HAS CONSTANTLY BEEN HUMAN ADAPTATIONS TO ~~IMPROVE~~ IMPROVE THEIR USE OF THEIR SURROUNDINGS. ONE OF THE MAJOR WAYS IN WHICH THIS WAS ACHIEVED WAS FOOD PRODUCTION. BOTH THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION AND THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION ARE PRIME EXAMPLES OF THESE CHANGES, BOTH INTRODUCING NEW METHODS OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND THEREFORE HAVING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS ON THE GLOBAL SOCIETY AND SPECIFIC REGIONS.

THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION WAS THE FIRST MAJOR REVOLUTION IN FOOD PRODUCTION IN HISTORY. ACTUALLY, IT WAS IN THIS REVOLUTION THAT THE CONCEPT OF PRODUCING FOOD BEGAN. BEFORE THIS REVOLUTION, DURING THE PALEOLITHIC ERA, FOOD WAS OBTAINED BY HUNTING AND GATHERING, AS DESCRIBED IN DOC 1, BUT AFTER THIS REVOLUTION, BOTH ANIMAL BREEDING AND THE CULTIVATION OF PLANTS CHANGED ~~THE~~ THE REGIONS WHERE THIS BEGAN DRASTICALLY. THIS NEW WAY OF GETTING FOOD HAD SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS. AS DOCUMENT 2 ILLUSTRATES, POLITICALLY THIS REVOLUTION LED TO COMPLEX SETTLED SOCIETIES. THESE SOCIETIES INEVITABLY REQUIRED SOME FORM OF GOVERNMENT, THEREBY BEGINNING THE GROWTH OF POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT. SOCIALLY, AS DOCUMENT 3 ILLUSTRATES, THIS REVOLUTION LED TO THE BEGINNING OF RECORDS, WHICH OF COURSE IS THE "PARENT" OF WRITING, LEADING TO LITERATE SOCIETIES AND THE GROWTH OF INDIVIDUAL WRITING SYSTEMS, INCLUDING HIEROGLYPHICS IN EGYPT AND CUNEIFORM IN MESOPOTAMIA. THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION THEREFORE NOT ONLY LED TO A CHANGE IN METHODS OF FOOD PRODUCTION, BUT ALSO THE BEGINNING OF SETTLED AND TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED SOCIETIES.

THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION, WHICH BEGAN IN BRITAIN THROUGH THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY,

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## Anchor Paper – Document–Based Essay—Level 3 – C

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HAD EQUALLY IMPORTANT EFFECTS AND POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY AROUND THE WORLD, AS WELL AS NEW METHODS OF FOOD PRODUCTION. AS DESCRIBED IN DOC 4, INCREASED USE OF FERTILIZERS, THE INVENTION AND USE OF THE SEED DRILL BY JETHROTULL, AND CROP ROTATION WERE CHANGES THAT LEAD TO INCREASED AMOUNTS AND QUALITY OF FOOD PRODUCTION. ALONG WITH THESE INVENTIONS, THE SPREAD OF THE ENCLOSURE SYSTEM, CONNECTING LAND TO FORM <sup>LARGE</sup> FARMS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION. AS IN THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION, THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION HAD BOTH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS. POLITICALLY, LANDOWNERS CONTROLLING THE <sup>LARGE</sup> AREAS OF FARMLAND AND FOOD PRODUCTION HAD INCREASED POLITICAL POWER IN THE GOVERNMENTS AND ALSO INCREASED POWER OVER SOME PEASANT WORKERS KNOWN AS TENANT FARMERS. SOCIALLY, AS DOCUMENT 5 EXPLAINS, THE ENCLOSURE ACTS LED TO SOME NEGATIVE EFFECTS, INCLUDING THE EVICTION OF FARMERS WHO FAILED TO PROVIDE LEGAL ENTITLEMENT OF THE LAND AND THE INABILITY OF POOR FARMERS TO COMPETE WITH LARGE LANDOWNERS, RESULTING IN A LOSS OF LAND. HOWEVER, AS DOC 6 EXPLAINS, THIS LACK OF NEED FOR HUMAN WORK IN THE COUNTRY WAS ONE OF THE FACTORS WHICH LED TO INCREASED URBANIZATION, THE MOVEMENT TO CITIES, WHICH HELPED EXPAND INDUSTRIES, MAKING THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION HAVE BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SOCIAL EFFECTS. OVERALL, THIS REVOLUTION LED TO INCREASED QUALITY OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY AROUND THE WORLD.

BOTH THE NEOLITHIC AND AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTIONS WERE GREAT CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS FOOD ACQUIRING METHODS. BOTH THESE REVOLUTIONS CHANGED NOT ONLY THE FOOD PRODUCTION METHODS AROUND THE GLOBE, BUT LED TO INCREASED SETTLED CIVILIZATIONS AND THE EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY. THESE REVOLUTIONS NOT ONLY INCREASED THE AMOUNT OF FOOD, BUT CHANGED THE WORLD DRASTICALLY IN ALMOST

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**Anchor Paper – Document–Based Essay – Level 3 – C**

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EVERY ASPECT. IT WAS THESE CHANGES THAT LED TO THE WORLD BECOMING  
WHAT IT IS TODAY.

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**Anchor Level 3-C**

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agricultural Revolution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: first major revolution in food production in history; in this revolution, the concept of producing food began; both animal breeding and the cultivation of plants drastically changed the regions where they began; *Agricultural Revolution*: spread of the enclosure system increased food production; landowners had increased political power in the government and increased power over some peasant workers, known as tenant farmers)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: led to the beginning of records, which is the “parent of writing,” leading to literate societies and the growth of individual writing systems including hieroglyphics in Egypt; *Agricultural Revolution*: the seed drill was invented by Jethro Tull; lack of need for human work in the country was one of the factors that led to increased urbanization, the movement to cities, which helped expand industries)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: during the Paleolithic Era, food was obtained by hunting and gathering; led to complex settled societies; *Agricultural Revolution*: increased use of fertilizers, invention and use of the seed drill, and crop rotation were changes that led to increased amounts and quality of food production; enclosure system connected land to form large farms to increase production; farmers who failed to provide legal entitlement of land were evicted; poor farmers were unable to compete with large landowners, resulting in a loss of land)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that notes the Neolithic and Agricultural Revolutions changed the world drastically in almost every aspect

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although most of the response depends on the documents, well-placed use of some outside information adds to the discussion. A satisfactory understanding of both revolutions is demonstrated.



Food is necessary for survival. Throughout history, we have changed the way we obtain and produce food, hoping to ~~be~~ have more. One of the earliest changes was the Neolithic Revolution. It was followed, much later, by the Agrarian Revolution. These turning points in history had many effects on different regions, and still affect us today.

The control of food production by humans first occurred thousands of years ago. During Paleolithic times, humans relied on hunting and gathering for food. ~~When~~ ~~herds~~ When herds moved, hunters would have to follow. Because of the ~~constant~~ movement, ~~the~~ people could starve unless they could catch up. During the Neolithic Revolution, people discovered they could plant seeds and grow their own food. They also learned to domesticate animals. This was a significant event in history because <sup>the</sup> food <sup>source</sup> became more reliable and people were able to settle in one place. Houses, ~~and~~ and other permanent structures were built, and the first villages were created. After creating complex societies, and systems of writing, civilizations were in existence. Therefore, the first civilizations <sup>which were near rivers (outside info)</sup> were a result of the Neolithic Revolution. (Documents 1, 2, 3)

In the ~~the~~ seventeenth century, another revolution

took place. Before this time, people relied on animals, simple tools, and their own hands to do all the work needed on a farm. However, successful landowners used their money and invested in new farming methods.

They made more use of fertilizers and introduced new crops such as turnips. Farmers also bought new tools, including the drill seeder and the horse hoe, which made farming faster. Different methods of crop rotation were experimented with, and animals were selectively bred to be fatter and larger. This Agrarian Revolution had many effects. At the time, farmers began to enclose their territory which made them more successful, but it also caused poor farmers to go out of business. A more important effect was the Industrial Revolution. The technology introduced in the Agrarian Revolution led to the creation of factories. Also, the unemployment caused by the Agrarian Revolution left many people who would be able to work in these factories.

(documents 4, 5)

These revolutions still have a huge impact on our every day life. Without the Medical Revolution, there would be no civilizations or nations. ~~There would be~~ people would still be hurting. The ~~Agrarian~~ Agrarian Revolution also still affects us because the technology allowed us to have more food.

Without the new tools that were used, we wouldn't be able to fill supermarkets with so many goods. Also, without the Agrarian Revolution there would have been no Industrial Revolution. Most of the things we use today are made in factories, which make them affordable. As you can see, changes in food production have huge impacts on society.

Anchor Level 2-A

**The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution
- Is primarily descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: in Paleolithic times when herds moved, hunters would have to follow; because of the constant movement during Paleolithic times, people could starve unless they could catch up; the food source became more reliable and people were able to settle in one place; *Agrarian Revolution*: before this time, people relied on animals, simple tools, and their own hands to do all the work needed on the farm; successful landowners used their money and invested in new farming methods; the drill seeder and the horse-hoe made farming faster; caused poor farmers to go out of business; unemployment caused by the revolution left many people who would be able to work in factories; the technology allowed us to have more food); includes weak application (*Agrarian Revolution*: technology introduced in the revolution led to the creation of factories)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: the first civilizations were near rivers)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: people discovered they could plant seeds and grow their own food; people learned to domesticate animals; houses and other permanent structures were built and the first villages were created; *Agrarian Revolution*: farmers made more use of fertilizers and introduced new crops such as turnips; different methods of crop rotation were experimented with; selective breeding was used to make animals fatter and larger)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that uses specific examples to explain how the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution has had an impact on society today

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Lack of explanation and simplistic statements diminish the logical reasoning that is used to address the task. The connection of the effects of the Neolithic and Agrarian Revolutions to our current standard of living is over-generalized.

Throughout history, there have been several food production revolutions. These include the Green Revolution, and the Neolithic Revolution. These revolutions created a more efficient method of food production, but also presented several questionable changes.

The Neolithic Revolution was the change from a Paleolithic lifestyle. As stated in Document 1, Paleolithic people were hunters, gatherers, fishermen, and trappers. This caused the migration of a group of Paleolithic people from place to place. However, after the Neolithic Revolution, people began to settle in one place, ~~they~~ become more socially interactive, and grow their food. As stated in Document 2, people after the Neolithic Revolution grew edible plants themselves, out of the ground, over and over, to eat. Also, people now controlled animals' reproduction, where they would select desirable characteristics, and eliminate bad ones. These ~~new~~ methods helped ~~them~~ economically to produce more food, and socially to have a group of people to come together and settle down.

The Green Revolution was a method of producing more food on a smaller piece of land. It was a way to help produce food more

quickly and efficiently. As stated in Document 7, the Green Revolution refers to the wave of technological development that started in the 1940's to increase crop productivity in order to help developing countries face their growing ~~populations~~ populations' needs. These developing countries were third world countries, ~~that~~ that were ~~now~~ moving toward becoming stronger and better countries. The Green Revolution contributed to this. There were two major aspects of the Green Revolution. One was ~~the~~ the breeding of new plant varieties, and the other was the application of modern agricultural techniques, such as chemical fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation, and mechanization. ~~These new~~ While ~~these~~ <sup>this</sup> new food production method helped countries <sup>economies</sup> like India and Pakistan, it has also ~~also~~ caused some questionable things. As stated in Document 9, the Green Revolution has done things like destroy diverse sources of food. It also has hurt ~~the~~ the economy by using huge quantities of fossil fuels and water and toxic chemicals in the process.

Food production revolutions have played a big part in the advancement of societies today. Two of these revolution were the Neolithic

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

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Revolution and Green Revolution. Both of these have reformed the way people produce food, and their way of life.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Green Revolution
- Is primarily descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: people began to settle in one place, became more socially interactive, and grew their own food; helped economically to produce more food; *Green Revolution*: was a way to produce food more efficiently; refers to the wave of technological development that started in the 1940s to increase crop productivity to help developing countries face their growing populations' needs)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 7, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Green Revolution*: contributed to countries moving toward becoming stronger and better)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: was the change from a Paleolithic lifestyle; Paleolithic people were hunters, gatherers, fishermen, and trappers; they grew edible plants to eat; people now controlled animal reproduction, where they would select desirable characteristics and eliminate bad ones; *Green Revolution*: included the breeding of new plant varieties; included the application of modern agricultural techniques, such as chemical fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation, and mechanization; helped countries like India and Pakistan; has destroyed diverse sources of food; has hurt the economy by using huge quantities of fossil fuels, water, and toxic chemicals in the process); includes an inaccuracy (*Green Revolution*: was a method of producing more food on a smaller piece of land)
- Demonstrates a general 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 2. While treatment of the Neolithic Revolution mentions some key points, it lacks any substantial discussion. The statement in the introduction that both revolutions presented several questionable changes is developed only for the Green Revolution.

Many changes in how food is produced has occurred throughout history, from the old ways of hunting and gathering to growing the food your self, and to using different ways to grow that food bigger and in more supply

~~The neolithic revolution~~

Before the neolithic revolution man had always hunted for his food and gathered whatever edible plants he could find, after the neolithic revolution man started to farm his own crops and domesticate animals. This caused a surplus in food

Due to the neolithic revolution man was able to settle down and form villages, because they didn't have to look for their food they dropped their nomad ways and developed societies, these societies became the very first civilizations.

The green revolution implemented the use of new fertilizers, farming machines, and chemical pesticides to kill bugs that would eat the crops. b/c farmers used these things

food was able to be made faster and in larger quantities. Because there was more food to sell, the farmers were able to make more money

Although the effects of the green revolution were not all so good. Some of the pesticides used would cause disease to humans or ~~and~~ animals. Some countries like Africa could not get ahold of the technologies used in the green revolution.

~~Through~~ throughout history many changes have been made to ~~the way~~ food production and to how that food is produced, from hunting and gathering to farming and herding, and using different methods of farming like fertilizers and chemical pesticides changed the way food is grown.



## Anchor Level 2-C

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Green Revolution
- Is primarily descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: man was able to settle down and form villages; *Green Revolution*: implemented the use of new fertilizers, farming machines, and chemical pesticides to kill bugs that would eat the crops; food was able to be made in larger quantities)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 7, and 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: because men did not have to look for food, they dropped their nomad ways and developed societies; *Green Revolution*: because there was more food to sell, the farmers were able to make more money)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: man had always hunted for his food and gathered whatever edible plants he could find; man started to farm his own crops and domesticate animals; there was a surplus in food; the first civilizations developed; *Green Revolution*: some of the pesticides that were used would cause disease to humans or animals); includes an inaccuracy (*Green Revolution*: some countries such as Africa could not get the technologies used in the Green Revolution)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that mention changes that have occurred in food production over time

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although pieces of relevant outside information are included, this essay is primarily document driven. The treatment of the Neolithic Revolution is limited in scope; however, the inclusion of both positive and negative effects of the use of pesticides during the Green Revolution strengthens the response.

Throughout history, food production has been changed. Two examples of the way it has been changed are the Neolithic and Green Revolutions.

During the Neolithic Revolution, people settled down. The people went from wandering around in search ~~for~~ for food, to settling and growing plants and breeding animals (Doc. 1). The people became farmers. People could start sharing their food. They could also start trading. Since starting this Neolithic way, more food was produced, and more rations were allowed (doc. 3). People enjoyed this way of life more than being nomads, it seems.

During the Green Revolution, people from India, Mexico, Africa, and Pakistan tried to create more food. They didn't have enough, it seems. The revolution started in Mexico (Doc. 7) in the 1940's. Then it spread to India and Pakistan. In the early 1960's, to 1975 the Green Revolution was in Africa. <sup>(Doc. 8)</sup> It didn't work in Africa so much because of human health risks. But, it worked well in India and Pakistan with the consequence of health problems.

Today, they don't use those chemicals, but when they did food grew and there was enough for everyone to eat.

Throughout history, food production has changed. The Neolithic and Green Revolutions helped that change. They brought farming and more food to countries.

Anchor Level 1-A

**The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Green Revolution
- Is descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: people went from wandering around in search for food to settling down and growing plants and breeding animals; *Green Revolution*: when chemicals were used, food grew); lacks understanding and application (*Neolithic Revolution*: people could start sharing food; more rations were allowed; *Green Revolution*: did not work in Africa because of human health risks; worked well in India and Pakistan with the consequence of health problems; when chemicals were used, there was enough for everyone to eat)
- Consists primarily of relevant and irrelevant information from documents 1, 2, and 7
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: people could start trading)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: people became farmers; more food was produced; *Green Revolution*: people from India, Mexico, Africa, and Pakistan tried to create more food); includes an inaccuracy (*Green Revolution*: today those chemicals are not used)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; does not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Misapplication of document information from documents 3 and 8 and the lack of explanation result in weak conclusions. Scattered open-ended statements are strengthened by the inclusion of some specific historical facts and details.

Throughout history the way we have gotten our food has changed from hunter/gathering our food to planting our food and selective breeding animals from the villages to getting our food from the Green Revolution, But each of these things has it's achievements and falls.

The earliest civilization started of Hunting and Gathering their food but it was hard to keep hunting and gathering so that's when the Neolithic Revolution came in. It started in Europe, Africa, and Asia when people started planting their own food and selectively breeding animals which had made the like style for them very easy which was their big achievement.

As time went on then came the Agricultural Revolution which had helped out a lot for the farmers. They had come up with inventions to help them grow their crops like the drill seed and horse-hoe which had help them ~~grow~~ increase their money incomes which was even better for the farmers that was their achievement. But for the poor farmers they had little land and ~~lost~~ <sup>lost</sup> many business to the big landowner.

The Green Revolution comes out to help grow even more plants than usual which means that ~~the~~ <sup>people</sup> could be saved from starvation thanks to Dr. Norman Borlaug the agricultural scientist who had started this whole thing that was a very big achievement for the world. The Down fall to that one is that the farmers in Africa didn't have the advanced

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## Anchor Paper – Document–Based Essay—Level 1 – B

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technology since they were behind on it so that was their downfall but they came up with a short cut to help out the African farmers. So the ~~achievements~~ <sup>achievements</sup> and Falls throughout how we dealt with food through out the humans roamed the earth was the Neolithic Revolution had helped out with planting farms in their village and domesticating animals without hunting. The Agricultural Revolution helped out ~~farmers~~ <sup>farmers</sup> with the new inventions to help them plant more easily and help their economy while the small farmers were out of business. The Green Revolution helps out people so that their world be no more starvation ~~How ever~~ <sup>so</sup> Africa was behind on new technology for farming ~~so~~ it was hard for them to get their Green Revolution started.

### Anchor Level 1-B

#### The response:

- Minimally develops most aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agricultural Revolution
- Is descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: it was hard to keep hunting and gathering; *Agricultural Revolution*: inventions helped farmers increase their incomes and plant more easily); lacks understanding and application (*Neolithic Revolution*: made the lifestyle for them very easy; helped out with planting farms in their village and domesticating animals without hunting; *Agricultural Revolution*: poor farmers lost many businesses to the big landowners)
- Includes limited relevant and irrelevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: people started planting their own food and selectively breeding animals; *Agricultural Revolution*: the drill seeder and horse-hoe helped farmers grow their crops; helped farmers increase their money incomes); includes an inaccuracy (*Neolithic Revolution*: started in Europe)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; does not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; includes an introduction that mentions how food production has changed from hunting and gathering and a conclusion that mentions effects of food-production revolutions

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Three food-production revolutions are mentioned; however, only the first two can be rated. Although a few accurate facts are included, weak application of document information demonstrates a very limited understanding of the Neolithic and Agricultural revolutions.

Throughout history the way in which food is produced have varied. These changes have brought about changes in the political, social and economical aspects of society. Two major revolutions that changed the way food was produced were the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution. During these revolutions the changes made in food production affected the society. The advancements made in food caused a society to flourish. Societies were able to establish themselves during the Neolithic Revolution and societies technologically advanced during the Agrarian Revolution. These changes were possible due to the domestication of animals and growing of plants during the Neolithic Revolution. Also by the technological/industrial advancements during the Agrarian Revolution.

The Neolithic Revolution was a time period in which agricultural advancements were made that would affect food production forever. Before the Neolithic Revolution there was the Paleolithic Revolution; a time when people were nomadic because they had to hunt and gather their food. This changed during the Neolithic Revolution; people began to grow their own plants and domesticate animals (Doc. 1). These advancements led to the development of permanent

societies (Doc. 2). Permanent structures were set up and civilizations were developed. Once societies made a permanent town they were able to focus on developing other aspects of society. It was during this time that diversification of labor occurred (Doc. 3).

Various types of labor were needed to keep the food production running smoothly. With a reliable surplus of food societies could develop a trading system which led to expansion, culture diffusion, and economical growth. Societies began to create writing systems to record trades and important events. With the establishment of a permanent settlement came the development of written laws and governments to control the people. The Neolithic Revolution brought about the development of civilization.

The Agrarian or Agricultural Revolution occurred many years later and further developed the techniques of food production. During this revolution new technology was introduced that made farming easier and created a greater surplus. Advancements were made such as the use of more fertilizers to grow larger crops, the drill seeder to plant more seeds faster and the development of new crops for diversity (Doc. 4). These advances allowed more food to be produced, which allowed larger farms

to be created especially with the passage of the Enclosure Acts (Doc 5). Also with the work being done faster there was more time for leisure activities. People no longer had to work all the time and with the extra time people explored things like the arts and literature. With the advancements made during this revolution people had better diets and their health improved so that societies were more likely to flourish. The Industrial Revolution probably would not have been possible without the technological advancements of the Agrarian Revolution. With the new technology people improved the methods of farming, fewer workers were needed, and these people became part of the factory work force.

Both of these revolutions had a major impact on society based on the changes they made in food production. These revolutions have developed farming into what it is today; from the idea of planting and domestication to the development of farming technology. Without these advancements societies would not have flourished and grown into what they are today.



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## Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

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Throughout history man has found new ways of finding or growing food. The progress of this has followed a punctuated equilibrium of little change to sudden great revolutions. The Neolithic and green revolutions dramatically affected the way to obtain food, but the affects of these revolutions are not limited to food production for there have been social and economic impacts as well.

During the Paleolithic era man did not produce their own food but rather hunted it or gathered it from plants and animals in the wild. These hunting and gathering people of the near east learned how to grow their own food and tame their own animals to eat and help them with their work. This period is known as the Neolithic revolution and occurred over 10,000 years ago mainly in river valleys in places such as Mesopotamia, Egypt and China. According to document 1 people began to see how to grow plant from seed and pick out the slowest and easiest to tame animals to domesticate. They would use food and an enclosure to keep the animals around, and then breed them for the most favorable offspring.

The Neolithic Revolution ushered in the Neolithic era that dramatically changed the way people lived and made civilization possible. As illustrated in document 2 people began to settle down in permanent villages. They grew crops selecting the best seeds to plant for the best harvest the next season. Animals were domesticated to provide meat and other products for the villagers. As shown in document 3 people could then use these products like milk to make things such as butter to help diversify their diets. This helped make people healthier allowing more babies to survive and people to live longer. This led to an increase in population.

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## Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

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Now that people were in one place and could produce a surplus of food not everyone had to farm. People began to take on specialized jobs. This allowed for culture and civilization as we know it to start. People took up crafts and produced goods that could be traded with neighboring villages. These were the beginnings of trade which allowed civilizations to exchange goods and ideas with each other.

Over the years agriculture changed to become more efficient and to accommodate the needs of the people depending on the food that it produced. Agriculture became a very important part of all societies. In the 1940's the green revolution began in Mexico. There were many break throughs in agricultural technology. As stated in document 7 many countries were helped by this explosion of agricultural technology. Machines became more important to the increasingly mechanized agriculture. New plants were bred to increase the productivity of farms by huge amounts. Also new fertilizers were conceived to increase the amount of plants able to be grown on a given piece of land and accommodate the huge amount of nutrients the new plants required. The new varieties of plants were very susceptible to disease and insects so a new breed of pesticides were produced. New and better forms of irrigation played a pivotal role in the success of the green revolution, but it was still not without problems.

The Green revolution was unable to touch many parts of the world and it passes other concerns as well. As it is said in document 8 the green revolution did not work in Africa due to the geography and economics of the region. It is one of the factors that has furthered the economic gap between Africa and the rest of the

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**Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B**

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world. Also document 9 argues that the green revolution is less efficient than traditional techniques. This is because the plants require so much outside resources, mostly in the form of water and fossil fuels, that when compared to traditional methods they cost more. As fossil fuels increase in price, the gap between industrialized countries who can better afford these non-renewable resources and the already struggling countries of Africa is getting wider. In addition the liberal use of pesticides and fertilizers cause both health and environmental concerns. The long term effects of this new technology are unknown.

The Neolithic and Green Revolutions have done more to change the world than just make food more available. They made civilization possible and shaped our social and economic systems. In the future there will be more revelations that will further change the world and transform our lives.

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**Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – C**

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Ever since humans came into existence on earth, their number has been growing. As all things must do, they have evolved and adapted to survive. Eventually, their numbers increased to a point where hunting and gathering and a nomadic life style could no longer support them. They need to change the way they lived in order to ensure their survival.

The first major time period of extreme lifestyle change is known as the Neolithic Revolution. This is where the Paleolithic age ended and the Neolithic age began.<sup>Doc 1.</sup> Paleolithic people were hunters and gatherers but they began to be less nomadic and more likely to stay in one <sup>general</sup> spot. A major change in food production occurred when people began planting some seeds to form a reliable food supply. Little by little people were weaned off of hunting and gathering until the majority of their food supply came from agriculture (purposefully planted crops). This meant that people no longer had to be nomadic to find food. So as a result, ~~civilizations~~ people began living in groups and civilizations started developing.<sup>Doc 2.</sup> They also began caring for animals and bred them for food and labor in the fields.<sup>Doc 2</sup> This is known as the domestication of animals, and with that came knowledge of how to breed them and finding more efficient ways of using them for labor.

Another major time period of advancement in agricultural production was the Green (Agricultural) Revolution.

In this time period people were able to use fertilizers and selective breeding to manipulate food growth and production. They adapted to do this in order to support a growing society. This also led to governmental issues concerning the distribution of food equally.

In conclusion, ~~we~~ although everything must adapt to stay alive, humans have done an outstanding job to feed an enormous population that could not survive without the manipulation of nature. There have been several key times in ~~the~~ our adaptation that heavily influenced our survival throughout history.

Throughout history, many changes have ~~occurred~~ <sup>occurred</sup> in the way food is produced. Two examples of this could be the Neolithic Revolution ~~and~~ <sup>and/or</sup> the Green Revolution. Both of which also had ~~a~~ social effects on ~~a~~ societies and regions.

Documents 1 and 2 describe the changes from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic Revolution.

→ Document 1 is a source describing the change from the Paleolithic Revolution to the Neolithic Revolution. During the Paleolithic Revolution the main goal was hunting and gathering which meant relying on the herd of animals and moving with them. The Neolithic Revolution, however, promoted living in one place, growing your own crops and domesticating animals. This change led to less starvation a raise in population and also more time for art work. Document 2 is ~~a~~ a cartoon on the change from Paleolithic to Neolithic. It describes how they have an easier life in the Neolithic Revolution because everything they need is in their reach. They also used the domesticated animals for labor, such as plowing the land for crops.

Documents 7 and 8 describe the Green Revolution and how it ~~affected~~ affected society. Document 7 is an article ~~describing~~ describing what the Green Revolution

really is. It was a wave of technological developments beginning in <sup>the</sup> 1940's that increased crop productivity in order to help developing countries face their growing population needs. This affected society in that there was less starvation because of the increase in food production; also the use of modern agricultural techniques such as chemical fertilizers increased the quality of food as well. Document 8 is an article on how the Green Revolution had a negative effect on African society. ~~The reason for this negative effect is because~~ The problem was that many African farmers were too poor to afford the new technology provided. As a result the poor farmers growing staple crops couldn't keep up with those who had the modern technology. So the Green Revolution really practically failed to catch on in Africa.

Food has been greatly developed throughout history. Many changes have been made both with food and with society among regions and societies alike. The Green Revolution and the Neolithic Revolution are ~~two~~ two such examples of this change.

Food has always been one of the central concerns of humankind. Therefore finding more efficient ways to produce it is a constant area of interest. Just as there have been several political revolutions, food revolutions have had huge effects on large amounts of people. The Neolithic Revolution, which introduced agriculture, and the Agrarian Revolution, which improved it, significantly changed the course of the world's history.

In the Paleolithic era, hunting and gathering were the only food sources, and humans could not control their food supply (Document 1). However, the discovery that humans could manipulate other species was made, and it was called the Neolithic Revolution. Food was no longer something that had to be found. The domestication of animals had a double benefit; not only could one use the strong ones for farm work, they could eat the ones that could not work (Document 2). With a steady food supply that was often in surplus, people could focus on cultural development. Artisans started making pottery to hold food. These containers often depicted aspects of life during the Neolithic Age. In addition, written language came into popularity, such as the Sumerian cuneiform (Document 3). So many advancements were made after this revolution that it could be looked at as the beginning of civilization.

Thousands of years later, similar techniques were still in use, but some farmers became dissatisfied with the open field system which allowed disease in both plants and animals to spread. For these reasons, the Enclosure movement spread in the 17th century in England. After enclosures were regulated by



Parliament, people began to replace some human and animal work with machines such as the drill seeder and mechanical <sup>reaper</sup> ~~reaper~~. In addition, they used scientific ~~the~~ techniques to increase food production (Document 4). Partly because of this technology, ~~the~~ the Agrarian or Agricultural Revolution changed life in England. However, far fewer farmers could afford to implement the new technology, and many lost their businesses (Document 5). When their skill seemed no longer needed in the fields, many of these people moved to cities (Document 6). This may have led to the factory boom that followed soon after. While some farmers suffered, however, the overall economy flourished. Food was being produced far more efficiently in England and partly as a result its power was quickly rising.

Something that seems simple like a change in farming can have a huge indirect effect on a region politically, economically, and socially. When food is in good supply, people are free to concentrate on developing their society without fear of not having their next meal. In short, the more food a nation has in stock, the more likely it is that it can become a powerful nation. The introduction and enhancement of agriculture certainly played important roles in this process.

## Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: agricultural advancements were made that would affect food production forever; once societies made a permanent town they were able to focus on developing other aspects of society; various types of labor were needed to keep food production running smoothly; *Agrarian Revolution*: societies technologically advanced; new crops were developed for diversity; with the new technology, people improved methods of farming; fewer workers were needed and these people became part of the factory workforce)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: people were nomadic because they had to hunt and gather their food; with a reliable surplus of food, societies could develop a trading system; societies began to create writing systems to record trade and important events; *Agrarian Revolution*: people had better diets and their health improved so that societies were more likely to flourish)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: animals were domesticated; plants were grown; permanent societies developed; permanent structures were set up and civilizations were developed; diversification of labor occurred; *Agrarian Revolution*: technological and industrial advancements were made; new technology was introduced that made farming easier and created a greater surplus; more fertilizers were used to grow larger crops; the drill seeder was used to plant more seeds faster; larger farms were created, especially with the passage of the Enclosure Acts); includes inaccuracies (*Agrarian Revolution*: with work being done faster, there was more time for leisure activities; people no longer had to work all the time and with the extra time people explored things like the arts and literature)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions changes and effects of both revolutions and a conclusion that states the advancements of the Neolithic and Agrarian Revolutions have had a major impact on society today

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A systematic presentation of facts provides an adequate framework for the discussion. However, broad key generalizations lack supporting details, e.g., a reliable food surplus during the Neolithic Revolution led to expansion, cultural diffusion, and economic growth.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the Neolithic Revolution more thoroughly than the Green Revolution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: during the Paleolithic Era, men did not produce their own food but rather hunted it or gathered it; the best seeds were selected to plant for the best harvest; milk was used to make things such as butter to help diversify diets; now that people were in one place and could produce a surplus of food not everyone had to farm; people began to take on specialized jobs which allowed for culture and civilization as we know it to start; *Green Revolution*: many countries were helped by this explosion of agricultural technology; machines became more important to agriculture; new and better forms of irrigation played a pivotal role in the success of the revolution but it was still not without problems; it is one factor that furthered the economic gap between Africa and the rest of the world; some argue that it is less efficient than traditional techniques because the plants require so many outside resources, mostly in the form of water and fossil fuels)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: occurred over 10,000 years ago mainly in river valleys such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China; diversification of diet helped make people healthier allowing more babies to survive and people to live longer, leading to an increase in population; people took up crafts and produced goods that could be traded with neighboring villages, which were the beginnings of trade, allowing civilizations to exchange goods and ideas; *Green Revolution*: as fossil fuels increase in price, the gap between industrialized countries that can better afford these non-renewable resources and the already struggling countries of Africa is getting wider)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: hunting and gathering people of the Near East learned how to grow their own food and tame their own animals to eat and help them with their work; they picked out the slowest and easiest animals to domesticate; animals were bred for the most favorable offspring; people began to settle down in permanent villages; animals were domesticated to provide meat and other products for villagers; *Green Revolution*: began in the 1940s in Mexico; new plants were bred to increase the productivity of farms by huge amounts; new varieties of plants were very susceptible to disease and insects so a new breed of pesticides were produced)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion stating that while both the Neolithic and the Green Revolutions dramatically changed the way to obtain food, the effects have not been limited to food production

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although document interpretation provides the framework for this response, outside information and analytical statements expand the discussion. The narrative effectively supports the thesis that food production revolutions have done more to change the world than to simply make food more reliable. However, the discussion of the Green Revolution lacks full development of the effects.

## Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and minimally develops some aspects for the Agrarian Revolution
- Is primarily descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: little by little people were weaned off hunting and gathering until the majority of their food supply came from purposefully planted crops; gained knowledge of how to breed animals and found more efficient ways of using them for labor; *Agrarian Revolution*: people adapted to support a growing society); includes faulty and weak application (*Agrarian Revolution*: led to governmental issues concerning the equal distribution of food)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, and 4
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: numbers increased to a point where hunting and gathering and a nomadic lifestyle could no longer support them; people no longer had to be nomadic to find food)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: people began planting some seeds; people began living in groups and civilizations started developing; domestication of animals; *Agrarian Revolution*: people were able to use fertilizers and selective breeding to manipulate food growth and production)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state humans have successfully changed the methods of food production to insure their survival

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Limited relevant outside information is included to address the Neolithic Revolution, but it is repetitive and focuses on the nomadic lifestyle during the Paleolithic Age. The discussion of the Agrarian Revolution is vague and lacks details.

## Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Neolithic Revolution and the Green Revolution
- Is primarily descriptive (*Neolithic Revolution*: during the Paleolithic Revolution, the main goal was hunting and gathering which meant relying on the herd of animals and moving with them; led to less starvation and more time for art work; people had an easier life because everything they needed was in their reach; *Green Revolution*: less starvation because of the increase in food production; use of chemical fertilizers increased the quality of food; had a negative effect on African society because many African farmers were too poor to afford the new technology)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: led to a rise in population)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: promoted living in one place, growing your own crops, and domesticating animals; domesticated animals were used for labor, such as plowing the land for crops; *Green Revolution*: a wave of technological developments beginning in the 1940s that increased crop productivity to help developing countries face their growing population needs)
- Demonstrates a general 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 2. Document information is introduced with brief summary statements followed by simplistic explanations. Weak supporting details detract from reasonable attempts at conclusions.

## Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the Neolithic Revolution and the Agrarian Revolution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Neolithic Revolution*: introduced agriculture; was the discovery that humans could manipulate other species; food was no longer something that had to be found; *Agrarian Revolution*: improved agriculture; some farmers became dissatisfied with the open field system; changed life in England; far fewer farmers could afford to implement the new technology; farmers moving to the cities may have led to the factory boom that followed; while some farmers suffered, the overall economy flourished)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Neolithic Revolution*: with a steady food supply that was often in surplus, people could focus on cultural development; artisans started making pottery to hold food; containers often depicted aspects of life during the Neolithic Age; *Agrarian Revolution*: food was produced far more efficiently in England and partly as a result, its power was rising)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Neolithic Revolution*: hunting and gathering were the only food sources in the Paleolithic Era and humans could not control their food supply; domestication of animals meant one could use the strong ones for farm work and eat the ones that could not work; *Agrarian Revolution*: the open-field system allowed disease in both plants and animals to spread; scientific techniques were used to increase food production; many people lost their farms and moved to the cities)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states finding more efficient ways to produce food is a constant area of interest and a conclusion that ties the abundance of food to the power of a nation

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Document information is summarized with limited explanation. Some good ideas, such as the development of pottery in the Neolithic Age and the rise of England’s power as a result of the Agrarian Revolution, are used to support the idea that a good supply of food allowed people to concentrate on developing their society.

# Global History and Geography Specifications January 2010

## Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

## Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Culture and Intellectual Life	Standards 2, 4, and 5: World History; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Change: Factors of Production; Needs and Wants; Scarcity; Science and Technology	Standards 2, 3, and 4: World History; Geography; Economics

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

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

**The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the January 2010 Regents Examination in Global History and Geography* 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 Global History and Geography 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.