

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York  
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

## UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Wednesday, August 14, 2019 — 8:30 to 11:30 a.m., only

VOLUME  
**1** OF **2**  
THEMATIC ESSAY

### RATING GUIDE FOR PART II (THEMATIC ESSAY)

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 at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> and select the link "Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and several times throughout the Regents Examination period.

#### Contents of the Rating Guide

For **Part II** (thematic) 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 essay 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 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.

**Schools are not permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions (scaffold questions, thematic essay, DBQ essay) on this exam after each question has been rated the required number of times as specified in the rating guides, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that the raw scores have been added correctly and that the resulting scale score has been determined accurately. Teachers may not score their own students' answer papers.**

**United States History and Government**  
**Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Thematic Essay**  
**August 2019**

**Theme: Amendments**

The writers of the United States Constitution included an amending process to respond to changing times and unforeseen circumstances. Since the Civil War, important amendments have had an impact on the United States and/or on American society.

**Task:** Select *two* amendments to the United States Constitution *since* the Civil War and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding the adoption of the amendment
- Discuss the impact of this amendment on the United States and/or on American society

You may use any constitutional amendment that has been added *since* the Civil War. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include:

13th amendment—abolition of slavery (1865)

18th amendment—Prohibition (1919)

15th amendment—African American male suffrage (1870)

19th amendment—woman’s suffrage (1920)

16th amendment—graduated income tax (1913)

26th amendment—18-year-old vote (1971)

17th amendment—direct election of senators (1913)

**You are *not* limited to these suggestions.**

**Scoring Notes:**

1. This thematic essay has a minimum of *four* components (for *each* of *two* amendments, discussing the historical circumstances surrounding the adoption of the amendment and *at least one* impact of the amendment on the United States and/or on American society).
2. The historical circumstances that led to the adoption of the amendment may be discussed from a broad or a narrow perspective, e.g., a discussion of the 13th amendment may consider the efforts of antebellum abolitionists or the provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation during the Civil War.
3. A description of the amendment’s provisions may or may not be included in the discussion of the historical circumstances or in the discussion of the impact of the amendment on the United States and/or on American society.
4. Amendments with similar issues may be discussed as long as the response includes distinct and separate information for each.
5. The response may discuss the impact of the amendment from any perspective as long as the position taken is supported by accurate facts and examples.
6. The impact may be immediate or long term.
7. Choosing an amendment to discuss that was adopted prior to the Civil War should receive no credit.
8. If more than two amendments are discussed, only the first two amendments may be scored. However, an additional amendment may be included in the discussion as a historical circumstance or an impact.

### Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops **all** aspects of the task evenly and in depth for **each** of **two** amendments, discussing the historical circumstances surrounding the adoption of the amendment and **at least one** impact of the amendment on the United States and/or on American society
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *18th amendment*: connects the antebellum temperance movement, the moral crusade of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union against alcohol abuse, and the Progressive campaign to rid cities of crime and poverty to the 18th amendment that resulted in the rise of organized crime, widespread disrespect for the law, eventual repeal, and a continuing debate over alcohol and drug policies; *19th amendment*: connects the failure of the 15th amendment to enfranchise women, Susan B. Anthony’s tireless quest for woman’s suffrage, and the efforts of Progressive suffragists during World War I to the 19th amendment that vastly increased women’s political influence because they are over half of the electorate, hold almost every political office, and continue to champion social legislation
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *18th amendment*: Maine Law; Neal Dow; Frances Willard; Carrie Nation; domestic violence; nativism; rural vs. urban; wet vs. dry; Volstead Act; Al Capone; speakeasies; rum-running; impossible to enforce morality; 21st amendment; underage drinking today; increasing penalties for Driving While Intoxicated; legalization of marijuana; *19th amendment*: Seneca Falls Convention; Anthony’s arrest and conviction for voting; women’s wartime work; President Woodrow Wilson; picketing the White House; rallies; Carrie Chapman Catt; Alice Paul; League of Women Voters; holding over 20 percent of congressional seats; Hillary Clinton; glass ceiling; Planned Parenthood funding; proposed Equal Rights Amendment; “Me Too” movement; 2018 midterm elections; 2020 presidential candidates; state challenges to *Roe v. Wade*
- 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 one amendment more thoroughly than the other *or* by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *18th amendment*: discusses how the Women’s Christian Temperance Union and the Progressives sought to reduce domestic violence and urban problems through the prohibition of alcohol and how the 18th amendment resulted in organized crime, disrespect for the law, and the amendment’s eventual repeal; *19th amendment*: discusses how the Progressives’ goal of expanding citizen participation in government and suffragists’ bold demonstrations during World War I led to the ratification of the 19th amendment that resulted in women’s increased political influence through voting, office-holding, and support for reforms including health care
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

**Score of 3:**

- Develops **all** aspects of the task with little depth *or* develops **at least three** aspects of the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze and/or evaluate 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 **one** amendment 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 two** aspects of the task in some depth
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- 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
- 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 theme, task, or suggestions as 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.

**All sample student essays in this rating guide are presented in the same cursive font while preserving actual student work, including errors. This will ensure that the sample essays are easier for raters to read and use as scoring aids.**

**Raters should continue to disregard the quality of a student's handwriting in scoring examination papers and focus on how well the student has accomplished the task. The content-specific rubric should be applied holistically in determining the level of a student's response.**

War is often a time of great change. The North and South fought one another over differing viewpoints in the Civil War. This war broke the country in two, pitted brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor. Not surprisingly, there were a number of changes following this event, including freedom for slaves. Likewise, World War brought new responsibilities for women and resulted in their suffrage. Each came soon after war and played an important role in the American society.

To begin with, the thirteenth amendment immediately followed the end of the Civil War. Originally intending to keep the Union together with slavery intact, Lincoln eventually added another aspect to the fight, the one that primarily fueled the war to begin with. Slavery. With his Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln freed slaves in Confederate territory, but was careful not to free all slaves in the border states because he knew the Union came first. Would Lincoln have liked to abolish slavery much earlier? Yes, but he knew there would be time for that after the Union was saved. Following the Civil War, the thirteenth amendment was added, abolishing slavery in the United States. Lobbying for its ratification was Lincoln's last great contribution to the nation before his assassination. However, this did not necessarily change attitudes much in the South. The freed slaves had nothing except the clothes on their backs and often no option but to sharecrop. This still presented African Americans in a derogatory manner and racism would persist for over a century. They were still at the mercy of their former owners being paid only after the white man got the greatest part of the profit and often minus the cost of supplies "lent" to the former slave. Sharecropping almost always left

freedmen deeply in debt and tied to the land. They were dependent on whites to survive, and they would not escape this type of enslavement for a long time. It wasn't until the early twentieth century that African Americans broke free, trading sharecropping for northern factory jobs.

As the thirteenth amendment followed the Civil War, the nineteenth amendment followed World War One. This war took many men to fight in Europe, leaving women to take on new responsibilities and decision-making outside the home. Furthermore, the women's movement had been in full swing for nearly a century by this point, since the First Industrial Revolution created the factory system that allowed some women to be able to support themselves. The Seneca Falls Convention was the first organized challenge to the so-called "Cult of Domesticity" that had dominated American Society. Many suffragists thought that the fifteenth amendment would give the vote to women, not just freed men. When women realized that they had been left out, it revitalized the growing Women's Suffrage movement and helped to pass the nineteenth amendment that allowed women to vote. This did have a reasonable impact on American Society because it started to paint the picture that women are equal to men and should not be denied equal opportunities. Some thought that the nineteenth amendment meant the struggle for equality was won because women could vote. But that was not true economically, educationally, or politically for many decades. A new feminist movement that began in the 1960s served as a sort of motivation like, "Look what our mothers and grandmothers did for us. It's our duty to honor them and finish what they started, not just by voting, but also by getting

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**Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 5 – A**

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elected to office." Throughout the 20th century very few women held federal offices, but the 21st century has seen a fulfillment of the nineteenth amendment. A quarter of the U.S. Senate today are women and even more serve in the House. Several even announced their intention to run for President which would finally shatter the ultimate "glass ceiling".

Clearly the 13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> amendments were important. One forever eliminated a gruesome practice that will forever cast a shadow over America's greatness, but still allowed for racist and hateful acts to flourish due to the fact that the people freed had no other options. The other gave the one half of America an equal say and further motivated feminist movements.



## Anchor Level 5-A

### **The response:**

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the 13th amendment and for the 19th amendment
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*13th amendment*: originally intending to keep Union together with slavery intact Lincoln eventually added another aspect to the fight that primarily fueled the war; lobbying for its ratification was Lincoln's last great contribution to nation before assassination; freed slaves had nothing except clothes on their backs and often had no option but to sharecrop; was not until early 20th century that African Americans broke free and traded sharecropping for northern factory jobs; *19th amendment*: war took many men to fight in Europe which left women to take on new responsibilities and decision-making outside home; when women realized they had been left out it revitalized growing woman's suffrage movement that allowed women to vote; not true economically, educationally, or politically for many decades; "it's our duty to honor them and finish what they started, not just by voting, but also by getting elected to office"; throughout 20th century very few women held federal offices but 21st century has seen fulfillment of 19th amendment)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: Civil War; Emancipation Proclamation; Confederate territory; border states; racism; former owners; part of the profit; cost of supplies; deeply in debt; tied to the land; *19th amendment*: World War I; first Industrial Revolution; Seneca Falls Convention; cult of domesticity; quarter of the United States Senate and even more in the House; intention to run for president; fully shatter the ultimate glass ceiling)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that connects two wars to social change and a conclusion that reviews the general impact of each amendment

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response presents sophisticated analysis in a good discussion of all aspects of the task. It ends with a strong conclusion relating the recent political accomplishments of women.

When the United States Constitution was written, the writers decided to include a process in order to respond to changing times, this was called the amendment process. Amendments have had a great impact on the American society ever since the Civil War. There were many amendments that were added on over the years that changed the culture of the United States. Two amendments that had an impact on the United States were the 13th amendment, and the 19th amendment.

The 13th amendment was one amendment that was created in order to finally end slavery which dated all the way back to the settlement at Jamestown. Slavery was the most divisive sectional issue before the Civil War. One historical circumstance surrounding the adoption of the amendment was the Dred Scott case. In the Dred Scott case, abolitionists fought for Scott's freedom but he was declared property by the Taney Court. This meant that all slaves were property and there was no way to prevent the spread of slavery, and furthermore, African Americans had no rights as citizens. Many abolitionist including Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe fought to end slavery and make it known that treating African-Americans in a cruel way should be unconstitutional. African-Americans should have rights just like white men do. Even with all their efforts, it took a northern victory in the bloody Civil War to achieve the 13th amendment. President Lincoln pressured lawmakers to finally end 250 years of the vicious practice of slavery.

The 13th amendment had a great impact on American Society. The 13th amendment was created in order to abolish slavery, because of how cruel it was to African-Americans. One way in which the 13th

amendment impacted the United States was that it led to additional amendments to give African-Americans citizenship and suffrage. Despite these amendments, after Reconstruction the Plessy v. Ferguson case declared that African-Americans could be "separate but equal" meaning that if African-Americans had segregated public facilities from whites they were not being denied "equal protection". This was a step backwards for African-American society as Jim Crow laws were upheld to maintain white supremacy even after the 13th amendment. Finally, after World War II ended the idea of segregation between blacks and whites was challenged by the Civil Rights movement. For example, Rosa Parks was arrested for sitting in a white person's seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus, and ended up creating a boycott for blacks to end segregation. Martin Luther King, Jr emerged as the most important Civil Rights leader with his inspirational "I have a dream" speech that said everyone, no matter what their race, should have true freedom and equality.

Another amendment that was created in order to achieve equality in the United States was the 19th Amendment. The 15th amendment had not given women the same voting rights as African American men and Susan B. Anthony was even arrested for boldly voting in the next election. During World War I, women sold war bonds and nursed injured soldiers on the western front, showing that women can be just as strong as men and they should get the same rights as them. Even earlier was the meeting at the Seneca Falls Convention. The Seneca Falls Convention was a women's rights meeting in order to get women equal treatment, including the right to vote.

The 19th Amendment had a great impact on the United States.

The 19th amendment gave women the vote that they had been striving for for many years. Women finally had a say in who should be the leaders of the United States, and that helped the country overall. Getting opinions from both men and women now instead of just men highlighted the need for laws to improve the lives of families and children. Another way in which the 19th amendment had an impact on the United States was that America had a woman run for president. Hillary Clinton ran for president in the 2016 election and came up short in the electoral college. Although Clinton didn't win the election, this shows how close we are to having our very first woman president. In the following year, women across America successfully ran for office often defeating long-standing male politicians. One hundred years after the adoption of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment, the U.S. Congress has far more female members than ever before.

## Anchor Level 5-B

### **The response:**

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the 13th amendment and for the 19th amendment
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*13th amendment*: meant all slaves were property and there was no way to prevent spread of slavery; President Lincoln pressured lawmakers to finally end two and a half centuries of the vicious practice of slavery; a step backward for African American society as Jim Crow laws were upheld to maintain white supremacy even after 13th amendment; Martin Luther King Jr. emerged as most important civil rights leader with inspirational “I Have a Dream” speech that said everyone regardless of race should have true freedom and equality; *19th amendment*: the 15th amendment had not given women the same voting rights as African American men and Susan B. Anthony was even arrested for boldly voting in next election; during World War I women sold war bonds and nursed injured soldiers on western front which showed that women can be just as strong as men; getting opinions from both men and women instead of just men highlighted need for laws to improve lives of families and children; 100 years after adoption of 19th amendment the United States Congress has more female members than ever before)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: settlement at Jamestown; divisive sectional issue; Civil War; *Dred Scott* case; abolitionists; Taney Court; no rights as citizens; Harriet Tubman; Harriet Beecher Stowe; Northern victory; citizenship and suffrage; Reconstruction; *Plessy v. Ferguson*; “separate but equal”; segregated public facilities; equal protection; Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott; *19th amendment*: Seneca Falls Convention; Hillary Clinton; 2016 election; electoral college; defeating long-standing male politicians; far more female members)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response provides good detail in support of its analysis. The impacts of the amendments are discussed from Reconstruction to the modern era with solid examples provided for all aspects of the task.

The writers of the United States Constitution included an amending process to respond to changing times and unforeseen circumstances. During the Antebellum Era in the U.S. many civilians wanted reforms that involved the roles of women and slavery. The ideal role of a woman during the 19<sup>th</sup> century was to stay home and take care of the household. In terms of slavery the South depended on slave labor more than the North after the Market Revolution. After the Civil War, the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment and the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment have had an impact on African Americans and women.

During the early years when Christopher Columbus discovered the new land in the Western Hemisphere many of the European powers came to North America to colonize it. As the Europeans colonized North America which included the U.S., they were in need of free labor. Over time forced labor fell onto the Native Americans, indentured servants and African Americans. After Bacon's Rebellion the South had to substitute African American slaves for white indentured servants. The dependence on these African American slaves grew much stronger after Eli Whitney created the cotton gin. It was easier to separate the fibers of the cotton from the seed resulting in the increase dependence on slavery. More slaves were needed to grow cotton in plantations. After the election of Abraham Lincoln the Southerners who relied on slavery felt threatened by Lincoln because they believed that he would try to end slavery. The opposing views in the North and South on slavery led to the Civil War that ended in 1865. Only then did the beginning of change start to happen. Congress passed the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment which was ratified and abolished slavery in the U.S. Although this was enforced not many

southern civilians agreed to it. Abolitionists were happy with this admendment but it ended up leading to strict segregation in the South after military Reconstruction ended. Jim Crow laws were passed by southern states to keep newly freed slaves in a seperate and lower "caste". Separate public facilities were strictly segregated and always inferior. "Whites only" signs were a powerful symbol of white supremacy. This discriminatory policy was fully legalized after the Plessy v Ferguson decision upheld "separate but equal."

Women for a long time have been fighting for their rights in history. The creation of the Seneca Falls Convention was a major step in this. Women initially did not have the right to a job outside of the home, to property or to vote. Women were held to the "cult of domesticity" which kept them as second class citizens. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century suffragists picketed, marched and even held hunger strikes to get the vote. After many years of fighting and protests the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed in 1920. It allowed women to vote and they hoped their struggle for equality was complete. During the Second World War women took on many of the jobs traditionally done by men and started to get more and more jobs in factories that created weapons for the war. After that taste of freedom, feminists in the 1960s pushed women to use their votes as a way to gain equality.

After the year 1865 important amendments like the 13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> admendment were passed. These amendments had lasting impacts on the society for they are the reason the U.S. does not have slavery anymore and women are granted the right to vote. These admendments have integrated the society and pieced us together over time.

## Anchor Level 4-A

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the 13th amendment more thoroughly than the 19th amendment
- Is both analytical and descriptive (*13th amendment*: dependence on African American slaves grew much stronger after Eli Whitney created cotton gin; after election of Abraham Lincoln the southerners who relied on slavery felt threatened by Lincoln because they believed he would try to end slavery; Jim Crow laws were passed by southern states to keep newly freed slaves in separate and lower caste; discriminatory policy was fully legalized after *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision upheld “separate but equal”; *19th amendment*: women held to cult of domesticity which kept them second-class citizens; in early 20th century suffragists picketed, marched, and even held hunger strikes to get the vote; after taste of freedom feminists in 1960s pushed women to use vote as a way to gain equality)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: Bacon’s Rebellion; white indentured servants; separate the fibers of the cotton; Civil War; ratified; abolitionists; military Reconstruction; separate public facilities; strictly segregated; always inferior; “Whites Only” signs; white supremacy; *19th amendment*: Seneca Falls Convention; Second World War; jobs in factories; weapons for war)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions the role of slaves and women in the antebellum era and a conclusion that identifies the purpose of each amendment

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response includes a strong factual and analytical discussion of the 13th amendment. However, the discussion of the 19th amendment is weaker, especially regarding its impact on American society.



The United States Constitution has been a constantly evolving document, originally intended to serve as a fundamental backbone to our democracy. Though the Constitution in its current form is far distinct from the constitution in the turn of the nineteenth century, all of the foundations to the United States' success in overcoming hardships are found in the constitution. While there is still great debate regarding former amendments added, since the Civil War the United States Constitution has gone from a mold for the nation to fit in, to the specifications of what must happen to uphold the democracy. Two examples of Constitutional amendment would be the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment, as well as the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment, both passed in 1913. The year 1913 is especially distinct in that the United States economy was rapidly evolving to be the largest in the world that it still is. This rapid industrial and urban growth indicated the need for change, which was provided by Progressives who were dedicated to political and economic reform.

The 16<sup>th</sup> amendment was the first amendment passed regarding revenue policy, and allowed for a graduated taxation brackets, where higher income individuals pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes. The specific application of this amendment has changed many times, but the principle was so revolutionary, as it so staunchly countered the way of raising federal revenue through high tariffs that had brutally abused the poor with higher prices. Instead of making all consumers using the free market pay more the 16<sup>th</sup> amendment provided a way to have a truly progressive tax. This amendment, however dull and boring internal revenue might be, fundamentally changed the dynamic of United States' fiscal policy by attempting to

place greater tax burden on the fewer, wealthier individuals and corporations. Although it never achieved true income equality, the federal income tax raised the revenue needed to fund essential New Deal programs, many of which continue today. It also funded much of the United States victory in WWII and provided the means to make it the dominant global super power after the war.

Another major target of progressive reformers was the United States Senate which was by no means democratic. This, however, was changed with the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The 17<sup>th</sup> amendment made it so that senators had to be directly elected by the people in a state that they represent rather than being chosen by state legislatures. This made the very dominant and easily corruptible chamber of Congress a more responsive mechanism in the United States' legislative process. Before the 17<sup>th</sup> amendment, wealthy robber barons could guarantee that laws favorable to big business passed in the Senate.

Because of ever increasing federal power, citizen participation in Senate elections is even more critical today. Elected Senators must consider the views of their constituents who elect them, giving the people a greater voice in these decisions. Without the amending process, the United States might not be able to move into the future. Just as in the past, changes must be made to ensure the United States' global influence and high standard of living.

## Anchor Level 4-B

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the 16th amendment more thoroughly than the 17th amendment
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*16th amendment*: rapid industrial and urban growth indicated need for change which was provided by Progressives who were dedicated to political and economic reform; principle was revolutionary as it countered way of raising federal revenue through high tariffs that had brutally abused the poor with higher prices; fundamentally changed dynamic of United States fiscal policy by attempting to place greater tax burden on wealthier individuals and corporations; although it never achieved true income equality the federal income tax raised revenue needed to fund essential New Deal programs, many of which continue today; *17th amendment*: another major target of Progressive reformers was United States Senate which was by no means democratic; before 17th amendment wealthy robber barons could guarantee laws favorable to big business passed in Senate; because of ever-increasing federal power citizen participation in Senate elections is even more critical today; elected senators must consider views of constituents who elect them which gives the people a greater voice in decisions)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*16th amendment*: graduated taxation brackets; progressive tax; victory in World War II; global superpower; *17th amendment*: chosen by state legislatures; easily corruptible; House of Representatives)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes a lengthy introduction that connects the two amendments to the Progressive movement and a conclusion that states the amending process allows the United States to move into the future

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response is uneven and fits the criteria for Level 4. While the response includes a good level of analysis for the 16th amendment as well as a good discussion of impact, the discussion of the 17th amendment is much less detailed.

Throughout the development of United States history, change was always a common thing whether it was a change in lifestyle or a change in government laws. Those changes, whether good or bad impact the United States and American society. Changes such as adding amendments to the United States Constitution have heavily impacted the lifestyle of American society. Amendments such as the 13th amendment in 1865, which abolished slavery, and the 19th amendment in 1920, woman's suffrage, have both steered the course of American society into a new direction. Into a lifestyle different than what they once knew.

During the settling of towns in newly discovered land by pre-Americans agriculture became a vital factor of living in some parts, heavily in the south. This need brought about the triangular trade route. The triangular trade route brought helpless, chained slaves from Africa to the Americas in exchange for goods. And these slaves quickly became essential to the economy of those living in the southern United States. Slaves were viewed as property and not as citizens. This is a fact that can be confirmed by the Dred Scott case when the Supreme Court ruled a slave is property not a person. Slaves worked plantations and produced crops such as tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, and many more which were highly demanded. Northerners however were living with an economy based on industry and artistry, meaning hands on work. After the publishing of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin", Northerners were shocked by the raw and terrifying horrors of slavery. This led to the Civil War between the North, the Union, and the South, a confederacy. After a long and bloody war, the Union ended up with a victory thus leading to the

ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> ammendment in 1865 abolishing slavery. However this ammendment came with negative impacts. Since the lives of African Americans were no longer owned and they were no longer property, but whites still wanted to control them. Members of a terror group known as the KKK, Ku Klux Klan, targeted African Americans known as freedmen after the abolition of slavery. Freedmen were lynched, harrassed and murdered with out any protection. The economy of the Southerners was destroyed by the war. Southerners had relied on the profit from their crops which were done by slaves. Without slaves, southerners began to "employ" former slaves as sharecroppers.

A long term way of thinking had also been present in the minds of many Americans that men and women were not created equal. The idea that a womans only purpose was to serve a man, to be married and have kids, and to be a house wife. Those ideas however, started to be questioned. Some women realized there was so much more they were capable of doing than just serving a man. This new way of thinking sparked the womens suffarage movement. Although the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution said that African American male citizens had the right to vote, women were not allowed to do so. Susan B. Anthony, a woman, challenged her lack of the right to vote and she was arrested. During her sentencing speech Susan questioned "are women not citizens? Are they not people?" She lost her court battle, but empowered other women to fight for suffarage. The womens suffarage movement went on until after World War I when the 19<sup>th</sup> ammendment was added granting women the right to finally vote as freely as they pleased. This, again, changed American society.

Women were gradually becoming viewed as able and were being allowed to prove their equality to men. Elected government officials had to pay attention to them. Women were no longer stuck thinking a house wife was all they were meant to be. They could even run for President. Today, more and more women are running and winning office at every level of government, there is hope for a bigger and better future for women in America.

There was never change with out fight. Every change comes with impacts whether good or bad. The 13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> ammendments were two of the many ammendments that dramatically altered a new way of living and a new lifestyle for Americans. They brought about a culture that seemed foreign compared to traditional American life. However, it brought about a necessary change.

## Anchor Level 4-C

### **The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the 13th amendment more thoroughly than the 19th amendment
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*13th amendment*: triangular trade route brought helpless chained slaves from Africa to Americas in exchange for goods; after long and bloody war the Union ended up with victory leading to ratification of 13th amendment; Freedmen were lynched, harassed, and murdered without any protection; without slaves Southerners began to employ former slaves as sharecroppers; *19th amendment*: long-term way of thinking had also been present in minds of many Americans that men and women were not created equal; although 15th amendment to Constitution said African American male citizens had right to vote women were not allowed; elected government officials had to pay attention to them; today more and more women are running for and winning office at every level of government)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: *Dred Scott* case; a slave is property; plantations; tobacco, cotton, sugar cane; Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; Civil War; Confederacy; Ku Klux Klan; *19th amendment*: Susan B. Anthony; arrested; sentencing speech; after World War I; run for president)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the amendments changed America's direction and a conclusion that notes change comes only with a fight

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response shows understanding of the low status of both African Americans and women in United States history, but the discussion lacks the depth of a Level 5 paper, especially regarding the impact of the 19th amendment.

In the late 1700's, when the Founding Fathers of America were building the foundations of the United States government, they created a Constitution that allowed for changes or admendments based on changing times. Because of this, admendments can be added to the Constitution to ensure that America is a just democracy for all types of people. Since the Civil War, important admendments have been added to the Constitution, including the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> admendments, that establish voting rights for African Americans and Women. Both of these admendments have had a large impact on American Society.

The 15<sup>th</sup> admendment was added to the Constitution in 1870, and established voting rights for African American men. This admendment was added to the Constitution after the 13<sup>th</sup> admendment, which abolished Slavery in the United States and the 14<sup>th</sup> admendment, which gave freedmen citizenship. This admendment was adopted during Reconstruction because northern Republicans in Congress wanted to give former slaves the vote in order to maintain their power. After this admendment was established, African American men still faced discrimination in election seasons. Literacy tests and poll taxes were enforced in southern states, which made voting for African Americans nearly impossible. Later, during the Civil Rights Movement, an admendment was created to ban poll taxes and a law was passed to assure that all States provided equal opprotunites for both white and black citizens at the polls. The adoption of the 15<sup>th</sup> admendment made America much more democratic but it took a long time to take effect.

The 19<sup>th</sup> admendment was adopted in 1920, and it gave American Women the right to vote. In this era before the admendment was



created Feminists like Susan B. Anthony created petitions and rallies to try and gain the support of the American people. Earlier a convention was held in Niagra Falls to discuss how women could gain voting rights. Eventually, after WWI, women gained the right to vote but still faced discrimination in their daily lives.

Equal voting rights were just the beginning in the fight for complete equal treatment. In this era, women were expected to be housewives, and not have careers outside of Motherhood. Many women felt incomplete. Equal rights were shown during World War II when women took the place of men in the workforce by taking up jobs in manufacturing. Since this admendment was passed more and more women work outside the home. The 19<sup>th</sup> admendment gives women a way to fight for equal pay and equal job opportunities.

The United States became more progressive after the Civil War, and began to treat people as equals. If it weren't for the adoptive Constitution the United States has, Minorities, and women that wouldn't have the same rights as white men. The United States has a very efficient government in this aspect. New admendments can be added to the Constitution to this day, which helps America as a true, and fair democracy.

### Anchor Level 3-A

#### **The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for the 15th amendment and for the 19th amendment
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*15th amendment*: added to Constitution after 13th amendment which abolished slavery and after 14th amendment which gave Freedmen citizenship; adopted during Reconstruction because Northern Republicans in Congress wanted to give former slaves the vote in order to maintain power; literacy tests and poll taxes were enforced in Southern states which made voting for African Americans nearly impossible; during civil rights movement an amendment was created to ban poll taxes and a law was passed to assure all states provided equal opportunities for both white and black citizens at polls; *19th amendment*: feminists like Susan B. Anthony created petitions and rallies to try and gain support of American people; after World War I women gained right to vote but still faced discrimination in daily lives; 19th amendment gives women a way to fight for equal pay and equal job opportunities)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*15th amendment*: faced discrimination; more democratic; *19th amendment*: housewives; World War II; jobs in manufacturing); includes an inaccuracy (*19th amendment*: Niagara Falls)
- Demonstrates a logical plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that state that amendments ensure America will remain a just democracy for all people

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. While the discussion of the 15th amendment focuses on important issues of the Reconstruction Era, it is not particularly detailed. The discussion of the 19th amendment provides accurate but limited information.

Since the Civil War, many amendments have been added to the United States Constitution. Two amendments that have been added post Civil War, along with others, are the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment (Prohibition, 1919) and the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment (Woman's Suffrage, 1920). Amendments are important to the United States Constitution since they give citizens rights and privileges.

The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was adopted by the United States in response to the consumption of alcohol and the consequences that followed after consuming too much of it. Wives had become unsettled after their husbands would come home drunk and be abusive toward the family. For instance, Carry Nation became famous for taking an ax into bars and smashing all the liquor bottles to make her point. Other temperance leaders worked through their churches and founded organizations like the Anti-Saloon League to fight against the evils of liquor. Once the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed by Progressives, all production and sale of alcohol became illegal. This, however, did not stop many citizens from illegally consuming or selling alcohol. People who sold illegal booze became known as bootleggers or rum runners, and they were the ones moving and making the alcohol. Prohibition led to gangs and gangsters, such as Al Capone, who would fight for territory and control of alcohol sales. Formerly law abiding citizens became common criminals by going to speakeasies or making "bathtub gin." Once the government realized that the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was ineffective, they adopted the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment, which repealed the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment. The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was useless in American society since people were ignoring it and continuing to consume alcohol anyways. Prohibition was a failure because "you

can't legislate morality."

The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was very important to women. The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment gave women the right to vote, and this came to them many years following the founding of the nation. Women had continually protested for women's rights and the right to vote for decades, starting at the Seneca Falls Convention where Elizabeth Cady Stanton demanded women's suffrage. After the Civil War, Susan B Anthony became famous for voting illegally. During World War I women picketed in front of the White House demanding President Wilson do something. And so, in 1920 women finally got suffrage. Women were now given the same opportunities as men in American society, and many women were also in the workplace instead of just the home. The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was a major win for women. The early 1900s had brought major change for women after the many decades of working for this opportunity to have rights.

Many amendments have brought change into American society, some more than others. They had changed the lives of certain groups, such as women and African-Americans, and gave new unalienable rights to the people of the United States. The United States Constitution had changed majorly post Civil War, in response to the demands of the public.

### Anchor Level 3-B

#### **The response:**

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth for the 18th amendment and for the 19th amendment
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*18th amendment*: wives unsettled after husbands would come home drunk and be abusive toward family; temperance leaders worked through churches and founded organizations like Anti-Saloon League to fight against evils of liquor; did not stop citizens from illegally consuming or selling alcohol; formerly law-abiding citizens became common criminals by going to speakeasies or making “bathtub gin”; Prohibition a failure because you cannot legislate morality; *19th amendment*: starting at Seneca Falls Convention where Elizabeth Cady Stanton demanded woman’s suffrage; during World War I women picketed in front of White House demanding President Wilson do something); includes faulty and weak analysis (*19th amendment*: women were now given the same opportunities as men in American society, and many women were also in the workplace instead of just the home)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*18th amendment*: Carrie Nation; smashing liquor bottles; Progressives; bootleggers; rum-runners; gangsters; Al Capone; *19th amendment*: Susan B. Anthony; voting illegally)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that state amendments give citizens rights and privileges

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The discussion of Prohibition and the historical circumstances surrounding woman’s suffrage are well developed. However, the response fails to demonstrate an understanding of the impact of woman’s suffrage.

Throughout the history of the US, many amendments have been constructed. These amendments would in turn cause a change and adaptation in the US society. Some key amendments that caused major changes to society were the 13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> amendments. These changes continue to be a huge influence today in the modern life of an United States citizen.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was an amendment to abolish slavery. Many steps had to be taken to reach this amendment. First, the southern states had feared that after the election of Abraham Lincoln, they'd have to release their slaves. The South didn't want that to happen, southern succession occurred and the South became the Confederates. Then, the civil war was fought and the Union won. So, Abraham Lincoln was able to abolish slavery with the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment. This amendment drastically changed the society in the south. Former slave owners found it hard to tend to their plantations, due to all of their slaves being released. They used former slaves as sharecroppers who worked for part of the profit. Freedmen also faced much discrimination in the south, despite being free. Many laws were put up against the freedmen to restrict their freedom; such as the Black Codes and Jim Crow laws. Later, many of these blacks decided to move up North for more opportunities. These events show how one amendment subsequently changed a whole society.

Another amendment that had a major impact in society was the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment for women's suffrage. The journey to this amendment would date back to the 1800s, Seneca Falls, where the women had their first meeting on the topic of women's rights. However, they had started to make an even bigger push during the

Progressive Era (Early 1900s). This period was a period of many changes for America such as better living conditions and conditions of food. America had just begun looking at the citizens needs and to create a better society. The women had created banners and protest to obtain acknowledgement from the men to give women the right to vote. The women brought up arguments on how if it wasn't for them, there would be no man to vote. Eventually, their voices were heard and the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment was cultivated. After, this amendment was passed, some men still didn't think it was right for women to be given this power to vote, while other were grateful for women to be acknowledged. Also, women were starting to look a little different in society, they weren't the stay home moms that everyone took them for. Now women actually had a voice to speak. They are not only voting, but many are running for office.

In conclusion, these two amendments brought about good changes in society. These changes would continue to impact the U.S for decades to come and teaches the U.S, how to handle situations like these in the future.

### Anchor Level 3-C

#### **The response:**

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth for the 13th amendment and for the historical circumstances associated with the 19th amendment
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*13th amendment*: Southern states had feared that after election of Abraham Lincoln they would have to release slaves; Civil War was fought and Union won; former slave owners found it hard to tend to plantations due to slaves being released; Freedmen also faced much discrimination in South despite being free; *19th amendment*: journey to amendment would date back to the 1800s in Seneca Falls where women had first meeting on topic of women's rights; they started to make even bigger push during Progressive Era; now women actually had a voice to speak; not only voting but many are running for office)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: Southern secession; Confederates; sharecroppers; Black Codes; Jim Crow laws; *19th amendment*: early 1900s; created banners)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that labels the changes as good

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response includes some information about the background and impacts of the 13th amendment but the discussion of the 19th amendment is considerably weaker.



The passing of amendments is intended on bringing order to the changing society of the United States due to war, revolts, etc. This example of amendments passed since the events of the Civil War is the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment, abolition of slavery, and the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment, 18-year old to vote. Both of these amendments had been passed as a reaction to the protests and revolts of the American public.

The 13<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed to abolish slavery in the United States, as a result of the Civil War. Before the Civil War, African Americans were considered property, hence having no rights despite being American Citizens. (declared by the Dred Scott v. Sanford court case). However, it is seen prevailing throughout American history that the desire for freedom and equality has been a constant issue. The Civil War was a result of the conflict over slavery as well as which states were free or slave holding states, essentially beginning when Lincoln became President. South Carolina decided to secede because of the outcome of the election. The Civil War being the war with the most casualties that the United States had fought in, people realized that slavery had become too much of an issue for the United States. Therefore, when the Union used to Anaconda plan to blockade the south, eventually leading to the end of the war, the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment was then passed. The impact of the amendment on the United States was that it gave African American slaves their freedom. As a result, the south loses their source of labor in producing their desired cash crop of cotton. Eventually, they traveled to New York and participated in the start of the Harlem Renaissance, the rebirth of African culture. The music and art movements continuing to have an influence today.

Another amendment passed post-Civil War was the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment which allowed the voting age to lower down to 18 years old. This was a result of protest of the drafts for the Vietnam War. The draft began from the age of 18 to about mid to late 20's. However, this caused much conflict and riots for the American Public being that they were being drafted at a young age when they couldn't even vote. Therefore, the U.S. passed the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment to decrease the voting age. The impact that this amendment had on the United States and on American society is that it allowed for the draft to remain in place for American citizens, even today, as well as the age of 18 being the legal age to vote to still be implicated in modern society.

In conclusion, the 13<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> amendment, both passed post civil war, had been a result of conflicts that led to the amendments that further changed the society.

## Anchor Level 2-A

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops most aspects of the task for the 13th amendment and for the 26th amendment
- Is primarily descriptive (*13th amendment*: Civil War essentially began when Lincoln became president and was a result of conflict over slavery and which states were free or slave states; South Carolina decided to secede because of election; South lost source of labor in producing desired cash crop of cotton; *26th amendment*: result of protests of drafts for Vietnam War; caused much conflict and riots for American public because they were being drafted at young age when they could not even vote); includes faulty and isolated analysis (*13th amendment*: despite being American citizens as declared by the *Dred Scott v. Sanford* court case; when the Union used the Anaconda plan to blockade the South; *26th amendment*: it allowed for the draft to remain in place)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: considered property; having no rights; war with most casualties; Harlem Renaissance; *26th amendment*: age of 18 to about mid-to-late 20s)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response is a bit disconnected but recognizes the role that the Civil War and Vietnam War played in the ratification of the amendments; the discussion also lacks depth, especially regarding the impact of the 26th amendment.

Throughout history, we have seen many changes being made and how exactly these changes came about. The circumstances surrounding these differences being made led to social and economic standards being changed as well. The 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> amendments are prime examples of how laws can affect a society and the people in it, and how certain civilians do not agree with the change being made within their environment.

Before the abolition of slavery, many abolitionists and protesters tried to shed light onto the harm and destruction of slavery. However, many people, majority of the populace being southerners, stood for slavery because it allowed for more work to get done without giving any pay. It was seen as “free work”. It was until Abraham Lincoln came into office that “change” was finally going to be done. Many slaves attempted to make a change on their own, including Harriet Tubman with the Underground Railroad, but failed due to the lack of support needed. Abraham Lincoln had his own ideas in order to help end slavery.

When slavery was abolished many reacted with joy but many reacted with anger and disbelief. Southerners wanted to keep their slaves and few in the North wasn't fond of sharing jobs with African Americans. This led to social and economic disruption. Slavery may have been abolished but racism was not. Many cases still considered African Americans that have been slaves to be property and not of value. This amendment impacted society as to, it was a small leap to a big start for equality. People began to notice the wrong and eventually more laws came in to place to help those who did not have a voice.

Another amendment in which led to differences within a society was the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment or Prohibition. This amendment led to the banning of alcohol. The circumstances surrounding this law being place was due to the fact, people didn't like the way humans behave when intoxicated. Many believed it made them more aggressive and seductive and didn't let them spend time with their family or be productive, therefore they banned it. When alcohol was banned many business spiked. Speakeasies were created in order to manipulate the law into believing it was just an ordinary restaurant when in reality it was a place to dance and drink. The Mafia also gained more power by taking control of the alcohol business and selling it in return for money. People had various ways of getting alcohol despite it being banned. Eventually alcohol was made legal again in the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment, but in order for someone to drink they have to be a minimum of 21 years of age.

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## Anchor Level 2-B

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops most aspects of the task for the 13th amendment and for the 18th amendment
- Is primarily descriptive (*13th amendment*: many abolitionists and protesters tried to shed light onto harm and destruction of slavery; many slaves attempted to make a change on their own but failed due to lack of support; slavery may have been abolished but racism was not; led to social and economic disruption; *18th amendment*: did not let them spend time with family or be productive; Mafia also gained more power by taking control of alcohol business; people had various ways of getting alcohol despite it being banned)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: Abraham Lincoln; Harriet Tubman; Underground Railroad; *18th amendment*: speakeasies; 21st amendment); includes an inaccuracy (*13th amendment*: majority of populace being southerners)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that notes social and economic change may not be popular and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The discussion of the historical circumstances surrounding abolition and the impact of Prohibition contains some relevant information. The remainder of the response includes several generalizations with minimal facts.

The United States has added several amendments since the civil war and throughout the 1900's. With women, as well as African Americans, demanding their own right to vote and the thriving economy during the 1920's, many amendments were needed to be added to the Constitution. During the 1920's, people and money were thriving, as well as crime. Women also had been fighting and protesting for suffrage and equal rights. Two of the several amendments added after the Civil War were the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment and the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The 18<sup>th</sup> was the introduction of Prohibition and the 19<sup>th</sup> granted women suffrage, both played a significant role on society.

The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was added to the Constitution in 1919. With the invention of the automobile as well as also issues in society being harmed or affected by alcohol. The United States decided to ban all use of alcohol. Prohibition was intended to make society safer and cause less crime and less accidents. Instead, Prohibition did the opposite. Crime largely increased and the amount of alcohol consumption also increased. During the Prohibition, there were bootlegger, which smuggled alcohol, as well as speakeasies which were secret, often hidden bars and clubs with alcohol available. The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment did not succeed in its goal, it only made matters worse than they were before. Years after its creation, the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment repealed the Prohibition, due to the failure of it.

The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was an amendment that was strongly fought for by women. This amendment granted women there right to vote. Added to the Constitution in 1920, women had been protesting and fighting non-stop for several years before. Women would strike or

protest with signs demanding equal rights to men. They would also have marches and even protested in front of the White House. They also created the Declaration of Sentiments, which was based on the format of the Declaration of Independence. It stated all the grievances that women had towards men and the government instead of the British. Eventually, through the hard work, that should not have been necessary, women gained their right to vote in 1920.

Both of these amendments play a significant role on society. They had a large impact on the women's society and a large impact on the economy. While Prohibition led to crime and increased alcohol consumption, the economy was dramatically affected, which in the led to the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment, repealing the 18<sup>th</sup>. Women suffrage played a large role in government, and also gave women a step closer to equal rights with men. Both of these amendments largely shaped the way the United States' society was lived.



## Anchor Level 2-C

### **The response:**

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth for the 18th amendment and for the 19th amendment
- Is primarily descriptive (*18th amendment*: during Prohibition there were bootleggers who smuggled alcohol as well as speakeasies which were secret and often hidden bars and clubs with alcohol; 18th amendment did not succeed in its goal as it only made matters worse than they were; *19th amendment*: they would also have marches and even protested in front of White House; also created Declaration of Sentiments based on Declaration of Independence); includes some faulty and weak analysis (*18th amendment*: with the invention of the automobile as well as also issues in society being harmed or affected by alcohol; Prohibition was intended to make society safer and cause less crime and less accidents)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*18th amendment*: 21st amendment repealed Prohibition; *19th amendment*: strike; protest with signs; grievances)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a confusing introduction and conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The historical circumstances surrounding the 18th amendment address the issue of drunk driving rather than temperance. The response includes only a single impact of the 19th amendment.

The writers of the United States Constitution included an amending process to respond to changing times and unforeseen circumstances, since the Civil War, important amendments have an impact in the United States and/or American society. In such, some include the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment which abolished slavery in 1865, or women's suffrage in 1970. Both of these amendments had extreme impact when it came both to American society and the United States itself, in a mostly positive aspect. However, some negative aspects were tied to these amendments that are unfortunately still around today.

Slavery in the United States is one of the most haunting truths about the United States that cannot be hidden from even today. After the idea of indentured servants faded in the late 1600s due to revolts, the colonists decided to bring in African slaves to be a replacement for the labor force needed. They proved to be rather successful for the colonies. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Northeast of the United States were starting to use more machinery to create their goods, which they then didn't rely on the slaves. However, the South still heavily relied on slaves for their own source of revenue: cotton. As such, the North, wanted abolition badly. However, the South didn't want to let go of it, because in their minds, it was part of their culture. After a bunch of failed compromises, violence, and an election, the South finally secedes. In cause of this, a huge civil war was fought due to this and the North finally wins. As a result, the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment was ratified and slaves were now considered free. In the positive aspect, this amendment granted them free from the institution that had been oppressing them for many years. There was a horrible load of negatives that were gained.

## Anchor Level 1-A

### **The response:**

- Develops only one aspect of the task in some depth for the 13th amendment
- Is descriptive and analytical (*13th amendment*: after idea of indentured servants faded in late 1600s due to revolts colonists decided to bring in African slaves as replacement labor force; South did not want to let go of it because it was part of their culture)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details (*13th amendment*: revenue; cotton; failed compromises; election; South finally secedes; Civil War; North finally wins)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions the 13th and 19th amendments and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The discussion of the historical circumstances surrounding the 13th amendment contains some good insight and information but the remainder of the task is omitted.

Throughout history many changes have been made to the United States. These changes include adding amendments to the constitution. These amendments have been created to address many issues in America. For example the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment were made to address slavery and inequality in the African American community.

During the 1800's African Americans were forced to work in bad conditions. They were often beaten or starved to death. This created the idea that those of African descent were seen less than others. This is where their mistreatment and inequality began. After several years slavery was finally abolished through the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment. This freed the slaves but it did not completely get rid of inequality in American society. The abolishment of slavery angered many such as the KKK. This anger quickly became violent causing many African Americans to be murdered, oftentimes they would get away with this showing how African Americans still had no rights. African Americans were not allowed to vote which was unfair since they didn't have a say in the government. This would cause them to stay at the bottom of American society. In 1870 the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed which was the African American male suffrage. This gave male African Americans some rights in America and was the beginning of African Americans gaining their rights.

After the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed.

## Anchor Level 1-B

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops one aspect of the task for the 13th amendment
- Is descriptive (*13th amendment*: often beaten or starved to death; created idea that those of African descent were seen as less than others; anger quickly became violent and caused many African Americans to be murdered; often they would get away with this which shows how African Americans still had no rights)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details (*13th amendment*: work in bad conditions; mistreatment; Ku Klux Klan; not allowed to vote)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response observes the inhumanity of slavery and the danger facing Freedmen after the 13th amendment but does so in general terms. The 15th amendment is introduced but not discussed.

Since America post Civil-War, the government has taken several steps in building its identity. The amendment system, created as one of the aspects of checks and balances, gave people explicit, unarguable rights. These amendments since have altered the political, social and economical advancements of the United States.

In the early 1800's, American society shifted due to the Second Great Awakening. The Second Great Awakening was a time where people questioned the morality of the decisions people made. Men during this time worked long hours prior to labor laws and unions, and would therefore suffer in the work place. At home, they could not be proper fathers or husbands because they would cope with their insecurities by engaging in alcohol. Men drank during many occasions and its consumption hindered their ability to perform at home. The women, usually the wives of alcoholics, fought to end the sale of alcohol in the Temperance Movement as they proclaimed alcohol was the reason for domestic hardship. Some states like Maine actually outlawed alcohol. As more and more immigrants came for factory jobs in the United States, the temperance movement gained support across the nation. Thus, the creation 18<sup>th</sup> amendment came about, banning the sale of alcohol. Although it seemed like a well thought out plan, Prohibition actually caused an increase in crime rates and the sale of illegal moonshine. It was then that organized crime terrorized large cities like Chicago. Soon, even political leaders spoke against Prohibition, which later resulted in its repeal as a U.S. amendment.

With the same Second Great Awakening spirit that prompted temperance, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who supported suffrage, helped encourage other women to meet at Seneca Falls in New York. There,

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**Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – A**

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women began to fight for equal rights with men. Especially with the abolition of slavery and African American male suffrage, women became overly-compelled to be granted suffrage. Women protested, wrote letters and books and challenged the ideology of the separation of sexes. During World War I, American women worked at the homefront with jobs to support the fighting men. It took a long time but the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment granted them suffrage. Women were able to vote, engage in higher education and be elected to the same offices as men. Today, there is still a gap between men and women, especially over their pay rates. And so, today, women continue to fight for equality with men by using their votes.

Ultimately, amendments helped to create the American identity after the Civil War. Members in the federal government sought to give Americans a voice. Although created with good intent, amendments can have negative results as well. Prohibition banned alcohol and brought about crime, and even being granted suffrage, women are still fighting for equal rights. Still though, without such amendments, the American identity would neglect the participation of the oppressed in politics.

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## Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – B

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America is known to be one of the most democratic or free countries. For example, freedom of religion, speech and press are all included in the First amendment in the Constitution. Though America is politically, socially, culturally, and economically free today; it hasn't always been the case. Amendments such as the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> forced Americans to adjust in a way that led to extreme forms of retaliation to the passing of these amendments. Before, America was actually the land of the oppressed and socially & economically divided.

Prior to the passing of the 13th amendment, African Americans were slaves and not citizens despite the many years they'd been living on American soil and more importantly most were born in America. Life for Blacks particularly in the south meant hard labor, everyday, for hours, poor living conditions, poor hygiene, no voice, and the only time they left their plantations was if they ran away or were off to be sold at an auction or traded. Abolitionists began to demand an end to these inhumane conditions. Sectional tensions over slavery finally led to Civil war. After the northern victory in 1865 the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment was ratified. It stated that Slavery or forced servitude was from then on illegal in the United States. This ratification angered many White-Americans because it meant that their status and main source of labor was now taken away. For years, Black people had been seen as property even under the law, but now because of the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment they had the right to choose a life of their own. Suddenly free, former slaves had no resources or land to earn a living and hadn't had the opportunity to get an education. Therefore, Southern Blacks stayed in the South, to live as tenant farmers or sharecroppers on former masters' plantations. They worked



for a share of the profit and were always in debt. It was nearly impossible for most to get out from under white control. Though their change in social status didn't seem like much; for them to transition from slaves to tenant farmers was a major step forward. It was only with the Great Migration starting after 1900 that blacks moved North to cities and found real economic opportunity.

Another amendment that shook southerners during Reconstruction was the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment. Prior to its ratification sectional tension was already high especially when African-Americans were granted not only freedom but citizenship under the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment. The 13<sup>th</sup> amendment stated the Blacks were no longer deemed as property, the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment made white & Black Americans equal under the law by recognizing them both as citizens. The ratification of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment made many white-Americans furious because it granted African-American men, specifically, suffrage in 1870. The 15<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed only 5 years after the 13<sup>th</sup>, such a rapid change for the American people. Many Blacks were overjoyed. While many white-Americans, particularly those in the South became very bitter and hateful about the great changes that had taken place. Southern states quickly found ways around the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment. They enacted poll taxes and literacy tests that were unfairly applied to prevent blacks from voting. Also, angry whites took action after the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment was ratified when a hate organization called the KKK arose. KKK members would attack or scare Blacks into avoiding poll booths by lynching, burning homes, setting Black people on fire, or just parading through towns at night to make themselves known. The Constitution gave the

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**Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – B**

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right to vote but for African Americans it would take many years for the dream to come true.

In closing, the land of the free wasn't always the land of the free but it was, on many other occasions was a place full of divided, oppressive, and suffering people. Amendments like the 13<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> were put in place in order to liberate the oppressed and the Civil War was the spark that lit the fuse. The Civil War was an eye opener that made people realize the division within America needed to be mended. The right to be free and the right to vote may have seemed small but clearly they weren't and still are not as many efforts are still made to limit black voting in Southern states.

Over many years there have been many laws that have been added to the constitution to help more people gain rights as a human. Since the events of the Civil War, there have been countless events of amendments being added to the constitution. Two very beneficial amendments added gave way for rights to be gained for African-Americans and former slaves. These amendments include the 13<sup>th</sup> abolition of Slavery amendment and 15<sup>th</sup> African-American male suffrage amendment:

During years prior to the Civil War, slavery was a big and harsh topic that caused years of pain and agony upon the African-American Race. While some states and countries solely supported the exploitation of the African American race, others deemed the practice inhumane. President Abraham Lincoln, although a man who was often questioned whether or not he actually got rid of slavery, was very prominent in abolishing the practice of enslaving another race. Lincoln, with the help of others in his congress, passed the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment into the constitution. This ultimately led to the abolishment of slavery widespread America.

After the effects of the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment were in place, African-Americans still had trouble getting and being accepted into Society. They were still being discriminated against and segregated. African-American men to be specific had no rights and were basically not human the way they were being treated throughout society. The passage of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment, granting African-Americans more suffrage rights, allowed for a sense of establishment into society for former slaves. The 15<sup>th</sup> amendment also stated that if you were born in the United States you were considered a citizen. Granting

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**Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – C**

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African-Americans more rights to live in the American society.

The establishment of many amendments being added to the constitution allowed for major changes to the American society.

The addition of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave way to a groundbreaking change that would inevitably alter the outcome of the future for America.

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## Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – D

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The writers of the United States Constitution included an amending process to respond to changing times and unforeseen circumstances. Since the Civil War, important amendments have had an impact on the United States and American society. Some of these important amendments are the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment and the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment. Both led to changes in this nation which has left a lasting impact even to today.

In the years before 1865, when the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment was implemented, African Americans were held as slaves in southern states. They had no rights and were forced to work without compensation. If a slave tried to rebel against a master, there were severe consequences that included lynchings, whippings and more. In the north many began to fight against it. They worked to spread awareness of the hardships faced by slaves, and hoped to influence people to join and fight against slavery. Further down the line, president Abraham Lincoln saw the end of slavery as something that not only African Americans would benefit from, but the nation as a whole. In order to prevent the southern states from breaking away and forming an independent nation, the president became favorable of the end of slavery. With this a civil war took place, and at the end the north was victorious and their ideas were now going to be used, when it came to slavery. On June 13<sup>th</sup>, the thirteenth amendment was passed, ending slavery and freeing African Americans from the bondage they once faced before. This amendment released African Americans from slavery, but also opened up a new problem from blacks in America. Even though slavery had ended, many black people weren't able to find jobs, homes and get a decent education, this

called the country to begin fighting for better treatment of African Americans. The implementation of the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment led to many things further along in the United States. Without it there wouldn't have been a civil rights movement and life today in America would have been much different.

Another important amendment was the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment. It gave women the right to vote. Before 1920, women in the United States had little rights and were unable to vote for elected officials. Due to this they weren't allowed the chance to have a say in government and change the laws of the nation. This led women to eventually begin to fight for their rights begin the womens rights movement. They held marches, and protested against the lack of fair rights for women. They called for womens suffrage and for there to be fairness between both men and women. In 1920, the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was finally put into place allowing for women to vote. With the right to vote, women have contributed greatly to the nation as a whole and have helped to elect officials that favor the same cause they do. Even though women were allowed to vote, in many ways, they weren't treated as equals in the United States. In today's society still, women face hardships that are related to their gender. Things like inequality at the work place, and simple discriminations. But there does exist a much better relationship between women and American society.

Both these examples of important amendments helped to shape the country we know today. Without either of these the lives that we live now would be quite different and for women and African Americans, there would be many more hardships.

The writers of the United States Constitution included an amending process to respond to changing times and unforeseen circumstances. Since the Civil War, important amendments have had an impact on the United States and American society. Two amendments that have had major impacts on American society are the 15th amendment of 1870 that granted African American males suffrage and also the 18th amendment of 1919 which established Prohibition.

Many people often confuse the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendment. These amendments were major accomplishments of the Radical Republicans during Reconstruction. Slavery was abolished at the end of the Civil War by the 13th amendment. Once discrimination continued after the war the Congress passed the 14th which yes, gave African Americans citizenship, but it had a major flaw. It banned discrimination solely on race but many people found loop holes around it. Finally the 15th amendment was passed and Black men could finally vote. However, due to racial discrimination and persecution groups like the KKK and just common folk, many African American males were threatened to either not show up to voting booths or even register to vote. Also if these men were to vote they would have to pass "literacy tests" to make sure they were capable to vote. Every test that they would have to take was nearly impossible, even for a perfectly literate and educated person, but even more so for a group of people who had been prohibited from learning to read while slaves. Even though this was a very big step forward for the African Americans on paper, true suffrage would not occur until the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s. The 1965 Voting Rights Act outlawed literacy tests and other unfair practices. Voter registration for African

Americans dramatically increased and finally the 15th amendment was put into practice.

The 18th amendment was established in 1919, but the fight for Prohibition started long before this. The fight for prohibition was known as the Temperance movement, which increased during the urbanization of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was led by mainly church going women in the Women's Christian Temperance Union led by Frances Willard. Many of these women knew alcohol made men rowdy, obnoxious and it increased crime, domestic abuse and poverty. There was probable cause for the amendment and it took many years of constant petitioning and rallies, but they finally got it during the Progressive Movement. Although many think drinking alcohol was breaking the 18th amendment, actually if a person drank alcohol it broke the Volstead Act which was the actual law. Even though the amendment was in place it did the exact opposite of what many were hoping for. Instead this law led to bootleggers, sold and made alcohol illegally; speakeasies, places to drink alcohol in secret; increased crime rates and gangs, with gangsters like Al Capone; etc. Many many things to break the law simply because people wanted their alcohol. It created lawlessness and chaos throughout the 20's. Gangs of New York the movie was made to show this time as well. Because of this the government ratified the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment which repealed Prohibition of alcohol. The 18th had a negative impact on society since the first day it was put in place.

The Constitution included this amendment process to respond to changing times to put in necessary laws, but also to take out laws if need be. There have been many more important amendments, not just



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**Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – E**

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the 15th and 18th, that have heavily impacted the United States and American society.

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**Practice Paper A—Score Level 3****The response:**

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth for the 18th amendment and for the 19th amendment
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*18th amendment*: women who were wives of alcoholics fought to end sale of alcohol in temperance movement as they proclaimed alcohol was reason for domestic hardship; as more and more immigrants came for factory jobs in United States the temperance movement gained support across nation; although it seemed like a well-thought-out plan Prohibition actually caused increase in crime rates and sale of illegal moonshine; even political leaders spoke against Prohibition which later resulted in repeal; *19th amendment*: suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton helped encourage other women to meet at Seneca Falls in New York; with abolition of slavery and African American male suffrage women became overly compelled to gain suffrage; during World War I American women worked jobs on home front to support fighting men; women continue to fight for equality by using votes)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*18th amendment*: Second Great Awakening; Maine; organized crime; Chicago; *19th amendment*: Second Great Awakening; Civil War; protested; higher education; pay rates)
- Demonstrates a logical plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the amending process provides checks and balances and a conclusion that points out despite good intentions, amendments can have negative results

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response recognizes the connection between the Second Great Awakening and reform movements, but for each amendment the discussion of the historical circumstances surrounding its ratification is more developed than the discussion of its impacts.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 5

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the 13th amendment and for the 15th amendment
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*13th amendment*: African Americans were slaves and not citizens despite many years they had been living on American soil and more importantly most were born in America; abolitionists began to demand end to inhumane conditions; suddenly free, former slaves had no resources or land to earn living; Southern blacks stayed in South to live as tenant farmers or sharecroppers on former masters' plantations; nearly impossible for most to get out from under white control; only with Great Migration after 1900 that blacks moved North to cities and found real economic opportunity; *15th amendment*: another amendment that shook Southerners during Reconstruction; African Americans were guaranteed not only freedom but citizenship under 14th amendment; Southern states quickly found ways around 15th amendment; Ku Klux Klan would attack or scare blacks into avoiding poll booths by lynching, burning homes, setting black people on fire, and parading through towns at night to make themselves known; Constitution gave right to vote but for African Americans it would take many years for dream to come true)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: hard labor; sold at an auction; sectional tensions; Civil War; Northern victory; in debt; *15th amendment*: no longer deemed as property; equal under the law; bitter and hateful; poll taxes and literacy tests)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that recognizes the 13th and 15th amendments forced Americans to adjust and an analytical conclusion that connects the impacts to the modern efforts to limit African American voting

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response provides good analysis in the discussion of both amendments and demonstrates clear understanding of key impacts of both amendments.

## Practice Paper C—Score Level 1

### The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for the 13th amendment
- Is descriptive (*13th amendment*: during years prior to Civil War slavery was a big and harsh topic that caused years of pain and agony upon African Americans; while some states and countries solely supported exploitation of African American race others deemed practice inhumane; had trouble being accepted into society; discriminated against and being segregated); includes faulty analysis (*15th amendment*: stated that if you were born in the United States you were considered a citizen)
- Includes one relevant fact (*13th amendment*: President Abraham Lincoln)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response contains several valid generalizations about the 13th amendment but fails to correctly address the 15th amendment.

## Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

### The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the 13th amendment and for the 19th amendment
- Is primarily descriptive (*13th amendment*: if a slave tried to rebel against a master there were severe consequences that included lynching, whipping, and more; President Abraham Lincoln saw end of slavery as something that would benefit African Americans and nation as a whole; released African Americans from slavery but also opened up new problem for blacks; not able to find jobs, homes, and get a decent education; *19th amendment*: not allowed chance to have a say in government and change laws of the nation; held marches and protested against lack of fair rights for women; helped elect officials that favor the same causes they do)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*13th amendment*: Southern states; work without compensation; forming an independent nation; Civil War; civil rights movement; *19th amendment*: inequality at the workplace; discrimination); includes an inaccuracy (*13th amendment*: on June 13 the thirteenth amendment was passed)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that observes the amendments changed the lives of African Americans and women

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response makes several important observations about the status of African Americans and women but lacks detail and depth, especially regarding the impact of the 19th amendment.

## Practice Paper E—Score Level 4

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the 15th amendment and for the 18th amendment
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*15th amendment*: amendments were major accomplishments of Radical Republicans during Reconstruction; banned discrimination solely on race but many people found loopholes; every test they would have to take was nearly impossible even for perfectly literate and educated person but even more so for group of people who were prohibited from learning to read while slaves; voter registration for African Americans dramatically increased and finally 15th amendment was put into practice; *18th amendment*: fight for Prohibition was known as temperance movement which increased during urbanization of late 19th century; many women knew alcohol made men rowdy, obnoxious, and it increased crime, domestic abuse, and poverty; even though amendment was in place it did exact opposite of what many were hoping; created lawlessness and chaos throughout 1920s); includes faulty application (*18th amendment*: *Gangs of New York* the movie was made to show this time as well)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*15th amendment*: Civil War; 13th amendment; 14th amendment; citizenship; Ku Klux Klan; literacy tests; civil rights movement; 1965 Voting Rights Act; *18th amendment*: church-going women; Women's Christian Temperance Union; Frances Willard; petitioning and rallies; Progressive movement; Volstead Act; bootleggers; speakeasies; gangsters; Al Capone; 21st amendment repealed Prohibition)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response uses the 13th and 14th amendments as historical circumstances surrounding the 15th amendment without making a direct connection to the reasons for adopting suffrage for Freedmen. Overall the response is well developed but lacks the level of analysis and detail found in a Level 5 paper.

# United States History and Government Specifications August 2019

## Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

## Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Change; Citizenship; Civic Values; Constitutional Principles; Diversity; Government; Individuals, Groups, Institutions; Reform Movements	Standards 1, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Citizenship; Civic Values; Constitutional Principles; Diversity; Government; Individuals, Groups, Institutions; Presidential Decisions and Actions	Standards 1, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

### *Notes:*

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

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

**The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2019 Regents Examination in United States History and Government* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the United States History and Government examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.**

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

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

1. Go to <http://www.forms2.nysed.gov/emsc/osa/exameval/reexameval.cfm>.
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.