

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

VOLUME
2 OF 2
DBQ

GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Tuesday, August 13, 2013 — 12:30 to 3:30 p.m., only

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

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Visit the site 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 III A** Scaffold (open-ended) questions:

- A question-specific rubric

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

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

General:

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

Mechanics of Rating

The procedures on page 2 are to be used in rating papers for this examination. More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Global History and Geography and United States History and Government*.

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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12234

Rating the Essay Question

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

Introduction to the task—

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

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

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

Practice scoring individually—

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

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

Rating the Scaffold (open-ended) Questions

- (1) Follow a similar procedure for training raters.
- (2) The scaffold questions are to be scored by one rater.
- (3) The scores for each scaffold question must be recorded in the student's examination booklet and on the student's answer sheet. The letter identifying the rater must also be recorded on the answer sheet.
- (4) Record the total Part III A score if the space is provided on the student's Part I answer sheet.

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.

The scoring coordinator will be responsible for organizing the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay, recording that score on the student's Part I answer sheet, and determining the student's final examination score. The conversion chart for this examination is located at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> and must be used for determining the final examination score.

Global History and Geography
Part A Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question—August 2013

Document 1

China Rejoins the World Economy

... In China after Mao Zedong's death in 1976 the communist leadership introduced comprehensive economic reforms that relaxed state control of the economy, allowing more initiative and permitting individuals to accumulate wealth. Beginning in 1978 the Communist Party in Sichuan province freed more than six thousand firms to compete for business outside the state planning process. The results were remarkable. Under China's leader Deng Xiaoping these reforms were expanded across the nation. China also began to permit foreign investment for the first time since the communists came to power in 1949. Between 1978 and the end of the 1990s foreign investors committed more than \$180 billion to the Chinese economy, and McDonald's, Coca-Cola, Airbus, and other foreign companies began doing business there. But more than 100 million workers were still employed in state-owned enterprises, and most foreign-owned companies were segregated in special economic zones. The result was a dual industrial sector—one modern, efficient, and connected to international markets, the other dominated by government and directed by political decisions....

Source: Richard W. Bulliet, et al., *The Earth and Its People*, 3rd Edition, Houghton Mifflin, 2005 (adapted)

1 Based on this document, state *one* economic reform that occurred after the death of Mao Zedong.

Score of 1:

- States *one* economic reform that occurred after the death of Mao Zedong based on this document
Examples: state control of the economy was relaxed; more initiative was allowed; individuals were permitted to accumulate wealth; more than six thousand firms in Sichuan province were allowed to compete for business outside the state planning process/firms could compete for business outside the state planning process; foreign investment was permitted/allowed; foreign companies/McDonald's/Coca-Cola/Airbus were allowed to do business in China; foreign companies were allowed to trade in segregated economic zones; modernization; the development of a dual sector economy

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: state control of the economy increased; more than 100 million workers were still employed in state-owned enterprises; government took over more businesses; it was a big change
- Vague response
Examples: comprehensive economic reforms; they expanded across the nation; results were remarkable; McDonald's; they competed; investments; expanded reform; dual industrial sector
- No response

Document 2

... In China, where almost a quarter of the human race still lived under a communist regime, the economy was also changing with the times. China's leaders embraced the market, and instead of insisting on equality said that the Chinese should try to make themselves rich; individual enterprise and increased spending on consumer products was the only way China would be able to fulfill its 'Four Modernizations' policy and become a major economic power by the end of the [20th] century. While the Chinese came to resemble Western capitalists in the ways they acquired and spent money, with production soaring by some 10 per cent a year, their elderly leaders remained in unchanged political control, determined to stamp out any sign of dissent or desire for democracy.

China's economic growth depended on the manufacture of consumer goods for export to the rest of the world. By 1995 some 60 per cent of toys for the international market were made in southern China, where 3000 factories were staffed by more than a million workers, most of them young women. Their wages were lower than those that would have been paid to workers in most other countries, but they were for the first time earning money that enabled them to make consumer choices of their own....

Source: Godfrey Hodgson, *People's Century*, Times Books, 1998 (adapted)

2 Based on this document, identify *two* impacts economic development has had on China.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* impact economic development has had on China based on this document

Examples: production soared by some 10 percent a year; manufacture of consumer goods increased; manufacture of toys increased; workers made enough money to make consumer choices of their own; employment opportunities in factories increased; export of toys to the international market increased; southern China made 60 percent of toys for the international market; Chinese acquired and spent money like Western capitalists; individual enterprise was now allowed/Chinese people could now develop their own businesses; many of the new factories were staffed by young women; leaders embraced the market; women's wages were lower than those that would have been paid to workers in most other countries; the Chinese could try to make themselves rich

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* impacts economic development has had on China must be stated. For example *individual enterprise was now allowed* and *Chinese people could now develop their own businesses* are the same impact expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: manufacture of consumer goods decreased; almost a quarter of the human race still lived under a communist regime; China depended on consumer goods from the rest of the world; elderly leaders made political reforms
- Vague response
Examples: the policy was Four Modernizations; it changed with the times; markets
- No response

Document 3a

Since China's reform and opening up started more than two decades ago, a special social group has come into being. Mostly coming from the countryside, they are mainly doing low-paying manual work in the fields of construction, commerce, service and so on. They become the floating population in big cities, called as migrant workers or peasant workers.

China's floating population has increased from 70 million of 1993 to 140 million of 2003, exceeding 10 percent of the total population and accounting for about 30 percent of rural labor force.

At present [2005], the general floating direction is from the countryside to cities, from underdeveloped regions to developed regions, and from central and western areas to eastern coastal areas. . . .

Source: *People's Daily Online*, July 27, 2005

3a Based on this 2005 *People's Daily Online* article, what is *one* characteristic of China's floating population?

Score of 1:

- States *one* characteristic of China's floating population based on this 2005 *People's Daily Online* article

Examples: most come from the countryside; they mainly do low-paying manual work; they work in construction/commerce/service industries; made up of migrants/peasant workers; increased rapidly between 1993 and 2003/doubled in 10 years/exceeds 10 percent of the total population/accounts for about 30 percent of the rural labor force; people moving from the countryside to the cities; moved from underdeveloped regions/moved from underdeveloped regions to developed regions; moved from central/western areas to eastern coastal areas/moved from central and western areas

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: most come from the cities; they are 30 percent of China's labor force; they have moved to central/western areas
- Vague response
Examples: they are a population; they come from a general direction; they came into being
- No response

Document 3b

... China's roaring industrial economy has been abruptly quieted by the effects of the global financial crisis [in 2008]. Rural provinces that supplied much of China's factory manpower [floating population] are watching the beginnings of a wave of reverse migration that has the potential to shake the stability of the world's most populous nation.

Fast-rising unemployment has led to an unusual series of strikes and protests. Normally cautious government officials have offered quick concessions and talk openly of their worries about social unrest. Laid-off factory workers in Dongguan overturned patrol cars and clashed with police last Tuesday, and hundreds of taxis parked in front of a government office in nearby Chaozhou over the weekend, one of a series of driver protests....

Source: Shai Oster, *Wall Street Journal*, December 2, 2008

3b Based on this 2008 *Wall Street Journal* article, what is *one* way China's workers reacted to rising unemployment?

Score of 1:

- States *one* way China's workers reacted to rising unemployment based on this 2008 *Wall Street Journal* article

Examples: started a reverse migration of the floating population; floating population is starting to move back to rural provinces; they migrated; held strikes/protests; overturned patrol cars; clashed with police; hundreds of taxis parked in front of a government office in Chaozhou in protest/taxi drivers held a series of protests

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: government officials have made quick concessions; unemployment has decreased; factory workers were laid off; industrial economy roared
- Vague response
Examples: they were abruptly quieted; stability was shaken; clashed
- No response

Document 4

... Mexico's trade policy following World War II through 1986, was essentially one of import substitution and closely regulated commercial ties with other countries, including the U.S. Behind a protective wall of tariffs, import licensing requirements, domestic-content provisions, and restrictive foreign investment policies, Mexico was one of the world's most closed economies.

Since joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1986, Mexico has pursued a policy of economic liberalization, sharply reducing trade restrictions, promoting foreign investment, cutting domestic subsidies, and expanding the role of the private sector. NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] gives formal recognition and permanence to the policy changes that are already taking place and which are critical to Mexico attracting the foreign investment and technology needed for its future economic growth....

Source: J. Michael Patrick, "U.S.-Mexico Trade Patterns Under NAFTA," Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development, March 1994

4 Based on this paper by J. Michael Patrick, what is *one* change in economic policy that has occurred in Mexico since joining GATT in 1986?

Score of 1:

- States *one* change in economic policy that has occurred in Mexico since joining GATT in 1986 based on this paper by J. Michael Patrick

Examples: a policy of economic liberalization has been pursued; trade restrictions have been reduced; foreign investment has been promoted; domestic subsidies have been cut; the role of the private sector has been expanded; they have tried to attract foreign investment/technology; they are no longer a closed economy; NAFTA has given formal recognition/permanence to policy changes that are already taking place

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the economy has been closed; trade restrictions have increased; commercial ties with other countries are closely regulated; a protective wall of tariffs
- Vague response
Examples: it is closely regulated; recognition has been given; it is critical to Mexico
- No response

Document 5

Mexican governments had mixed results reforming the economy and reducing extreme poverty between 1980 and 2008.

Accomplishments	Ongoing Challenges Faced
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expansion of competition through the implementation of privatization in the areas of: seaports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity generation, natural gas distribution, airports• Tripling of trade with the United States and Canada since the implementation of NAFTA (1994)• Establishment of 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuation of corruption• Uneven development in Mexican states: prosperity in north and center, economic lag in south• Mixture of modern and outmoded industry and agriculture

5 Based on this chart, identify *two* effects of economic development in Mexico.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* effect of economic development in Mexico based on this chart

Examples: expansion of competition in seaports/railroads/telecommunications/electricity generation/natural gas distribution/airports; trade with the United States/Canada tripled since 1994; establishment of 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries; inability to end corruption/the continuation of corruption; prosperity in northern and central Mexico/ uneven development in Mexican states/uneven development with south lagging behind/mixed results in reforming the economy; some use of modern agriculture/industry; expansion of competition; implementation of privatization; some areas of industry/agriculture are still outmoded; mixed results in reducing extreme poverty

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* effects of economic development in Mexico must be stated. For example, *prosperity in northern and central Mexico* and *uneven development in Mexican states* are the same effect expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: competition decreased; trade with the United States/Canada doubled; corruption ended; everyone lived in extreme poverty; it was extreme
- Vague response
Examples: it was good/bad; they were behind; agriculture/industry was mixed; economic lag
- No response

Document 6

... NAFTA was supposed to bring economic prosperity to Mexico, but the poverty and human suffering along the border tell a different story. Mexico's more than 3,000 border *maquiladoras* — the mostly foreign-owned manufacturing and assembly plants — send about 90 percent of their products to the United States. The Spanish word “maquilar” means “to assemble,” but it is also slang for “to do someone else’s work for them.” This is what’s really going on; the maquiladora sector produced more than \$100 billion in goods last year [2005], but the typical maquiladora worker earns between \$1 and \$3 per hour, including benefits and bonuses. Special tariff-free zones along the border mean that many maquiladoras pay low taxes, limiting the funds that could improve quality of life....

Source: Oliver Bernstein, “Walking the Line,” *Grist Magazine: Environmental News & Commentary*, March 7, 2006

6 According to Oliver Bernstein, what is *one negative* effect of economic development in Mexico?

Score of 1:

- States *one* negative effect of economic development in Mexico according to Oliver Bernstein
Examples: economic development has failed to end poverty/human suffering; NAFTA is associated with poverty/human suffering along the border; most maquiladoras production is not used/consumed in Mexico; Mexicans produce exports for the United States for very low pay; maquiladora workers earn between \$1 and \$3 per hour/low wages; because many maquiladoras pay low taxes, funds to improve the quality of life are limited; majority of manufacturing/assembly plants near the border are foreign-owned; foreign owners have too much control over Mexico’s economic development near the border; poverty/human suffering

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: NAFTA brought economic prosperity; maquiladora sector produced more than \$100 billion in goods; workers earn benefits and bonuses
- Vague response
Examples: it was bad; it was along the border
- No response

Document 7

... In 1966 when Botswana became independent, it had one of the least promising economic outlooks of any emerging African country. That changed dramatically with the discovery of diamonds in 1967. Although it took four years before mining could start, the promise of considerable wealth gave the fledgling government a remarkable advantage in planning for the future. The intelligent use of resources to create the badly needed schools, roads, water systems, and electric power stands out as a testament to Botswana's leaders. Seretse Khama and his successor, Quett Masire, put Botswana's newfound wealth to work for all the people...

Source: Jason Lauré, *Botswana*, Childrens Press, 1994

7 According to Jason Lauré, what discovery helped to change the economic outlook of Botswana?

Score of 1:

- States that **diamonds** are the discovery that helped to change the economic outlook of Botswana according to Jason Lauré

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: any mineral other than diamonds; electric power; water
- Vague response
Examples: minerals; rocks; resources; promise of considerable wealth; a remarkable advantage
- No response

Document 8a

Botswana—Diamond Facts from De Beers Diamond Company

- In Botswana, diamonds account for 76% of Botswana's export revenue, 45% of the government revenue, and 33% (approximately US \$3 billion) of the gross domestic product
- Over the past 25 years, Botswana has had one of the fastest growing economies in the world
- Due to the revenues generated by diamonds, every child in Botswana receives free schooling to the age of 13
- In 1966 there were only three secondary schools in Botswana, now [2006] there are more than 300
- The diamond mining industry is the largest single employer in Botswana after the government

Source: De Beers Family of Companies (www.debeersgroup.com), January 11, 2006 (adapted)

8a According to De Beers, what did the government of Botswana do with the revenue from its resources?

Score of 1:

- States what the government of Botswana did with the revenue from its resources according to De Beers
Examples: every child in Botswana receives free schooling to the age of 13; by 2006 there were more than 300 secondary schools; the number of secondary schools increased; built schools; provided schools to educate children

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: accounts for 33% of the gross domestic product; diamonds account for 80% of Botswana's export revenue; secondary schools have decreased
- Vague response
Examples: it has export revenue; the economy is growing fast; there is a diamond mining industry; money helps children; educates
- No response

Document 8b

... However, Jay Salkin, an economist at the Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis, warns that the country is still facing big challenges.

“The economy is diversifying but not rapidly enough,” he says.

“The non-mining sectors are growing at 5% per annum at present, and while that’s quite good by international standards, it’s not good enough to absorb the growing labour force, and to move as many people out of poverty as the government is committed to doing.” ...

Source: Peter Biles, “Botswana: Africa’s Success Story?,” *BBC News*, March 7, 2005

8b According to Jay Salkin, what is *one* challenge Botswana faced in 2005?

Score of 1:

- States *one* challenge Botswana faced in 2005 according to Jay Salkin

Examples: the economy is not diversifying rapidly enough; the non-mining sectors of the economy are not able to absorb the growing labor force/the non-mining sectors are only growing at 5% per annum; the economy is not growing enough to move people out of poverty

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: the economy is diversifying; non-mining sectors are growing; international standards are not good enough

- Vague response

Examples: the challenges are big; people are moving; the government is committed

- No response

Document 9

Botswana, the world's largest diamond producer by value, saw its diamond production fall by 3.6 percent in 2008 and is preparing for far steeper declines this year [2009]. Baledzi Gaolathe, the finance minister, said in his 2009 budget speech to the National Assembly on Monday that diamond production in 2008 was 32.6 million carats, compared with 33.8 million carats the previous year...

Gaolathe noted that the diamond market performed "exceptionally well" during the first three quarters of 2008—when prices rose by about 20 percent—but the global financial crisis caused a sharp decline in commodity prices during the final quarter. As the negative global trends continue, the minister said, he expects 2009 diamond sales revenue to decline by about 50 percent, as prices are projected to decrease by 15 percent from 2008 levels. Production is expected to fall by 35 percent this year, he added. Diamond mining company Debswana, in which the government and De Beers each own a 50 percent stake, has already said it would curb production in reaction to the slump in global demand for rough diamonds...

Earlier, Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources, Ponatshego Kedikilwe, warned that Botswana's vast mineral resources may undo the country's strong economic growth of recent years if the proper survival measures are not put in place...

Source: Avi Krawitz, "Botswana 2008 Diamond Production -4%," *Rapaport*, February 3, 2009

9 According to Avi Krawitz, what is *one* way Botswana may be affected by the 2009 slump in global demand for diamonds?

Score of 1:

- States *one* way Botswana may be affected by the 2009 slump in global demand for diamonds according to Avi Krawitz
Examples: diamond sales revenues could decline more; commodity prices could decline further; production is expected to fall by 35 percent; Debswana will probably curb production/diamond production will be cut back; the government will probably have less money; people in the diamond industry might lose jobs

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: revenues in diamond sales/commodity prices/production will probably increase; De Beers will probably increase production
- Vague response
Examples: it will be bad; diamonds will be produced by value; Gaolathe will be the finance minister
- No response

Global History and Geography
Content-Specific Rubric
Document-Based Essay
August 2013

Historical Context: Economic development in some countries has resulted in a variety of changes. These economic developments have affected the people and the country in positive and negative ways. Three countries experiencing economic development are *China (1976–present)*, *Mexico (1980–present)*, and *Botswana (1966–present)*.

Task: Choose *two* of the countries mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe a change that resulted from economic development within the country
- Discuss positive *and/or* negative effects this economic development has had on the people and/or the country

Scoring Notes:

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *six* components (for *each* of *two* countries, describing a change that resulted from economic development within the country and discussing *at least two* effects this economic development has had on the people and/or the country).
2. Any combination of positive and/or negative effects may be discussed.
3. Effects of economic development may be immediate or long term.
4. Effects of economic development may be on the people, the country, or on both.
5. An effect of the change resulting from economic development may be viewed as either positive or negative depending on the student’s point of view. However, the point of view should be supported by historically accurate facts and examples.
6. Information that is used to describe a change that resulted from economic development within a country may also be used to discuss an effect of the economic development.
7. Effects of the economic development may be the same for two different countries but the facts and details will vary, e.g., migratory patterns in China and Mexico.
8. Only two countries should be chosen from the historical context. If three countries are addressed, only the first two should be rated.
9. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least four* documents in the response, documents 3a, 3b, 8a, and 8b may be counted as separate documents *if* the response uses specific, separate facts from each document.

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.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops *all* aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing a change that resulted from economic development within *each* of *two* countries and discussing *at least two* effects this economic development has had on the people or the country
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Mexico*: contrasts economic conditions in the post-World War II period under the closed Mexican economy to those under economic liberalization since joining GATT and NAFTA, tracing earnings generated from the billions of dollars worth of goods produced in maquiladoras to the low wages of workers and limited revenues of the Mexican government in the tariff-free zones along the Mexico-United States border; *China*: contrasts the change in economic policies from Mao's Great Leap Forward and subsequent Cultural Revolution to Deng's Four Modernizations, linking the implementation of a market economy under an authoritarian government to Deng's implementation of the responsibility system and linking business interactions with other countries to an increased interest by some Chinese citizens in democratization
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to positive and negative effects of economic development (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *Mexico*: foreign investment; free trade agreements; uneven development; continued corruption; pollution; privatization; urbanization; *China*: state-owned enterprises; limited capitalism; foreign investment; special economic zones; Tiananmen Square incident in 1989; most-favored-nation status with the United States
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 4:

- Develops *all* aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing all aspects of the task for one country more thoroughly than for the second country *or* by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects of the task
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Mexico*: relates Mexico's membership in NAFTA to the growth of low-income jobs in foreign-owned manufacturing or assembly plants on the United States-Mexico border, linking the poor pay for many Mexicans to tensions on the United States-Mexico border; *China*: relates Deng's shift in economic policy to a growing gap between the rich and poor, linking the return of Hong Kong to China's current economic expansion and to the press for democratic reform by the younger generation
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 3:

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

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

Score of 2:

- Minimally develops *all* aspects of the task *or* develops *at least three* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- Incorporates limited relevant information from the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant information copied from the documents
- Presents little or no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

Score of 1:

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

Score of 0:

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

*The term *create* as used by Anderson/Krathwohl, et al. in their 2001 revision of Bloom's *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives* refers to the highest level of 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.

China

Key Ideas from Documents 1–3

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Changes Resulting from Economic Development	
<p>Doc 1—More relaxed state control of the economy, allowing more initiative and accumulation of wealth by individuals after Mao Zedong’s death Communist Party freeing 6,000+ firms in Sichuan to compete for business outside state planning process Expansion of reforms under Deng Xiaoping Foreign investment for first time since communists came to power (McDonald’s, Coca-Cola, Airbus)</p> <p>Doc 2—Leaders embracing markets (Chinese encouraged to make themselves rich with individual enterprise and increased consumer spending) Goal to fulfill Four Modernizations policy and make China an economic power by end of century</p> <p>Doc 3—Floating population in big cities (migrant workers, peasant workers) Jobs for floating population in low-paying manual labor (construction, commerce, service) General direction of floating population from countryside (from underdeveloped to developed regions; from central and western to eastern coastal areas) Increase in floating population from 70 million in 1993 to 140 million in 2003 — over 10% of the total population and 30% of the rural labor force</p>	<p>Details about the Four Modernizations (agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology) Introduction of the responsibility system/joint ventures Shift from primarily heavy industry governed by 5-year plans to focus on light industry and consumer goods Introduction of one-child policy to limit size of population and to enable government to reallocate resources toward improvement of infrastructure and expansion of economic development Return of Hong Kong to China by Great Britain in 1997 enhancing economic expansion Building of Three Gorges Dam to increase energy capacity Closer scrutiny of working conditions by the international community</p>

Positive Effects on People or Country	
<p>Doc 1— Continued employment of more than 100 million workers in state-owned enterprises Commitment of more than \$180 billion by foreign investors (1978–1990s) Business from foreign companies (McDonald’s, Coca-Cola, Airbus)</p> <p>Doc 2—Resemblance of Chinese to Western capitalists in how money acquired and spent Growth of production by 10% a year Manufacturing of 60% of toys for international market in southern China by 1995 Employment of over one million workers in 3000 factories Giving young women chance to earn money and make consumer choices of their own</p> <p>Doc 3—Much of China’s factory manpower from rural provinces</p>	<p>Allowing peasants to sell surplus crops for a profit Allowing peasants to purchase consumer goods Increased agricultural production since adopting the responsibility system Effects of Four Modernizations (expansion of industry; upgrading of defense forces; modernization and mechanization of agriculture; increased food production) Receiving “most Favored Nation” status from the United States in the 1990s, enabling increased trade with the United States Emerging as a power in the world market and becoming chief creditor of the United States Primarily prosperous economy since the Tiananmen Square incident (1989) Mounting pressure from international community to address human rights abuses</p>

China (continued)

Key Ideas from Documents 1–3

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Negative Effects on People or Country	
<p>Doc 1— Segregation of most foreign-owned companies in special economic zones Creation of a dual industrial sector: one modern, efficient, and connected to international markets; the other dominated by government and directed by political decisions</p> <p>Doc 2—Continuation of elderly leaders in unchanged political control (determined to stamp out any sign of dissent and desire for democracy) Resemblance of Chinese to Western capitalists in how money acquired and spent Lower wages for workers than in most other parts of the world</p> <p>Doc 3—Negative effects of 2008 global financial crisis on China’s industrial economy Beginning of reverse migration of the factory manpower (floating population returning to rural provinces) Fast-rising unemployment, strikes, and protests Open talks of fears of social unrest by government officials Overturning of patrol cars and clashes with police by laid-off factory workers in Dongguan Protest by taxi drivers (hundreds of taxis parked in front of a government office in Chaozhou)</p>	<p>Deng’s lack of political reforms to increase freedoms, leading to the Tiananmen Square incident (1989) Peasants unable to find jobs or receive economic assistance after moving to the cities Some political repression for the people of Hong Kong since becoming part of China again Human rights abuses (treatment of workers; inability of people to speak out against the government’s economic policies) Problems of pollution (acid rain, increased production of greenhouse gases) Construction of Three Gorges Dam: millions of lost homes and burial of archaeological sites Continued difficulty introducing the rule of law Mounting pressure from international community to address human rights abuses Poor quality goods (lead paint, use of carcinogens in products, melamine, cadmium, benzopyrene) Poor working conditions in factories Rapid development of cities with little oversight of construction</p>

Mexico

Key Ideas from Documents 4–6

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Changes Resulting from Economic Development	
<p>Doc 4—Joining General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1986 Pursuit of a policy of economic liberalization Formal recognition and permanence to current policy changes by NAFTA Attraction of foreign investment and technology</p> <p>Doc 5—Government efforts to reform economy and reduce extreme poverty between 1980 and 2008 Implementation of privatization Establishment of 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries</p>	<p>Building of more maquiladoras by the United States and other countries along the border with the United States Increase in commercial farming and replacement of some haciendas Shift toward free trade when Mexico became a part of NAFTA in 1994 Lower tariff barriers between Mexico, United States, and Canada as a result of NAFTA</p>

Positive Effects on People or Country	
<p>Doc 4—Sharp reductions of trade restrictions, promotion of foreign investment, reduction of domestic subsidies, and expansion of role of private sector after 1986</p> <p>Doc 5—Expanded competition (seaports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity generation, natural gas distribution, airports) Tripling of trade with the United States and Canada since implementation of NAFTA (1994) Development of some modern industries and some modernization in agricultural sector Establishment of 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries</p> <p>Doc 6—Production of over \$100 billion in goods in 2005</p>	<p>Increase in the number of maquiladoras built since 1980, creating jobs for people Investments drawn to Mexico by maquiladoras Increase in amount and kinds of crops being shipped to the United States Growth of middle class Increase in consumer choices/goods available to Mexican consumers</p>

Negative Effects on People or Country	
<p>Doc 5—Continuation of corruption Uneven development in Mexican states (prosperity in north and center; economic lag in south) Mixture of modern and outmoded industry and agriculture</p> <p>Doc 6— Increase in number of people living in poverty More than 3000 border maquiladoras—mostly foreign-owned manufacturing and assembly plants Exporting 90% of border maquiladora products to the United States Wages of maquiladora’s workers \$1 to \$3 per hour including benefits and bonuses Low taxes in tariff-free zones along the border limiting funds that could improve quality of life</p>	<p>Illegal immigration ongoing problem for relations between Mexico and the United States Drug trafficking a serious problem; development of organized crime Migration from the rural areas to the urban areas, particularly those with maquiladoras to obtain jobs Strain on water supplies, sewer systems, and housing from growing population in cities Water and air pollution Social problems as a result of unplanned work settlements NAFTA most beneficial to small number of transnational corporations</p>

Botswana

Key Ideas from Documents 7–9

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Changes Resulting from Economic Development	
<p>Doc 7—Promise of considerable wealth after the discovery of diamonds in 1967 Use of resources by leaders to make improvements (schools, roads, water systems, electric power)</p> <p>Doc 8—One of fastest-growing economies in the world over the past 25 years</p>	<p>Adoption of fiscal policies that favored strict controls on government spending and the prudent management of revenues</p>

Positive Effects on People or Country	
<p>Doc 7—Creation of schools, roads, water systems, and electric power Putting newfound wealth to work for all the people</p> <p>Doc 8—Diamonds — 76% of export revenue, 45% of government revenue, and 33% (approximately \$3 billion) of gross domestic product Providing free education to every child to age 13 from diamond revenues Increase from 3 secondary schools to more than 300 in 2006 Diamond mining industry largest single employer after the government</p> <p>Doc 9—20% rise in diamond prices during the first three quarters of 2008</p>	<p>Increase in per capita income Increase in number of paved roads, allowing greater integration of the country and the movement of people, goods, services, and tourism Improvements in literacy Improvements in telecommunication systems Access of people to technological innovations (cell phones, Internet) Political stability compared to other nations in Africa Increased investment in diamond industry by De Beers</p>

Negative Effects on People or Country	
<p>Doc 7—Delay of four years before mining of the diamonds after 1967 discovery</p> <p>Doc 8—Slow diversification of the economy Growth in non-mining sectors at 5% per annum not enough to absorb growing labor force and meet government goals of reduced poverty</p> <p>Doc 9—Decrease in diamond production by 3.6% in 2008; preparing for greater declines in 2009 Drop in diamond production in 2008 to 32.6 million carats, compared with 33.8 million carats in 2007 Sharp decline in commodity prices during the 4th quarter of 2008 Reduced production in response to reduced demand for rough diamonds Possible harm to the country’s strong economic growth of recent years without proper government measures</p>	<p>Drop in life expectancy and threats to future economic developments from AIDS, which affects about one third of the total population Efforts of government to remove Bushmen/San from the Kalahari, where diamonds may be found, causing threats to the culture of the Bushmen/San Threats to stability in the region with policies of President Mugabe in neighboring Zimbabwe, leading to economic issues for Botswana due to influx of refugees</p>

Economic developments in countries such as China and Mexico have caused a variety of changes. The Economic developments have affected the people within the countries in both positive and negative ways.

China was majorly effected by the changes caused from economic developments. One of the changes that China under went was after Mao Zedongs death in 1976. The new leadership introduced comprehensive economic reforms. Deng Xiaoping believed that the key to China's survival was economic growth. He introduced what was called the Four Modernizations which targeted four area that China was lagging behind in. They included agriculture, technology, defense, and most importantly in some ways, industry. These reforms relaxed the States controll over the economy and also allowed the people to accumulate wealth. In 1978 the communist party in Sichuan freed 6,000 firms and allowed them to compete for business. The new leadership in China also allowed for the investment of foreign countries such as the United States. By the end of the 1990's foreign investors committed more than \$180 billion dollars into the chinese economy. These economic reforms allowed China to grow it's economy and also increase it's Nations weath. (Doc 1) China went from manufacturing hardly any consumer goods to manufacturing massive amounts in special economic zones. By 1995 60% of the toys for the international market were made in southern China. There 3,000 factories had more than a million workers making cheap toys and other products for countries around the world.

Much like China, Mexico instituted a series of economic reforms within the country. In 1986 Mexico joined the General agreement of

Tariffs and trade. (GATT) This policy pursued economic liberalization and sharply reduced trade restrictions. The North American Free trade agreement (NAFTA) gave formal recognition to the (GATT) policy which is crucial to Mexico attracting foreign investors. Under these new policy's Mexico was able to reform it's economy with its goal to enable Mexico to generate more wealth from trade. (Doc 4) GATT and NAFTA decreased or ended tariffs as well as other economic obstacles which was meant to increase trade, bring foreign factories, and therefore jobs into Mexico and new diverse products into the Mexican marketplace. With increased privatization focusing on areas such as seaports, railroads, telecommunication, electricity, natural gas distribution, and airports the lives of Mexican citizens was on the path of getting much better.

Since the governments in China and Mexico have started to reform their economies the people in both of these countries have been effected both positively, but also negatively. In China the people have been effected positively by the fact that now due to the manufacturing of goods the factories needed workers. The factories hired the Chinese workers which provided a job for the workers but more importantly allowed the workers for the first time to generate wealth for themselves to buy things that they wanted. (Doc 2) Chinese workers for really the first time since before Mao had more choices as consumers and could buy new products that were available to them. China has become more modern and Chinese cities, such as Shanghai are examples of modern technology. Some of the workers became managers and a few even became international entrepreneurs and have become rich. A negative effect that the economic reforms had on China was that most

of the workers were often paid low wages and had to work long, hard hours in factories. This has led to workers striking and rioting which has sometimes led to confrontation with police (Doc 3b.). China's factories are sometimes unsafe and because they are unregulated, people get hurt. A few years ago, many Chinese-made toys were recalled in the United States because the Chinese factories used cheap lead paint on the toys. Like China Mexico also was positively affected by the economic reform. One of these effects was that new jobs were formed due to an increase in demand for manufactured goods. This allowed an increase in jobs that paid about \$1 to \$3 an hour. Some American companies such as GM moved their factories to Mexico and people who were unemployed had jobs. Like in China, some of these workers, managers, and owners became rich with these new business opportunities. A negative effect of this though was that often these factories were located in tariff free zones that meant the owners paid lower taxes. These maquiladoras created poor paying jobs where workers became even more poor at the benefit of a very few. This meant that there was barely any money going to the Mexican government to increase quality of life. (Doc 6) In Mexico there developed a two-tier system where the rich got richer and the poor got poorer. There was continued corruption, often in these free trade zones where maquiladoras are. Northern and central Mexico modernized with the influx of foreign businesses while the south lagged behind. Other necessary industries such as agriculture also lagged behind. (Doc 5)

Through economic reforms Mexico and China were able to increase their trade and manufacturing rates. These increases allowed for both countries to generate more wealth thus increasing the productivity and wealth that was accumulated within the country itself.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for China and Mexico
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*China*: Deng's reforms relaxed state control over the economy and allowed people to accumulate wealth; went from manufacturing hardly any consumer goods to manufacturing massive amounts in special economic zones; for the first time since before Mao, Chinese workers had more choices as consumers and could buy new products available; striking and rioting workers led to confrontations with police; *Mexico*: pursued economic liberalization and sharply reduced trade restrictions; GATT and NAFTA decreased or ended tariffs to bring jobs into Mexico; with increased privatization the lives of Mexican citizens were on the path of getting better; often factories were located in tariff free zones that meant owners paid lower taxes; maquiladoras created poor paying jobs where workers became even poorer; a two-tier system developed where the rich got richer and the poor got poorer; in free trade zones maquiladoras modernized while the south lagged behind)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*China*: Deng believed the key to China's survival was economic growth; Four Modernizations targeted areas that China was lagging behind in including agriculture, technology, defense and industry; Chinese cities such as Shanghai are examples of modern technology; some workers became managers and international entrepreneurs; workers had to work long, hard hours in factories; factories are sometimes unsafe and unregulated; many Chinese-made toys were recalled in the United States because factories used cheap lead paint; *Mexico*: GATT and NAFTA bring new diverse products into the Mexican marketplace; new jobs formed due to an increased demand for manufactured goods; some American companies such as General Motors moved their factories to Mexico; some workers, managers, and owners became very rich with these new business opportunities)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: Communist Party in Sichuan allowed 6,000 firms to compete; new leadership allowed investment by foreign countries; by the end of the 1990s foreign investors committed more than \$180 billion into Chinese economy; by 1995 southern China made 60% of toys for international market; 3,000 factories had more than a million workers making products for countries around the world; most workers paid low wages; *Mexico*: joined GATT; NAFTA gave formal recognition to GATT policy)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion that states through economic reforms Mexico and China were able to increase trade and manufacturing rates which allowed both to generate wealth

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Despite the numerous spelling errors, the response shows a strong understanding of the task. The organization of the discussion which highlights elements of economic comparison demonstrates how economic developments in one country may be employed to examine economic developments in another country. Information from the documents is integrated with outside information into a cohesive response.

Change is inevitable. Sometimes changes in a country are caused by economic development. This is the case for China and Botswana. Changes in the government and economy have led to economic advancements and social changes.

In China, there have been huge economic changes since the death of Mao Zedong. Under Zedong, China was a strict communist dictatorship. He had five year plans such as the Great Leap Forward. This plan, like many of Zedong's plans, failed miserably. The communist party after Zedong's death decided to open up to foreign investments and let western companies go to China (Document 1). Throughout China's history, there has been a trend of controlling how outsiders traded with the Chinese. Zedong followed a policy of relative isolation. After his death, the new leader brought in western ideas. Deng Xiaoping started a policy called the Four Modernizations. The goal of the policy was to create economic growth by modernizing and in some ways westernizing specific industries, including manufacturing. To ensure economic development, Xiaoping also implemented a one child policy to limit population growth. Consumers as well as industrial production increased (Document 2). As part of his plan, Xiaoping allowed foreign businesses to produce their goods in Chinese factories. He also allowed for joint ventures and allowed Chinese businessmen and intellectuals to travel and learn the most efficient manufacturing methods to try to understand the world market. Since China is new to the industrial world, it is cheaper for goods to be made there. They don't have safety and environmental regulations to follow like countries that have been industrialized for years. As a result of these changes, many Chinese citizens, including

woman, had their own personal income. The rural populations, wanting opportunities similar to the urban workers, migrated to the east and accepted low paying jobs by western standards in which they have to work in poor conditions to improve their income.

Though industrialization seems like a positive thing especially when China's production has been growing at a quick 10%, it has brought some negative effects to the Chinese citizens (Document 2). Document 3a shows how China's floating population has astronomically increased since industrialization. It has grown from 70 million in 1993 to 140 million in 2003. This has put great stress on China's urban population. However the global financial crisis of 2008 has caused some of these urban workers to return to the rural areas where they came from. Unemployment has also led to protests and clashes (Document 3). Another negative effect of China opening its doors to countries like America is on the movement of jobs. Many companies saw how much cheaper it was to make goods in China and send them to the US especially after special trade agreements were made between the US and China. Many companies invested billions in China's factories, and profited heavily in the 1990s and early 2000s. These companies closed factories in the United States and caused American workers to be unemployed. A global recession in 2008 caused many companies to either close down factories or cut production. Some of the Chinese citizens who made a living in these factories continue to be unemployed as some American companies move jobs back to the United States.

Another country that has experience economic changes is the African country of Botswana. In 1966, Botswana which had been a

colony of Great Britain became an independent democratic country. At this time there was much to be done to improve and make up for lost time. Botswana lacked a general economic base on which it could modernize until 1967, when diamonds were discovered in Botswana. This was what the country needed. The mining of diamonds would create thousands of jobs and bring in the money Botswana needed to develop. The government, using the money made from the diamond industry, was able to develop Botswana's economic base. It created water and electrical systems, and built roads that have allowed Botswana to grow economically. After years of mining and selling diamonds, Botswana has become prosperous. Document 8a demonstrates the prosperity that was brought to this African country, like children having free education until the age of 13. Many Botswanans were employed in diamond-related businesses. It was one of the fastest growing economies in the world and this allowed for the standard of living in the country to increase between 1967 and 2008. It seems that economic change has benefited Botswana, but it has also lead to negative effects. Document 8b talks about how the demand for diamonds greatly decreased due to the economic recession, the same global financial crisis that affected China's economy in 2008. The demand for non-necessities, like diamonds, greatly lessened. When the diamond business loses demand there isn't enough money in other sectors of the economy to support those who would be out of work. Document 9 showed that with revenues declining and diamond companies losing profits, Botswana was headed for a big hit. This could lead to huge job losses and rapid increases in poverty. To try and combat this problem, Botswana has been trying to diversify and

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 5 – B

develop other industries, such as tourism. Eco tours and safaris may bring revenue to Botswana. Hopefully by diversifying the economy will become stronger.

Many countries undergo large economic changes. This has occurred in places like the industrial country of China and the mining country of Botswana. The changes there have lead to prosperity and economic challenges.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for China and Botswana
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*China*: Communist Party after Zedong's death decided to open up foreign investments and let western companies in; goal of Four Modernizations to create economic growth by modernizing and in some ways westernizing specific industries; does not have safety and environmental regulations like countries that have been industrialized for years; as a result of these changes many Chinese citizens, including women, had their own personal income; rural populations wanting job opportunities similar to urban workers migrated to the east and accepted low-paying jobs by western standards and work in poor conditions; floating population has put great stress on its urban population; 2008 global financial crisis caused some urban workers to return to rural areas; *Botswana*: lacked a general economic base on which it could modernize until 1967; government used money from diamond industry to create water and electrical systems and to build roads allowing economic growth; one of the fastest growing economies in the world and this allowed for the standard of living to increase; demand for diamonds has greatly decreased due to the economic recession; when the diamond business loses demand there is not enough money in other sectors of the economy to support those who would be out of work)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*China*: under Zedong it was a strict communist dictatorship; Zedong's five-year plans, such as the Great Leap Forward, failed miserably; Zedong followed a policy of relative isolation; Xiaoping allowed for joint ventures and allowed Chinese businesses and intellectuals to travel and learn efficient manufacturing methods; to ensure economic development, Xiaoping also implemented a one-child policy to limit population growth; companies saw how much cheaper it was to make goods in China; companies closed factories in the United States and caused American workers to be unemployed; *Botswana*: was a former colony of Great Britain; became a democratic country; to try and combat the loss of diamond profits it is trying to diversify and develop other industries such as tourism; eco tours and safaris may bring revenue)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: Xiaoping started Four Modernizations; production growing at quick 10%; floating population has grown from 70 million in 1993 to 140 million in 2003; many companies invested billions in factories; *Botswana*: became independent in 1966; diamonds discovered in 1967; diamonds brought free education until the age of 13)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Document information is used as a starting point to incorporate analysis and details resulting in a meaningful treatment of the task. Detailed explanations that link economic change to both positive and negative effects in China and Botswana enhance the overall quality of the discussion.

Many countries that go through drastic economic change experience their fair share of both positive and negative results. Two such countries are China, with the implementation of Deng's Four Modernizations, and Botswana with their new mining industry. While these developments increase revenue and help the economy flourish, they sometimes hurt the workers and can also damage other parts of the economy.

In China during the time of Mao, the economy was in pretty bad shape. And society was in turmoil as well. His Great Leap Forward failed and he only created more famine and poverty. By the time Mao died, China was in a desperate economic state. The population had ballooned to almost a billion people and they didn't have enough jobs or economic standing to take care of all of them. After Mao died in 1976, Deng Xiopeng became the new leader. He knew that it was necessary to make major economic changes. He instituted the Four Modernizations, in order to increase agricultural and industrial productivity and to jump start China's economy. According to Document 1, this actually helped since foreign companies like McDonald's and Coca-Cola began investing billions of dollars in China. These companies saw major profits by entering China's huge market and opening up shops and businesses there. Other companies went to China for their cheap labor and built factories in China to manufacture their products. Even though China was communist politically, economically it was becoming more capitalist (Document 2). Deng's Modernizations were similar to Gorbachev's perestroika in that both instituted limited capitalist freedoms. But unlike Gorbachev, Deng maintained strict political control and his policies seemed to be

working. China's productivity was going up considerably every year. Many individuals were earning their own money that could be spent on the new consumer goods that became available. China experienced an Industrial Revolution and like Britain's Industrial Revolution, some of China's people rose in position and joined the middle class. With all of these improvements and positive effects, China grew rapidly and was becoming an economic power.

There were still some negative effects that resulted from these new economic policies. Wages in Chinese factories were low when compared to American wages and working conditions were often poor. Some referred to these factories as sweat shops. There have also been financial ups and downs. Document 3b is an article from the Wall Street Journal that discusses the effect of the Global financial crisis in 2008. The floating population (Document 3a) moved from rural to urban areas because of the growing economy and moved in a mass reverse migration because of the 2008 financial crisis. This financial crisis led to unemployment that caused riots and strikes, an example is when laid off workers overturned police cars in Dongguan in 2008. Low wages, poor working conditions, riots, and economic turn downs definitely were negative effects of China's economic development.

Botswana became independent in 1966 (Document 7). And the world was not optimistic about their economic future, until Botswana discovered the presence of diamonds. Mining soon became their top industry. This has helped the country in many ways (Document 8a). For example, this fast growing economy helped fund education to the point of free schooling for children under 13. The economic structure also benefited. They built roads, water systems, and set up electric

power in areas that did not have any. And while it's great that diamonds account for 76% of Botswana's exports, and make up 1/3 of its GDP, that could also cause some major problems when the demand for diamonds goes down (Document 9). According to finance minister Baledzi Goaleth, due to the 2008 financial crisis, diamond demands were expected to drop. The 2 major partners — the Botswanan government and DeBeers, that formed Botswana's diamond company called Debswana — stated in a 2009 report that if the consumer demands went down they would slow or potentially stop production. And when the majority of the economy relies on the diamond industry, if that fails the entire economy could crash. This is true for many countries that depend on one product or cash crop. In Botswana's case DeBeers has helped by moving some of its production facilities to Botswana and also the world is starting to recover from the financial crisis. Other industries are not strong enough to support the Botswana economy on their own (Doc. 8b), growing at only a 5% increase per year. The heavy reliance on mining and lack of diversity in development led to concerns about the future of Botswana's economy.

Economic development can lead to both positive and negative results. China and Botswana are no exception to this rule. The Four Modernizations in China and the discovery of diamonds in Botswana helped these country's economies to grow. The 2008 financial crisis hurt both countries economically.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the economic development of China more thoroughly than the economic development of Botswana
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*China*: foreign companies saw major profits by entering China's huge market; even though it was communist politically, economically it was becoming more capitalist; Deng's policies seemed to be working as China's productivity was going up; many individuals were earning their own money that could be spent on the new consumer goods; wages in Chinese factories were low compared to American wages; floating population generally moved from rural to urban areas because of the growing economy and moved in a mass reverse migration because of the 2008 financial crisis; *Botswana*: the world was not optimistic about its economic future until diamonds were discovered; the fast-growing economy helped fund education for children under the age of 13; the economic structure benefited when roads and water systems were built and electric power was set up)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*China*: Mao's Great Leap Forward failed and created more famine and poverty; Four Modernizations instituted to increase agricultural and industrial productivity and jump-start China's economy; other companies went to China for their cheap labor and to build factories; Deng's Four Modernizations were similar to Gorbachev's perestroika in that both instituted limited capitalist freedoms; China experienced an Industrial Revolution and like Britain's Industrial Revolution, some of China's people rose in position and joined the middle class; some refer to Chinese factories as sweatshops; *Botswana*: when a country's economy mainly relies on the sale of one good, and demand changes, the entire economy and the population's well-being is greatly affected; De Beers has moved some of its production facilities to Botswana; lack of diversity led to concerns about the future)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: companies such as McDonald's and Coca-Cola began investing billions of dollars in China; unemployment caused riots and strikes; laid off workers overturned police cars in Dongguan; *Botswana*: independence in 1966; diamond mining soon became the top industry; diamonds account for 76% of its exports and make up one third of its GDP; diamond demand was expected to drop due to the 2008 financial crisis; it and De Beers formed Debswana)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses while development in China and Botswana increased revenue and helped the economies it sometimes hurts the workers and damages other parts of the economy and a conclusion that discusses positive and negative results of economic development

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although document interpretation frames the response, outside historical information, especially in relation to China, is supplemented with the integration of some analytic and comparative statements demonstrating a good understanding of the task. Additional supporting facts and details would have strengthened the discussion, especially in the case of Botswana.

The economy is an always changing factor in our world today. The rise and fall of the world's economy determines the quality of life a country's people will have. Economic booms will sometimes lead to good economic times, however there is often a down side. As the global economy in this interconnected world begins to fall, so do the economies of many nations.

China had been a major world power in the past. It was considered a nation that was ahead of its time during the Chinese dynasties of Han, Tang, and Song. Centuries later the world caught up partially because China had turned inward which then caused it to fall behind. After Mao Zedong took over, he created a communist government and economy but China still remained economically behind. When Deng Xiaoping took over in the 1970s, he felt that China had to step it up and get back in the game. So China's communist government employed elements of capitalism, (Doc. 1) somewhat similar to Lenin's new economic policy of the 1920s. China began to follow new economic policies, such as allowing foreign investment and private ownership. (Doc 1) China in the 1980s and 1990s began to modernize its industry. China built many factories and became a major exporting country. (Doc 2). This eventually brought in hundreds of billions of dollars to China's economy (Doc 3). Private firms competed for business and more products were made in factories which benefited Chinese workers, consumers, and business owners as well as foreign businesses and consumers. An example is when toy factories in southern China employed at least one million people. (Doc 2) Some people became wealthy for the first time. China was finally coming out from its dormant stage.

People moved from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs in factories, construction, commerce, and the service sector. China's floating population went up from 70 million – 140 million. (Doc 3a) However, the economic boom did not last. When the global economy started to collapse in 2008, these migrant workers soon began to cause problems. (Doc 3a) They were no longer needed in the factories because production decreased as a result of decreased world demand. They were laid off in large numbers. Soon China faced an economic crisis causing some people to revolt. Strikes and protests took place. (Doc 3) Their government is trying to handle this crisis.

Botswana is an African country that gained independence in 1966. Then their future did not look promising. However the people of Botswana found a miracle in their backyard. There were diamonds almost everywhere! (Doc 7) Botswana took this opportunity and began to mine diamonds. Botswana was lucky in many ways. First, unlike South Africa, diamonds were discovered when Botswana was independent. Second, the Botswana government made agreements with the biggest diamond company in the world, DeBeers, and as a result owns 50% of the Debswana company which controls most of the mining. Also the government used the money to better the entire country. (Doc 7) Botswana's booming diamond economy brought plans for the future. Schools were upgraded, as were water systems, roads, and electric power. (Doc 7) Due to all the money coming into the country, Botswana gives free education to children until they are 13. (Doc 8) The government made the people happy and a long time of prosperity had come.

However, Botswana faced some difficult times because its economy

depended too much on a single good, diamonds. "The economy is diversifying, but not fast enough." said Jay Salkin. (Doc 8b) When the world economic crisis happened in 2008, Botswana was beginning to feel the blow. Demand decreased for diamonds. There were too many workers inside mining facilities. (Doc 8b) Eventually the price of diamonds fell along with Botswana's economy. (Doc 9) Production fell by 3.6% and this caused problems for the economy. (Doc 9) People worldwide were not purchasing as many diamonds. This drop in production and commerce began to affect Botswana. This country needs to continue to diversify its jobs and it needs to do this faster.

Botswana and China are two nations that began very differently. In the past, China was an established nation with much power and reputation. On the other hand, Botswana was a poor nation with a low standard of living when it gained independence. Both nations had fallen behind during their history and needed to catch up. Both achieved an economic boom. However, all economies have ups and downs and it is up to each country to see if it can rise above each economic crisis.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses China more thoroughly than Botswana
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*China*: when Deng took over in the 1970s he felt China had to step up and get back in the game; began to follow new economic policies such as allowing foreign investment and private ownership; more products were made in factories which benefited Chinese workers, consumers, and business owners as well as foreign businesses and consumers; some people became wealthy for the first time; finally coming out of its dormant stage; people moved from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs; when the global economy started to collapse in 2008 migrant workers began to cause problems; migrant workers were no longer needed in factories as a result of decreased world demand; *Botswana*: at independence its future did not look promising; people found a miracle in their backyard when diamonds were discovered; the government used the money to better the entire country; when the world economic crisis happened in 2008 it was beginning to feel the blow; people worldwide were not purchasing as many diamonds)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*China*: was considered a nation that was ahead of its time during the dynasties of the Han, Tang, and Song; centuries later the world caught up partially because China had turned inward which then caused it to fall behind; communist government employed elements of capitalism somewhat similar to Lenin's New Economic Policy; *Botswana*: unlike South Africa diamonds were discovered when it was independent; its economy depended too much on a single good, diamonds)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: at least one million people found new jobs in factories; economic boom did not last; floating population increased; economic crisis led to strikes and protests; *Botswana*: African country; gained independence in 1966; owns 50% of Debswana; production of diamonds decreased by 3.6% in 2008)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses that the rise and fall of the economy determines the quality of life in a country and a conclusion that notes all economies have ups and downs

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response relies on document information to frame the discussion and includes some good historical outside information and analytic statements. The rise and fall of both China's and Botswana's economies are discussed; however, further development of historical connections would have enhanced the response.

Economic development in some countries has resulted in a variety of changes. These economic developments have affected the people and the country in positive and negative ways. Two countries experiencing economic development are China (1976-present) and Mexico (1980-present). Both countries have greatly expanded economically, although this expansion does have many positive aspects, it is not purely good. Today, many workers in both countries must work for low wages which in turn, leads to a poor quality of life for many.

Today China is a major manufacturing country, although they weren't always so successful economically on an international level. Before Mao Zedong's death, China was economically struggling. It was not modern and had little manufacturing. It was isolated politically and economically until the early 1970s and even after that had very limited interaction with foreign countries. After Mao Zedong died and Deng Xiaoping became the leader of China, foreign investment was allowed through a series of reforms known as the Four Modernizations (Doc. 1). Chinese leaders also put a lot of focus on the market and ways to improve it (Doc 2). They allowed for small private businesses to be established in special economic zones where joint ventures could be set up. In these places, foreign businesses could work with Chinese manufacturing plants and later on could own their own factories that would manufacture their products cheaply using cheap Chinese labor. Individuals were encouraged to earn their own money making them consumers of new products who could finally make some of their own economic decisions (Doc 2). There was also a new richer class of Chinese workers who became the managers, owners, and go-betweens in these international companies. Although this

industrialization provided new opportunities to the many people now working, there were negative aspects to this. Factory workers were earning wages that were significantly lower than what might be allowed in other countries (Doc 2). While cheap labor does mean that the goods produced can be cheaper and more accessible to more people world-wide, the downside is that it often leaves workers without the means to support themselves and their families leading to a poor quality of life. There are few laws that regulate the quality of goods in China which makes manufacturing in China somewhat problematic for both Chinese workers and world-wide consumers. Businesses constantly want to increase their profits so they sometimes fabricate poor quality goods. This situation may have contributed to the use of toxic lead paint on children's toys manufactured in China and sold to the U.S.

Mexico's economic expansion has also been both good and bad. Since they joined GATT in 1986, trade restrictions have been reduced, allowing Mexico to widen its trade and economy (Doc 4). After GATT, NAFTA was signed in 1994. This agreement reduced tariffs between the U.S, Canada, and Mexico. As a result, Mexico grew economically becoming the largest supplier of manufactured automobile parts for Toyota, Ford and others. These companies were looking for a close but cheap place to manufacture auto parts. In part these agreements, and the expansion of privatization, have caused many industries such as railroads, electricity, and airports to grow. In 1994 Mexico tripled its trade with the U.S and Canada as a result of its joining NAFTA (Doc 5). Corruption has continued, however (Doc 5). Societal corruption means that many Mexicans today are living without rights that they

deserve. In addition, Mexico has been developing unevenly as Northern and central parts prosper, Southern Mexico is not doing as well (Doc 5). Along the border, many Mexican workers are living under poverty. Despite the successes of the foreign-owned factories, the factory workers have been earning \$1-3 per hour (Doc 6). Mexico's laws do not always protect its workers from unfair practices. Some Mexicans do not have enough money to support themselves or their families and this is unfair. Those people lead difficult lives. Some say that this may be causing some of the illegal immigration problems that have faced the U.S. There has been a lot of illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S of Mexicans in search of a better life, not under corruption, with laws that protect them.

Although economic expansion does have many good aspects, it has many negative aspects. These effects are evident in China and Mexico today.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses economic development in China more thoroughly than in Mexico
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*China*: a major manufacturing country although it was not always so successful economically on an international level; Chinese leaders put focus on the market and ways to improve it; factory workers were earning wages that were significantly lower than in other countries; cheap labor means that goods produced can be cheaper and more accessible to more people worldwide, the downside is that it leaves workers without the means to support themselves and their families leading to a poor quality of life; *Mexico*: trade restrictions have been reduced allowing Mexico to widen its trade and economy; expansion of privatization has caused many industries to grow)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*China*: isolated politically and economically until the early 1970s; foreign businesses could work with Chinese manufacturing plants; new richer class of Chinese workers became managers, owners, and go-betweens in international companies; few laws regulating the quality of goods makes manufacturing in China somewhat problematic for Chinese workers and worldwide consumers; businesses sometimes fabricate poor quality goods; the use of toxic lead paint on children's toys manufactured in China and sold in the United States; *Mexico*: it grew economically becoming the largest supplier of manufactured automobile parts for Toyota, Ford, and others; laws do not always protect its workers from unfair practices; some Mexicans do not have enough money to support themselves or their families; Mexicans in search of a better life without corruption and with laws that protect them)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: after Mao died, Deng became leader; Four Modernizations; *Mexico*: joined GATT in 1986; NAFTA signed in 1994 reducing tariffs between the United States, Canada, and Mexico; trade tripled in 1994; northern and central parts prosper while southern Mexico not doing as well)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states many workers in both China and Mexico today must work for low wages which in turn leads to a poor quality of life for many and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. A general understanding of the task is demonstrated. Outside information along with a few analytic statements are integrated to extend document information. Repetition of information weakens the response.

In the late twentieth century, many nations received political or economic independence from colonizers. This newfound freedom allowed leaders to make important economic decisions to promote growth and development. The Cold War and national liberation have impacted economic development in China and Botswana, causing massive changes for the people.

China began its economic reforms in 1976 when Deng Xiaoping started the Gaige KaiFang or “opening to the West” in order to change its communist economic doctrine. Deng Xiaoping called this socialism with Chinese characteristics and allowed small businesses and factories to open first in southern China, and then elsewhere as a way to create revenue and move forward financially. Deng Xiaoping’s reforms were effective, as illustrated by foreign companies committing over one hundred eighty billion dollars to the Chinese economy between 1978 and the end of the 1990’s. [Doc 1] China was able to expand businesses and to obtain foreign investments. Factories were built and millions of people were hired to work in these factories. This allowed new growth. By reducing the direct control the government had over China’s economy begun under Mao, China was able to move forward with its economy and make reforms. These changes put it on the map as one of the world’s largest economies.

Botswana’s economic development began a year after its independence when diamonds were discovered in 1967. Because diamonds are in such high demand and are so expensive, the presence of diamonds in Botswana significantly changed the nation’s economic outlook, and promised a bright future. The Botswana government co-owned the largest diamond company and, as a result,

revenue from diamond exports helped build desperately needed roads, schools, and water systems. The newfound wealth helped improve the lives of people. [Doc. 7]

Unfortunately, economic development in China and Botswana has had a negative impact on the people. Both economies are dependent upon the world market and affected by it. To illustrate, the economic recession of 2008 has caused major drops in the demand for products and led to less available revenue for their economies. This resulted in civil unrest in China, as workers protested and held rallies to display their discontent over the loss of jobs. Moreover, China is suffering from a reverse migration, as people from cities are moving back to rural areas because of a lack of jobs. [Doc 3b]. In Botswana, diamond exports account for seventy-six percent of export revenue and forty-five percent of government revenue [Doc 8a]. In 2005, economist Jay Salkin believed that Botswana's economy was not diversifying rapidly enough to absorb the expanding workforce and raise the standard of living for most people because the non-mining sectors were only growing five percent annually. [Doc 8b]. This meant that Botswana's economic growth was dependent on mainly one industry and if the diamond market goes down, so might Botswana. Botswana has not totally figured out how to expand its growth into non-mining industries but it is trying. With little arable land and a decrease in life expectancy as a result AIDS, expansion in agriculture is difficult. Tourism is increasing but threats to the stability in nearby countries sometimes make that difficult. Both China and Botswana may face popular dissent and civil unrest if their governments do not better address problems arising from their economic development.

Thus, the Cold War and national liberation have impacted economic development in China and Botswana, causing changes for people. These nations faced the challenge of making their mark on the world economy. Sadly, these nations must also be ready to face problems resulting from economic development.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for China and Botswana
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*China*: Deng allowed small businesses and factories to open as a way to create revenue and move forward financially; millions of people were hired to work in factories; by reducing the direct control the government had over China's economy under Mao, China was able to move forward with its economy and make reforms; as a result of the 2008 economic recession, civil unrest resulted as workers protested and held rallies; suffering from a reverse migration as people from cities are moving back to rural areas; *Botswana*: because diamonds are in such high demand and are so expensive their presence significantly changed the nation's economic outlook; revenue from diamond exports helped build desperately needed roads, schools, and water systems; economy was not diversifying rapidly enough to absorb the expanding workforce and raise the standard of living; if the diamond market goes down so might Botswana)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*China*: Deng started his "opening to the West" to change its communist economic doctrine; Deng called it socialism with Chinese characteristics; *Botswana*: has not totally figured out how to expand its growth into non-mining industries; with little arable land and a decrease in life expectancy as a result of AIDS, expansion in agriculture is difficult; tourism is increasing but threats to stability in nearby countries make that difficult)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: foreign companies committed over \$180 billion to the Chinese economy between 1978 and the end of the 1990s; *Botswana*: 1966 independence; diamonds discovered in 1967; government co-owned largest diamond company; diamond exports account for 76% of export revenue and 45% of government revenue)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates an understanding of the task by presenting information from the documents and incorporating some outside information. The ideas presented in the introduction and conclusion are only partially developed in the discussion. Further development of details and ideas presented would have enhanced the response.

Economic development has occurred in multiple countries around the world. Two of these such countries are China, from 1976 to the present, and in Mexico from 1980 to the present. These economic developments have resulted in many changes and have imposed a variety of positive and negative effects on the country and its people.

Between 1976 to the present day, one of China's most successful economic developments can be said to have begun under the rule of Deng Xiaoping, who took control after the death of the communist leader Mao Zedong. Mao had tried to bring economic changes through his Great Leap Forward. Rather than going forward China went backwards in its economy. On the other hand, Xiaoping's economic changes consisted of some capitalist policies such as relaxing the state control of the economy by allowing individuals to acquire wealth, permitting foreign investment, the use of joint ventures, the policy of Four Modernizations, and the establish of free enterprise zones. These developments brought about many changes such as a gap between rich and poor parts of the country. Overall, though, economic development made China a more open nation even though politically it remains under communist control.

This economic development has had both positive and negative effects on China. A positive effect would be that China now produces a larger percentage of the world's goods, but the leaders of China still held a firm grip over the country. One such example of this would be the Tianamen Square Massacre, where protesters who were reacting to the changes of a freer economy fought for political democracy. Xiaoping's army attacked the rioters and killed many. Economic development also allowed rural workers to earn factory wages for the

first time, but these workers were still being paid less to work than in other countries. A negative effect of China opening up is the creation of a group of migrant workers that do low-paying jobs. Many of these migrant workers came from the countryside to find jobs in the cities. This led to overcrowding in the cities and poor living conditions. Another negative effect is that now that China was open to the world, it was hit harder by the world wide financial crisis in 2008 than it would have been if it was still a closed country. This led to unemployment and strikes and protests. China's economic development of opening up to the world has made it an economic power even as it continues to concentrate political power in the government.

Mexico, much like China, also underwent economic developments in the time period between 1980 and the present. The main economic development that has occurred is breaking down the protective walls that closed off Mexico's economy. The Mexican government had controlled many aspects of the economy and had tried to protect it from foreign influence. In 1986, after joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Mexico reduced trade restrictions, promoted foreign investment, and created economic ties with other countries, such as the United States. Like China, Mexico started opening its economy in order to bring about more economic growth.

Mexico's economic development brought both positive and negative effects to its country. Some positive effects were the increase in trade and privatization. The Mexican government began to reduce its role in the economy and allow private businesses to compete. Similar to China many of these private businesses were from other countries. New investments meant more job opportunities for Mexican citizens.

Negative effects included corruption and an uneven development because the North was prospering as the South lagged behind. Most of the new industry was located near the border between the United States and Mexico. American companies relocated to Mexico in part because of fewer restrictions on working conditions. Another negative effect was the poverty and human suffering that has struck parts of the country. Workers in maquiladoras work to produce goods that are almost all completely sent out to the rest of the world. These workers also receive very little pay, varying from one to three dollars each hour. The country of Mexico has both suffered and gained in different ways from its economic development of being available to the world.

China and Mexico are just two examples of countries worldwide that have undergone major economic developments. Although these developments bring both positive and negative effects, the countries would not be able to be what they are today without their previous developments. Changes from economic developments and the effects that result help shape the history of our world.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for China and Mexico
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*China*: Deng allowed individuals to acquire wealth and permitted foreign investment, use of joint ventures, and establishment of free enterprise zones; opening up China created a group of migrants who came from the countryside to find jobs in the cities leading to overcrowding and poor living conditions; China was hit harder by the 2008 world-wide financial crisis than if it had remained a closed country; many workers forced to move back to the countryside as a result of the financial crisis; *Mexico*: protective walls that closed off its economy have been breaking down; government had controlled many aspects of the economy and had tried to protect it from foreign influence; uneven development as the North was prospering while the South lagged behind; poverty and human suffering have struck parts of the country)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*China*: Mao had tried to bring economic changes through his Great Leap Forward; Tiananmen Square Massacre protesters fought for political democracy; *Mexico*: American companies relocated to Mexico in part because of fewer restrictions)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: Deng took control after death of Mao; Four Modernizations; unemployment, strikes, and protests; *Mexico*: joined GATT in 1986; privatization; corruption; most new industry located near border between United States and Mexico; workers receive little pay)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A few well-placed comparisons, scattered analytic statements, and references to outside historical details are used to support document information. Although an understanding of the task is evident, further elaboration of some details would have strengthened the effort.

There are many obstacles a nation faces as it attempts to grow and forge a stable government. The most important ingredient of a stable government, is a strong economy. In recent years the global economy has entered an economic slump making it difficult to build a strong economy. Eventually every nation around the world has seen the effects of the global slump, and developing nations are suffering the most of all. These nations are just budding, suddenly there is a major drought of wealth and the budding flowers are in for a rough season. Three nations that are really feeling this economic drought are China, Botswana and Mexico.

After the end of the imperial rule and many revolts against the emperor, China got what it desired or so they thought in 1946, when they became a totalitarian state with communist ideas. They didn't realize that this would lead to economic isolation under Mao Zedong. After the death of Mao Zedong, for the first time since 1946, they opened their doors to foreign investors, according to document 1. With China's massive population it rose quickly to being a major site for foreign investors who desired finished goods that could be made cheaply because labor was less expensive in China than in their home country. Some American businesses such as Apple moved their production to factories in China. Foreign investment was embraced by the communists who desired wealth and prosperity for the nation. The government encouraged individual enterprise and spending according to document 2. By 1995, China produced nearly 60% of toys in the global market and was on its way to being a major economic power.

Like all good things economic prosperity had an expiration date

and in 2008 the market slumped. Workers were laid off to cope with decreased demand. The Chinese people reacted by striking and protesting their unemployment and their employer's policies. (doc. 3b)

Botswana started out like any other fairy tale, it was a poor African nation under British rule in 1966 until they discovered diamonds in 1967 when they were independent, according to document 7. With the commodities high value, the market soared as diamond mines opened. The government now had money, and began to spend it in practical and effective manners. The first issue was schooling, the Botswanans realized that in order to succeed they needed an educated workforce, like many nations before them. The Botswanan government set up schools and funded a child's education until they turned 13 using diamond profits, according to document 8a. The diamond industry made up a huge chunk of their economic stability. In 2008 this Cinderella story had the potential of becoming a night mare. Commodities dropped in value and the Botswanan economy consisting mostly of diamond profits suffered. The value of diamonds dropped so far that the largest diamond industry, De Beers looked at combating the drop by decreasing production in 2009 according to document 9. However, De Beers also decided to expand its involvement in Botswana by not only mining diamonds but also processing the diamonds in the country. For its part Botswana has been trying to diversify into other industries.

Mexico has both beautiful scenery and a laborious past, after years of political issues the Mexican economy was feeling it. With years of government corruption and uneven modernization, it struggled to keep up with the rest of the world. Slowly the market began to improve

with competition between corporations in communication, transportation and resources. As well as a boost in trade with the United States and 12 free trade agreements with 40 nations, according to document 5. In this instance the Mexican economy was a cloud with a silver lining. Once the silver lining was shed the true issues were seen. People only saw 10% of the goods they assembled and the rest was sent across the border. Then to top it off they paid low taxes but received even lower wages if they worked on the boarder. This decreased thier quality of life greatly according to document 6.

Every nation in history has faced grulling hardships in an attempt to survive in the modern world. However one of the greatest plagues is not a diesease but the threat of economic resession and crash. Globally, every nation is affected, some more than others. The ones who truly suffer are those nation attempting to develop during a drought, in hopes that thier economic bud will blossom into a radiant and prosperous flower. These economic struggles remind us that even though a fairy tale ends happily, life and the market vary based on trends past as well as the fact that the world's story never ends but rather starts a new chapter in the same book we call history.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for China and Botswana
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*China*: after the death of Mao, doors to foreign investors opened for the first time; limited foreign investment embraced by the communists who desired wealth and prosperity; by 1995 it was becoming a major economic power; workers laid off to cope with decreased demand; *Botswana*: market soared as diamond mines opened; money from diamonds spent in practical and effective manners; the government realized that in order to succeed they needed an educated workforce)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*China*: communist rule under Mao Zedong led to economic isolation; American businesses such as Apple moved their production to factories in China; *Botswana*: poor African nation under British rule; De Beers decided to expand its involvement in Botswana by processing the diamonds)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: by 1995 it produced nearly 60% of toys in the global market; workers striking and protesting their unemployment; *Botswana*: 1966 independence; discovery of diamonds in 1967; schools set up with diamond money; child's education funded until they turned 13); includes a minor inaccuracy (*China*: communist rule began in 1946)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses that a nation faces many obstacles in its attempts to grow and forge a stable government and a conclusion that discusses that the threat of economic recession and crash is one of the most grueling hardships a nation faces in their attempt to survive in the modern world

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response uses a metaphor to discuss economic development in developing nations. Document information, limited outside information, and elements of the metaphor are used to address the task. A general understanding is demonstrated. Three countries are addressed; however, only the first two can be rated.

Many economic changes have been happening since World War II. These changes have happened in a variety of ways and have greatly impacted the respective societies. Two such countries that have undergone this economic change are China and Mexico. In both countries, new economic policies have spurred economic growth.

China had a largely closed economy since their communist reform in the 1900s. Under the leadership of Mao Zedong, no foreign investment was allowed in China's government controlled economy. However in 1976 after the death of Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping came into power and started implementing many economic reforms (document 1). These reforms allowed China to accept foreign investment and by 1978, freed up over 6000 businesses to compete with each other. This economic change from communist to capitalist produced amazing results. For China, a goal to become a major economic by the turn of the century became very possible (Document 2). The change from a communist economy to a capitalist economy increased production tremendously and even now China is considered to have one of the most booming economies in the world.

Post World War II, Mexico adapted an economic policy that made Mexico into one of the most closed economies in the world (document 4). In 1986 Mexico joined the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and almost took a 180 degree turn compared to their former economy. Mexico sharply reduced trade restrictions, promoted foreign investment and many other things that created economic freedom. Mexico has tripled their trade with the U.S. and Canada as well as established 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries since 1986 (document 5). All of this economic liberalization has greatly helped

Mexico as a country, yet Mexico still faces many challenges. For one, Mexico has uneven economic growth with the south falling behind central and northern Mexico. Another problem is that Mexico still has many problems with emigration. Though trade has greatly increased, Mexico's economy is still not strong enough to support itself and as a result relies on much foreign influence. Mexico's change in economic policy has aided it thus far, but Mexico still has much room for improvement.

Many economic changes have taken place since World War II. Specifically the changes in the policies of Mexico and China have greatly aided both of their economies.

Economic changes happen every day and in a variety of different ways. Economic change can happen for better or worse, but generally it will always change with the times and will always be improving.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for China and Mexico
- Is primarily descriptive (*China*: the goal for China to become a major economic power by the turn of the century became very possible; even now China is considered to have one of the most booming economies in the world; *Mexico*: post–World War II it adopted an economic policy that made Mexico one of the most closed economies in the world; membership in GATT led to the economy taking almost a 180 degree turn; many things were done which created economic freedom; economic liberalization greatly helped Mexico as a country yet it still faces many challenges); includes faulty application (*Mexico*: Mexico’s economy is still not strong enough to support itself and as a result relies on much foreign influence)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: no foreign investment allowed in government-controlled economy under Mao Zedong; Deng’s reforms allowed China to accept foreign investment; by 1978 over 6,000 businesses freed to compete with each other; *Mexico*: joined GATT in 1986; trade restrictions sharply reduced; foreign investment promoted; trade with United States and Canada tripled; 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries; uneven economic growth with south falling behind central and northern Mexico)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state new economic policies in both China and Mexico have spurred economic growth

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Utilization of document information indicates a basic understanding of the changes that resulted from economic development in China and Mexico. General statements about the effects of economic development in both countries are limited and lack supporting details.

Many countries have developed over the years. Including Mexico & Botswana. Both of these countries faced hardships prior there breakout years, but now hold a stable government heading in the right direction. Both of these have faced challenges along the way but have fought those challenges & they are still flourishing.

Even though Mexico had one of the worlds most closely regulated commercial ties with the countries it had been trading with. Even with it's bordering country U.S.A. In 1986 after Mexico signed the General Agreement on tariffs & trade (GATT) it has pursued a policy of economic liberalization, reducing trade restrictions, promoting foreign investments, cutting domestic subsidies, also expanding the role of the private sector. NAFTA attracts Mexico's foreign investments & technology needed for its future economic growth (Doc 4). Since signing the GATT & enrolling into the NAFTA Mexico's biggest customer is the United States. Mexico sends over 90 percent of its finished product to the U.S. (Doc 6). Since then Mexico has had mixed results with its reforming economy & reducing extreme poverty between the years 1980-2008. Mexico has worked on expanding it's airports, natural gas distribution, electricity generation, telecommunications, railroads, & even its seaports. Mexico has also tripled its trade with the U.S. & Canada. It has also established 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries. (Doc 5). Ever since World War II Mexico has been hard at work on trying to make it a better place to be & to live it.

In 1966 Botswana became a country. It had declared it's independence. During this time it looked like it had the least promising economic future of any African country. In 1967 only 1

year after being declared a country diamonds had been discovered. All of a sudden it looked like the best promising economic future in Africa. This new news helped bring more resources to bring schools, a railroad system & a water system to life. It also helped bring electricity in more places. (Doc 7). In the last 25 years Botswana had one of the worlds fastest growing economies. In 2006, diamonds counted for over 76% of its export revenue. It also counts for 45% of the government revenue, & 33% which is about \$3 billion of gross domestic product. Diamonds didn't only help workers it helped the kids. In 1966 in Botswana there were only three secondary school. In 2006 they had over 300 & thats not all, ever child under the age of 13 recieves free schooling. The Diamond mining industry is the largest single employer in Botswana after the government. (Doc 8A). The diamond has single handedly turned around Botswana, & it's citizens. It opened up it's doors and gave hope to all.

Although Mexico & Botswana had evolved into huge export countries there has been huge disasters that hold them from expanding even more. Since the huge crisis in 2008 the diamond industry had been collapsing. The price of the diamond had fallen & so has the amount of revenue Botswana has been recieving. (Doc 9). Mexican workers have been suffering because NAFTA wasn't all it expected it to be. Many of the Mexican workers only make \$1-3 per week including all benefits & Bonuses. In 2005 the maquilador sector produced over \$100 million Dollars in goods. Special tariff free zones along the borders, mean that many maquiladoras pay low taxes, limiting the funds that can help improve the quality of life. (Doc 6).

Both Mexico & Botswana have faced many blockades but they still

prosper. Again in 2008 Botswana had the leading number of revenue off of the rough diamond. Mexico also created better life for it's people. Both countries still flourish today.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for Mexico and Botswana
- Is primarily descriptive (*Mexico*: had one of the world's most closely regulated commercial ties with countries it traded with; pursued a policy of economic liberalization after signing GATT; since World War II it has worked on trying to make it a better place to be and live in; between 1980 and 2008 Mexico had mixed results with reforming its economy and reducing extreme poverty; *Botswana*: it looked like it had the least promising future of any African country; the discovery of diamonds helped bring schools, railroad system, and water system to life; diamonds single-handedly turned the country around; the price of diamonds has fallen and so has the amount of revenue Botswana has been receiving); includes faulty and weak application (*Mexico*: 90% of its finished products are sent to the United States)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (*Mexico*: it has worked on expanding its airports, natural gas distribution, electricity generation, telecommunications, railroads, and seaports; it has tripled its trade with the United States and Canada; it has established free trade agreements with over forty countries; special tariff free zones along the borders mean that many maquiladoras pay low taxes; *Botswana*: declared independence in 1966; in the last 25 years, it had one of the world's fastest growing economies; only three secondary schools in 1966 while in 2006 there were over 300; children under the age of 13 receive free schooling; diamond mining industry is the largest single employer after the government); includes an inaccuracy (*Mexico*: in 2005 the maquiladoras sector produced over \$100 million in goods)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state Mexico and Botswana have both fought challenges but have flourished

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The selection of document information demonstrates a basic understanding of economic development in Mexico and Botswana and its effects. The overall discussion is somewhat disjointed and contains overgeneralizations.

Many changes in many countries have occurred due to economic development. Economic developments affect the country and its' people in both good and bad ways. China's and Mexico's economic developments sometimes helped, and sometimes hurt its' people.

China is rejoined in World Economy, changing business ways and economic production. China's business firms were freed as seen in Document 1, making businesses able to compete outside the state planning process. A change that resulted from economic development within this country was a dual industrial sector, and ties into foreign investment. This was a positive change because it increased business and helped create a better economy for the people. Also, according to document 2, a change that resulted from economic development in China was individual enterprise came about and for the first time the people were able to earn money and make consumer choices of their own. This is also a positive change because it effected the people by giving them more freedom in the business and consumer world. Economic development improved standard of living in China by enabling people to get involved and making smarter business decisions.

Mexico, however, wasn't as successful as China had been. Mexico tried to improve its economy by reducing poverty, but didn't seem to completely solve all the problems that went with it. Shown in Document 5, economic reforms were attempted and met, but some remained unfixable. A change that resulted from the economic development of Mexico was that they tripple their trade with the US and Canada. The negative effects though, were the continuation of corruption, uneven development, and mix of industry and agriculture. The accomplishments helped the people of the country, but

the negatives still put a damper on the progress. NAFTA was supposed to bring economic prosperity but instead created the opposite. Portrayed in Document 6, harsh work was forced upon workers. Poverty and human suffering was the change brought about Mexico and its' people. The work attempted to bring economic development but in the end just hurt the people more than helped them.

In conclusion, one can tell that economic development can alter a country in a good or a bad way. China and Mexico experienced economic development very differently, being that it helped China, and hurt Mexico. There will always be positive and negatives in everything though.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for China and Mexico
- Is primarily descriptive (*China*: has rejoined the world economy changing its business ways and production; firms were freed making them able to compete outside the state planning process; change resulted in a dual industrial sector with ties to foreign investment; for the first time people were able to make consumer choices of their own; *Mexico*: tried to improve the economy by reducing poverty but did not seem to completely solve all the problems that went with it; some economic reforms remained unfixable; accomplishments helped the people but the negatives put a damper on the progress; NAFTA was supposed to bring economic prosperity but instead created the opposite); includes faulty and weak application (*Mexico*: there was a mix of industry and agriculture)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 5, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: business increased; change resulted in individual enterprise; improved the standard of living; *Mexico*: trade tripled with the United States and Canada; corruption continued)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Information is selected from relevant documents and forms the basis of the response. A simplistic understanding of the effects of economic development in both countries is demonstrated.

Economic development in some countries have had a variety of changes. These economic developments have effected the people and the country in both positive and negative ways. Two countries that I will talk about are China and Mexico.

In China after the death of Mao Zedong the new leader Deng Xiaoping started to let people accumulate wealth to make more then others as said in Document 1. A negative effect was that China now depended on the manufacture of consumer goods to export to the rest of the world Document 2. Another negative effect was the massive amounts of unemployment which cause strikes Document 3b.

In Mexico according to Document 4 the reduced trade restrictions greatly a positive thing. As in Document 5 a good thing was that the Mexican government allowed 12 free trade agreements with 40 countries but they still delt with corruption. As stated in Document 6 a negative effect was that maquiladoras workers started to get lower pay.

As you can see the economic developments in these two countries had both positive and negative effects of both the people and the country it self.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task for China and Mexico
- Is descriptive (*China*: after the death of Mao Zedong the new leader Deng Xiaoping started to let people accumulate wealth; *Mexico*: reduced trade restrictions were a good thing; it still had to deal with corruption)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: massive amounts of unemployment caused strikes; *Mexico*: government allowed free trade agreements with 40 countries; maquiladoras workers started to get lower pay)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. All aspects of the task are minimally addressed with one brief but applicable statement from each relevant document. Lack of explanation of the limited facts and details provided results in over-generalized statements, demonstrating a very limited understanding of the task.

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

Throughout history, some countries have changed in a variety of ways due to economic development. These changes have been both positive and negative, but have affected the countries greatly.

Economic development has occurred in China from 1976, when leader Mao Zedong died, to present time. As a result of China's reform, a group came to rise called the floating population, otherwise known as peasant workers. In just ten years, this low-paid group of manual workers had increased from 70 million to 140 million. Since these numbers continue to increase, there are beginning to be too many workers and not enough jobs. Unemployment rates have risen and many workers have been involved in violent strikes and protests.

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

- Minimally addresses some aspects of the task for China
- Is descriptive (*China*: economic development has occurred in China from 1976, when Mao Zedong died, to present time; as a result of China's reform the floating population otherwise known as peasant workers rose; as the floating population increased there were beginning to be too many workers and not enough jobs)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 3a, and 3b
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: floating population increased in ten years from 70 million to 140 million; unemployment rates rose; many workers involved in violent strikes and protests)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; does not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Some aspects of the task with regard to economic development in China after Mao Zedong's death are briefly addressed using simplistic statements based on or taken from the documents. The response demonstrates a limited understanding of China's floating population and a very limited understanding of the task.

One change can overturn a country's economy. One decision can affect the people's lives significantly. In both China and Botswana, a small change has become the founding principle of each country's economy. These changes have had an unmeasurable impact on each of these countries' governments and populations. The imposition of capitalism on China's economy and the discovery of Diamonds in Botswana have drastically altered the economies of these countries. China's newfound encouragement of Capitalism and foreign investment has caused the country's economy to prosper, and some of its people to suffer. China became a communist state in 1949. Its totalitarian ruler, Mao Zedong, enforced a strict communist, isolation policy to the detriment of the Chinese people. After Mao's death in 1976, China's new leader, Deng Xiaoping, enforced several reforms. Starting in 1978, the Chinese allowed some businesses to become privately owned and operated, increasing capitalist competition. In addition, the Chinese government began to allow foreign investment. International companies began to do business in China. Due to this foreign investment, China's economy skyrocketed, increasing by about \$180 billion by the 1990s (Doc 1). Due to the allowance of privately owned business, China began to produce about 60% of the world's toys, from more than 3,000 factories in southern China (Doc 2). Despite the rise in the economy, China's people were not happy. The factory workers who produced these toys were being paid well below our minimum wage and lower wages than some workers in the world. Some were working long hours under terrible working conditions. In addition, a "floating population" developed. These peasant workers make up more than 10% of the Chinese population. They left their rural

farms looking for work in the urban modern factories in eastern coastal areas. Because of the global financial crisis starting in 2008, unemployment for these workers is on the rise. Much of the floating population then started to reverse migrate. When they were laid off from their east coast urban jobs they returned to their rural homes in central and western China often bringing with them the ideas they had learned in the cities. Some of the workers who stayed have been striking and protesting publicly, disrupting the police and government officials. (Doc 3) Due to the introduction of foreign investment and capitalist ideas, many Chinese workers are suffering financially, but the government is still prospering. The Chinese government has been able to become an economic and political world power partly because of its economic growth and expansion.

Botswana's discovery of diamonds allowed the government to improve the quality of life for its people, but the 2008 global recession may bring Botswana to its demise unless other sources of revenue are found. Botswana, an African country, became independent in 1966, with little hope of becoming an economically successful country. In 1967, diamonds were discovered in Botswana. Botswana's government officials put its massive diamond revenue to good use. Roads and water systems were improved, electricity became widely available, and public education was installed (Doc 7). Employment in the mining sector skyrocketed and the country's economy flourished. Due to the recent global financial crisis in 2008, the international demand for diamonds has plummeted. Because of Botswana's large supply of diamonds, and because it was the world's largest diamond producer by value, their economy has suffered (Doc 9). If this situation continues

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – A

Botswana may see its diamond revenue decline, causing its gross domestic product to decline. Because of one simple discovery, Botswana's economic situation has been changed forever.

The future of China and Botswana remains uncertain. What exactly will happen to Botswana when the demand for diamonds drops? Will their economy be salvagable? Will China's economy continue to increase and will they maintain their goal of becoming an economic power? Or, will the anger and defiance of China's working class prevent their success? As we have seen through the examples of these two countries, one decision, one discovery, could change these countries' economies forever.

The economic development of many countries have resulted in major changes. These changes vary from either positive to negative. China and Mexico are one of the many countries that have experience positive and negative affects due to their economic developments.

Since the death of Mao Zedong, China has experienced a major change in their economy. When Deng Xiaoping rose to power after Mao Zedong's death, he developed a 'Four Modernizations' policy which included the improvement of science, agriculture, military, and industry. Under this policy, Deng Xia Ping allowed for a mixed economy, which is an economy based on both Capitalism and Communism. The communist government remained and controlled some businesses and still owned property although this later changed. The capitalist part is that there was private ownership of some businesses and factories, and individual people were allowed to make their own decisions. The Chinese economy also opened itself to foreign businesses, products, and investments. Document One shows us that between the years of 1978 and the 1990s more than \$180 billion was added to the Chinese economy due to foreign investors. Document Two shows us that one positive effect that this economic development has had on China was that it increased their production of goods by 10 percent annually, and by 1995 about sixty percent of toys on the international market were produced in Southern China. Another positive effect that Document Two shows us is that the increase of factories in China, 3000 to be exact, gave more than one million people, mainly women, jobs. This indicates a major change in China in comparison to traditional China. Women became more economically and socially equal which is far different from the days of

footbinding. One negative effect, found in Document Three A is China's increasing population in urban areas due in part to the migration of many workers from rural areas. Document Three B however tells us that there has been a rise in unemployment in China due to the global economic crisis in the year 2008. Partly because of the global economic crisis, people around the world are not buying as many Chinese-made products and foreign companies may even be closing down some factories in China. This has caused the rural migrant population to become unemployed in great numbers and has some of China's workers reacting in ways such as protesting, committing acts of vandalism and violence towards police officers. Another negative effect of China's economic development is that now that Chinese citizens have been given economic freedom, they are desiring political freedoms as well, which unfortunately the Chinese Government has had no intention to grant. During the reign of Deng Xiaoping, thousands of students gathered around Tiananmen Square and protested for political and social rights, and the government responded by opening fire and killing about two thousand students along with arresting hundreds of political protesters many of whom are still to this day held imprisoned.

Since the year 1986, when GATT was established, Mexico has undergone a major economic growth. Before then, Mexico had one of the world's most closed economies, with laws that restricted foreign investments. After they joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Mexico began promoting and allowing for foreign investments, and have pursued a policy of economic liberalization. This economic liberalization was expanded under the North American

Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which opened foreign investment even more. One positive effect that is shown in Document Five of this economic growth was that Mexico had tripled its trade with the U.S and Canada which meant that more money was coming in for them. Another benefit was that as a result of the implementation of privatization, there has been expansion of competition in areas such as seaports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity generation, natural gas distribution, and airports which has allowed more of the Mexican population to have access to these things. Another positive effect that is shown in Document six is that more Mexicans have jobs with the opening of more than 3,000 maquiladoras. One negative effect that is shown in Document five is that the growth of their economy, has not changed the problem of corruption in their government. Drug-trafficking violence has led to many cases of people, both Mexicans and foreigners, being murdered. The government doesn't seem to be able to provide law and order. This may have added to the problem of corruption. In addition, Mexican states have developed unevenly, where in the north and center region it is more prosperous and developed while the Southern region of Mexico is falling behind economically. In Document six it shows us that although the maquiladora sectors have produced more than \$100 billion in goods in one year, the average maquilador worker earns \$1 or \$3 per hour. So although the Mexicans have more jobs, these jobs are poorly paid by American standards.

Economic Developments throughout the world have affected people and countries in positive and negative ways. Countries such as China and Mexico are nations that have undergone these Economic Developments and growth, along with setbacks.

The past hundred years have brought major changes to nations on a global scale. Government have risen and fallen, been overthrown, and changed hands. When this happens a new one steps in and institutes changes. Notably, changes in economy have been the catalyst for changes in other areas of life, hopefully for the better. China and Botswana are two countries that have changed government relatively recently and seen economic changes that positively impact the people.

With the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 China was faced a point where they could continue with a communist regime or change gears and institute a new form of government. The second option occurred and since then, with the instituted economic reforms, China has seen an improved economy. According to Doc 1, state control of industry was relaxed and investment in foreign companies allowed. China was opening up and becoming less isolated. Because of this, production increased. Elements of capitalism were being introduced and workers now had the opportunity to earn for themselves, as stated in Doc 2. Like other areas of the world, England, for example, during the Industrial Revolution, China saw an increase in urbanization as people flooded cities for factory jobs, as Doc 3 supports. People liked the new living style and standard. The communist regime that had been in place for many years was very much a thing of the past (though not in all ways) and the economy and people of China prospered.

Like China, Botswana faced a governmental revamping in the second half of the 20th century when it became independent. But, as Doc 7 outlines, it didn't have a good outlook. However, a capable new government emerged and with the discovery of diamonds, the future looked better. Now the government had a source of finance for much

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – C

needed projects and programs. The schooling system was greatly improved, for example, children are able to attend 13 years of school free and more than 3 hundred secondary schools existed in 2006. According to Doc 8a, Diamond exports account for the majority of Botswana's income. Unfortunately this means that the country is subject to the fluctuations of the market and of their production amount as shown in Doc 9. Though thus far the standard of living has improved for the Botswanians, diamond production and exportation is unsustainable after many years and other non-mining sectors of the economy are not yet developed enough to support the nation. If something is not done to change this, the Botswana economy could crash as their valuable resource runs out.

China & Botswana have both benefited from their change in government, and consequently the change in economy. China's capitalistic-like economy has led to a boost in production and influence on the world market. Botswana has been able to improve the standard of living for its people through the revenue generated by diamond sales. Hopefully, each country will be able to sustain its prosperity and avoid reverting to the state from which it came.

Throughout the late 1900's, countries that were once colonies began making economic reforms in order to modernize. Two major countries who have made dramatic changes to their economies are China and Mexico. Both these nations faced political, social, and economic problems but have begun to implement reforms to mimic the same productivity as the western nations. China was originally under communist influence but under Deng Xiaoping reforms were implemented to modernize China. Similarly, Mexico had faced political and economic instability but once opening itself to the western cultures, its economy began to take a different direction. Although during times of reform nations face struggles and uprisings by the people, ultimately the reforms benefit the country by strengthening its economy and ensuring stability.

In the mid 1900's, under Mao China was dominated by communism. But, as Deng Xiaoping rose to power China began to move forward towards a capitalist economy. As seen in document 1, Deng instituted economic reforms that lessened the government's grip on the economy. Deng's Four Modernizations promoted foreign investment in order to open China up to western economies. As seen in document 2, China's people and culture began to resemble those of the western nations. Chinese workers began to earn their own money based on productivity rather than government controlled wages. Due to Deng's policies, the incentive to work was restored to people and led to China's successful economy. Although China's productivity led to rapid over population, if Deng had not pursued his Four Modernizations China would be declining under the influence of communism.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

In Mexico, they began to modify their economy in the early 1980's. As seen in document 4, once Mexico joined NAFTA, their economy was liberalized. They enjoyed the benefits of foreign investment which led to economic prosperity. Initially Mexico faced many challenges dealing with their economic sufficiency. Document 5 demonstrates the benefits Mexico gained from opening to the west. Mexico's trade with the U.S. tripled and began to form trade agreements with over 40 countries. By opening itself to the West, Mexico was able to overcome its multiple economic challenges and ensure itself a future of economic prosperity. Although Mexico's economic development is not as rapid as other countries, it is still showing progress and has economic potential.

During the mid to late 1900's many isolated and underdeveloped countries opened themselves to foreign influence and administered economic reform. Two of these major countries were China and Mexico. Under Deng, China began to experience capitalist reforms. Due to Deng's Four Modernizations, China opened itself to foreign investment and prospered its economy. In Mexico, reforms were made setting Mexico's economy towards multiple achievements. Mexico began to attract foreign investment and formed trade agreement with many nations. Although these nations faced several challenges due to their economic reforms, ultimately their reforms ensured them a prosperous future with growing economies.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – E

The development economically in some countries have had a result of a multitude of changes. These economic developments have impacted the countries both positively & negatively. The country of China has experienced economic development

When Mao Zedong instituted the great leap forward this was in reality a great leap backwards. He wanted everyone to follow his policies and he did a lot to try and achieve that. He thought that he was doing a good thing economically but he wasn't, he was hurting the economy and a lot of bad things came out anyways. Like by sending out the Red Guard he was basically forcing the people to do what he wanted them to do using military force. When you want someone to do something you have to think about how the people will react to it. Not by forcing them. He also thought that people were focusing too much on modern day things and not enough on the old ways, which he thought were the "right ways" he even wrote a book of quotes called the little red book that instituted what he thought society should be like. He thought he was doing China good but in reality these harsh ways hindered China's economic progress.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for China and Botswana
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*China*: Deng enforced reforms allowing businesses to become privately owned and operated; foreign investment helped the economy skyrocket by the 1990s; factory workers who produced toys were being paid well below our minimum wage and lower than some workers in the world; because of the global financial crisis starting in 2008 unemployment for the floating population is on the rise and many started to reverse migrate; some of the workers who stayed in the cities have been striking and protesting publicly *Botswana*: it had little hope of becoming an economically successful country after independence until diamonds discovered; roads and water systems were improved, electricity became widely available, and public education was installed; employment in the mining sector skyrocketed and the country's economy flourished; because of one simple discovery, its economic situation has been changed forever)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*China*: some factory workers worked long hours and in terrible conditions; when the floating population was laid off from their east coast urban jobs they returned to their rural homes in central and western China often bringing with them the ideas they had learned in the cities; the government has been able to become an economic and political world power; *Botswana*: it may see its diamond revenue decline, causing its gross domestic product to decline)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: became communist state in 1949; Mao's death in 1976; Deng Xiaoping leader after Mao; floating population more than 10% of Chinese population; *Botswana*: it is an African country; independence in 1966; diamonds discovered in 1967)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses that changes and decisions can overturn a country's economy and change peoples' lives significantly and a conclusion that discusses the uncertain future of China and Botswana

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Document interpretation establishes a framework for the discussion of economic development in both China and Botswana. The enumeration of possible positive and negative future outcomes of economic development in both countries would have benefited from further development and analysis.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for China and Mexico
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*China*: private ownership of some businesses and factories, and individuals were allowed to make their own decisions; rural migrant population has become unemployed in large numbers; some workers have reacted to rising unemployment by protesting and committing acts of violence; now that citizens have been given economic freedom, they are desiring political freedom as well; *Mexico*: before 1986 it had one of the world's most closed economies; after joining GATT it began promoting and allowing for foreign investments; as a result of privatization competition has expanded; with the opening of more than 3,000 maquiladoras more Mexicans have jobs; growth of the economy has not changed the problem of corruption in their government; although Mexicans have more jobs, these jobs are poorly paid by American standards)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*China*: Four Modernizations policy included improvement in science, agriculture, military, and industry; Deng allowed for a mixed economy based on both capitalism and communism; women became more economically and socially equal which is far different from the days of foot binding; under Deng thousands of students gathered around Tiananmen Square and protested for political and social rights; government responded by opening fire and killing about two thousand students and arresting hundreds of protesters; *Mexico*: drug-trafficking violence has led to many cases of Mexicans and foreigners being murdered)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: between 1978 and the 1990s more than \$180 billion added to the Chinese economy due to foreign investors; by 1995 about 60% of toys on international market produced in southern China; 3,000 factories gave more than one million people, mainly women, jobs; rise in unemployment due to global economic crisis in 2008; *Mexico*: tripled trade with United States and Canada; north and central regions more prosperous and developed; maquiladoras region produced more than \$100 billion in goods in one year; average maquiladoras worker earns \$1 to \$3 an hour); includes a minor inaccuracy (GATT was established in 1986)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although document information is used to frame the discussion, especially for Mexico, the overall response demonstrates a good understanding of the task. Historical outside information about China, such as the relation of the Tiananmen Square Massacre to economic development in China, is included but limited integration of it detracts from its effectiveness.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for China and Botswana
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*China*: people liked the new living standard and lifestyle; economy and people prospered; *Botswana*: it faced a governmental revamping when it became independent; with the discovery of diamonds the future looked better; diamonds gave the government a source of finance for much-needed projects and programs; schooling system was greatly improved; subject to fluctuations of the diamond market; other non-mining sectors of the economy are not yet developed enough to support the nation; the economy could crash as their valuable resource runs out); includes faulty application (*China*: could change gears and institute a new form of government; the second option occurred)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates little relevant outside information (*China*: there was an increase in urbanization as people flooded to cities for factory jobs similar to England during the Industrial Revolution)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: state control of industry relaxed and investment in foreign companies allowed; elements of capitalism introduced; workers had the opportunity to earn for themselves; *Botswana*: diamond exports account for majority of income; children able to attend 13 years of school free; more than 300 secondary schools existed in 2006; standard of living improved)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses changes in the economy have often been a catalyst for changes in other areas and a conclusion that discusses that both China and Botswana benefited from changes in the government and consequently changes in the economy

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. While all aspects of the task are addressed, changes resulting from economic development in both China and Botswana are stated using information from the documents rather than discussed. In the case of China, overgeneralizations detract from the effort. The comparison made regarding the similarity of China's increased urbanization to the Industrial Revolution in England could have strengthened the response if it had been explained.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for China and Mexico
- Is primarily descriptive (*China*: it faced political and economic instability but once opening itself to western cultures its economy began to take a different direction; as Deng began to rise to power China began to move forward towards a capitalist economy; Deng's economic reforms lessened the government's grip on the economy; Deng's Four Modernizations promoted foreign investment in order to open China up to western economies; people and culture began to resemble those of western nations; workers began to earn their own money based on productivity rather than government-controlled wages; *Mexico*: after joining NAFTA Mexico enjoyed the benefits of foreign investment which led to economic prosperity; initially Mexico faced many challenges dealing with their economic sufficiency; although Mexico's economic development is not as rapid as other countries, it is still showing progress and economic potential); includes faulty and weak application (*China*: its productivity led to rapid overpopulation)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*China*: under Deng Xiaoping reforms implemented to modernize China; in the mid-1900s Mao's China dominated by communism; *Mexico*: trade with United States tripled; trade agreements formed with over 40 countries); includes an inaccuracy (*Mexico*: by opening itself to the West)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discusses how both China and Mexico began economic reforms in order to modernize

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although change that resulted from Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China is adequately described, other aspects of the task are developed in a limited way and characterized by overgeneralizations.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 0

The response:

Fails to develop the task

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 0. The attempt to address the task by discussing economic conditions in China under the rule of Mao Zedong is not connected to Deng Xiaoping's economic changes. Economic change in China since 1976 is not addressed.

Global History and Geography Specifications August 2013

Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Conflict—Armed Conflict	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics, Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Change; Economic Systems; Environment and Society; Factors of Production; Human Rights; Interdependence; Movement of People and Goods; Needs and Wants; Political Systems; Urbanization	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics, Civics, Citizenship, and Government

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

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

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2013 Regents Examination in Global History and Geography* 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 Global History and Geography examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

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

1. Go to <http://www.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.