

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

VOLUME  
**2 OF 2**  
DBQ

## GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Wednesday, August 13, 2014 — 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.

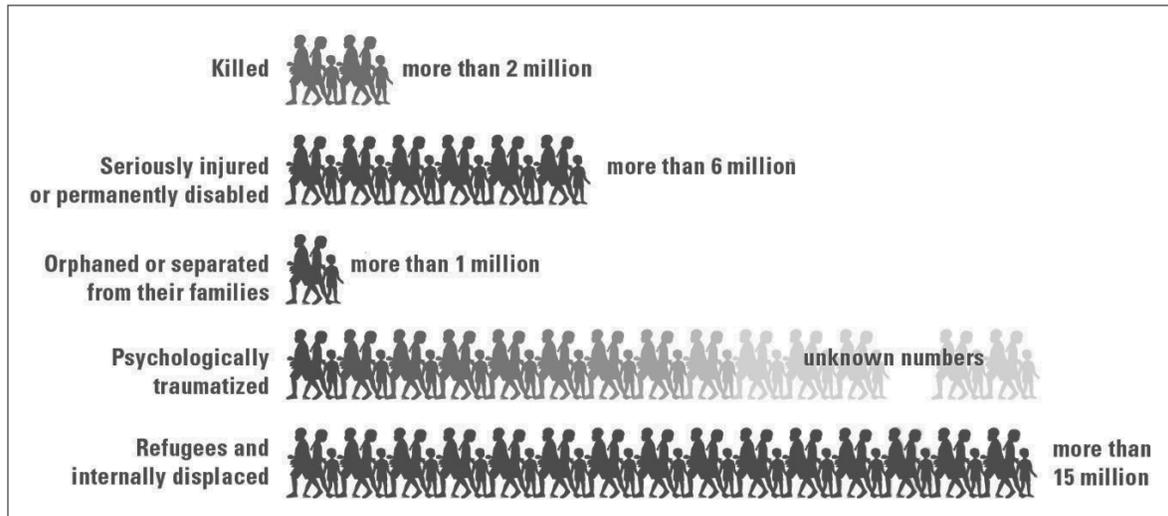
**Schools are not permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions (scaffold questions, thematic essay, DBQ essay) on this exam after each question has been rated the required number of times as specified in the rating guides, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that 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 2014**

**Document 1**

**The Toll of War**  
(Child victims of armed conflicts, 1990s)



Source: *The State of the World's Children, 2000*, UNICEF (adapted)

**1** Based on the information in this chart, state *one* way a child's life may be changed as a result of armed conflicts.

**Score of 1:**

- States a way a child's life may be changed as a result of armed conflicts based on the information in this chart

*Examples:* he/she may be killed/injured/disabled/traumatized/orphaned/separated from families; may be left without a family; may have psychological damage/trauma; he/she may become refugees/may be internally displaced; become victimized

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* more than 6 million were killed; numbers were unknown; they received help
- Vague response  
*Examples:* toll of war; their lives will be different; 1 million
- No response

## Document 2

### Child Soldiers

To commemorate our 25th anniversary, The Advocates for Human Rights would like to dedicate this issue of Rights Sites News to the abolition of one of the worst forms of child labor, child soldiers. When armed conflict exists, children will almost inevitably become involved as soldiers. In over twenty countries around the world, children are direct participants in war. Denied a childhood and often subjected to horrific violence, an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 children are serving as soldiers for both rebel groups and government forces in current armed conflicts. These young combatants participate in all aspects of contemporary warfare. They wield AK-47s and M-16s on the front lines of combat, serve as human mine detectors, participate in suicide missions, carry supplies, and act as spies, messengers or lookouts.

Physically vulnerable and easily intimidated, children typically make obedient soldiers. Many are abducted or recruited by force, and often compelled to follow orders under threat of death. Others join armed groups out of desperation. As society breaks down during conflict, leaving children no access to school, driving them from their homes, or separating them from family members, many children perceive armed groups as their best chance for survival. Others seek escape from poverty or join military forces to avenge family members who have been killed....

Despite progress achieved over the last decade in the global campaign to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers, large numbers of children continue to be exploited in war and placed in the line of fire. The international treaty on child soldiers, the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict*, entered into force on February 12, 2002. With over 100 countries signed on, this treaty is a milestone in the campaign, strengthening the legal protection of children and helping to prevent their use in armed conflict....

Source: "Child Soldiers Edition," *Rights Sites News*, The Advocates for Human Rights, Spring 2008

#### 2a According to the Advocates for Human Rights, what is *one* problem faced by child soldiers?

##### Score of 1:

- States a problem faced by child soldiers according to the Advocates for Human Rights  
*Examples:* children are denied a childhood; they become direct participants in war; they are subjected to horrific violence; they serve as human mine detectors/go on suicide missions; they carry supplies in war zones; they act as spies/messengers/lookouts on the front lines; they are abducted/recruited by force; they have no access to school; they are separated from their homes/families; they are placed in the line of fire in combat; they wield AK-47s and M-16s on the front lines of combat; they are exploited; they are forced to follow orders under threat of death; they are forced to serve in all aspects of contemporary warfare; their vulnerability makes them obedient soldiers causing them to be put in harm's way; they seek to avenge family members who have been killed; desperation forces them to join armed groups as their best chance for survival

##### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* children drive from their homes; 200,000 to 300,000 serve as soldiers; the international treaty stops them; obedient soldiers; family members; it is the worst form
- Vague response  
*Examples:* compelled; they serve as soldiers; they participate; rebel groups; government
- No response

**2b According to the Advocates for Human Rights, what is *one* effort that has been made to keep children, or former child soldiers, from being used in armed conflict?**

**Score of 1:**

- States an effort that has been made to keep children, or former child soldiers, from being used in armed conflict according to the Advocates for Human Rights  
*Examples:* adoption of an international treaty to protect children/to prevent their use in armed conflict; over 100 countries have signed the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict*; *Rights Sites News* published an article to draw attention to this problem; the organization of a global campaign to end the recruitment/use of child soldiers; the legal protection of children has been strengthened

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* children have been left on their own; government officials have done little to protect the children; the commemoration of their 25th anniversary by the Advocates for Human Rights; to end poverty; family members were killed
- Vague response  
*Examples:* progress has been achieved; *Rights Sites News* is dedicated; there was desperation; 100 countries
- No response

## Document 3

NEW YORK, 4 April 2006 — Ridding the world of landmines and other explosive remnants of war could be accomplished in years instead of decades, saving thousands of children from devastating injuries and death, UNICEF said today on the first International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action...

Landmines are designed to disable, immobilize or kill people travelling by foot or in motor vehicles. Other explosive remnants of war include unexploded ordnance — weapons such as grenades and cluster bombs that did not explode on impact but can still detonate — and weapons that are discarded in civilian areas by combatants, known as abandoned ordnance. These munitions outlast the conflicts during which they were planted and become hazards for innocent civilians, particularly for unsuspecting children who often make the fatal mistake of playing with the unfamiliar objects...

Children suffer debilitating physical injuries from mine explosions, often losing fingers, toes and limbs. Some are left blind or deaf. An estimated 85 per cent of child victims die before they can get medical attention. Many disabled victims lose opportunities to go to school, and often cannot afford rehabilitative care. The persisting threat of mines takes its toll on entire societies, perpetuating poverty and underdevelopment...

More than three-quarters of the world's nations have ratified the Mine Ban Treaty since it came into force in 1999, outlawing the production, stockpiling and use of antipersonnel landmines. According to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the number of countries thought to be producing, stockpiling and using landmines has dropped significantly over the last decade...

UNICEF supports and implements mine action activities in over 30 countries, and believes that mine-risk education is key to preventing the death and disabling of children. Through programmes brought to their schools and communities, children are taught how to live safely in areas contaminated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war...

Source: "Saving Children from the Tragedy of Landmines," UNICEF Press Release, April 4, 2006

### 3a What is *one* problem land mines or unexploded ordnance cause for children, according to UNICEF?

#### Score of 1:

- States a problem land mines or unexploded ordnance cause for children according to UNICEF  
*Examples:* children are being killed/injured; they become hazards to unsuspecting children; children lose fingers/toes/limbs; some children are left blind/deaf; debilitating physical injuries; children sometimes play with unexploded ordnance/land mines; 85% of child victims of land mines die before reaching the hospital; children injured by land mines often do not get adequate medical treatment; some disabled children face limited prospects for continued education; many injured children may lose the opportunity to go to school; victims often cannot afford rehabilitative care; injuries; death; they can still detonate; their persisting threat can perpetuate poverty/underdevelopment; land mines can outlast the conflicts

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* adults are more likely to die from land mine injuries than children; medical treatment is easily available
- Vague response  
*Examples:* land mines are designed; they travel by foot; detonation; explosion; school; rehabilitation; medical treatment
- No response

**3b What is *one* effort being made to reduce the effects of land mines or unexploded ordnance, according to UNICEF?**

**Score of 1:**

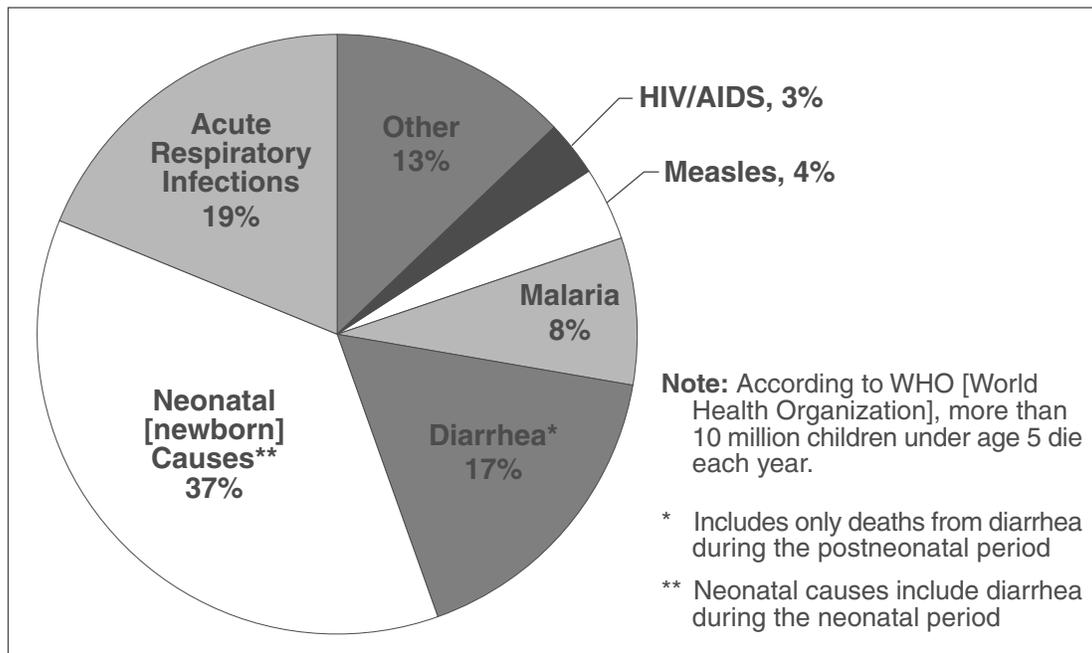
- States an effort being made to reduce the effects of land mines according to UNICEF  
*Examples:* ratification of the Mine Ban Treaty; outlawing the production/stockpiling/use of antipersonnel land mines; mine-risk education; they are bringing programs to schools and communities; teaching children to live safely in areas contaminated with land mines or other explosive devices; formation of organizations/formation of International Campaign to Ban Landmines to bring awareness to people; to inform people of the problem; holding an International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action; support by UNICEF/implementation by UNICEF of mine action activities to raise awareness

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* it has been significant over the last decade; the Mine Ban Treaty was not ratified; ignoring the problem
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it was ratified; they made a fatal mistake; programs were brought; UNICEF; teach
- No response

## Document 4

Deaths to Children Under 5, by Cause, 2000–2003



Source: *World Health Report*, World Health Organization, 2005 (adapted)

4 As shown in this World Health Organization chart of children who died under the age of five, identify *one* health issue that caused more than 15% of the deaths.

### Score of 1:

- Identifies a health issue that caused more than 15% of the deaths as shown in this World Health Organization chart of children who died under the age of five  
*Examples:* acute respiratory infections; neonatal causes/newborn causes; diarrhea

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* measles; malaria; HIV/AIDS; 10 million children under age 5 die each year; other
- Vague response  
*Examples:* postneonatal period; acute; issues
- No response

## Document 5

... Millions of children in developing nations die from diseases like pneumonia, measles and diarrhea that claim twice as many lives each year as AIDS. Vaccines prevent these basic illnesses. Bill Gates pledges billions of dollars to vaccinate the world's children. Problem solved. But it's not that easy.

Money alone won't rid dirty water of parasites that can blind and cripple. It won't fix bad roads that keep people from getting care. It won't end the political corruption and violent unrest that erase health advances. It won't stop a population explosion that contributes to poor health. It can't even prevent a rat from gnawing through the power cord of a refrigerator used to store vaccines in a remote West African clinic....

In late 1998, Gates donated \$100 million to create a program dedicated to getting new and underused vaccines to children in the poorest countries. A year later, he gave a stunning \$750 million to help launch a new superstructure for improving childhood vaccinations, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)—a coalition of international public health agencies, philanthropists and the pharmaceutical industry....

Gates knows that vaccines can't do it all, not when a regional hospital in Nigeria draws its water from an open pit in the ground. Or where a 6-year-old Ivory Coast boy with a leg twisted by polio faces a life of begging because his mother couldn't afford a trip to a clinic for vaccines. Or where a broken board on a bridge can halt the shipment of medicine for days....

Source: Tom Paulson, "Bill Gates' war on disease, poverty is an uphill battle," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, March 21, 2001

### 5a According to Tom Paulson, what is *one* situation that makes it difficult to reduce childhood diseases in developing nations?

#### Score of 1:

- States a situation that makes it difficult to reduce childhood diseases in developing nations according to Tom Paulson

*Examples:* using water drawn from open pits in the ground; dirty water; parasites in water; bad roads that delay or prevent care; political corruption; violent unrest; population explosion; rats gnawing on power cords to refrigerators where vaccines are stored; lack of money for trips to clinics; damaged bridges can halt the shipment of medicine; the remoteness of some clinics

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* Bill Gates pledged billions of dollars; AIDS killed more people than other diseases; vaccines prevent basic illnesses; coalition of international public health agencies; there was a global alliance; health advances; Gates knows that vaccines can't do it all
- Vague response  
*Examples:* vaccinations; water; remote; power cords; money
- No response

**5b According to Tom Paulson, what is *one* way money donated by Bill Gates has been used to help reduce childhood diseases in developing nations?**

**Score of 1:**

- States a way money donated by Bill Gates has been used to help reduce childhood diseases in developing nations according to Tom Paulson  
*Examples:* providing vaccines to the world's children; providing vaccines to prevent basic illnesses/pneumonia/measles/diarrhea/polio; to help create a superstructure for improving childhood vaccines; to help launch the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization to improve childhood vaccinations; helped launch GAVI; to create a coalition of international public health agencies, philanthropists, and the pharmaceutical industry; to improve childhood vaccines; to create a program dedicated to getting new/underused vaccines to children in the poorest countries

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* fixed bad roads/bridges; ended political corruption; stopping the population explosion; open pits were used for water; ended begging for money
- Vague response  
*Examples:* solved the problem; a program; it was pledged; he gave \$750 million/\$100 million; a superstructure
- No response

## Document 6

...Doctors Without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) [a non-profit medical organization] has witnessed firsthand how a lack of medicine for treatable infectious disease destroys many lives in the developing world. In response, MSF has launched the Access to Essential Medicines Campaign. Introduced in November 1999, the MSF campaign has been working worldwide to find long-lasting solutions to this crisis. The campaign has four main goals: to increase access to certain medicines; to support high quality local manufacture and import of less expensive medicines; to implement and apply international trade rules regarding medicines; and to bring together governments, the pharmaceutical industry, and organizations to focus on investment in, research on, and development of essential medicines for neglected disease....

Source: Catherine Gevert, "A Lack of Medicine," *Faces*, March, 2005

### 6 What is *one* way Doctors Without Borders/MSF hopes to reduce the occurrence of infectious diseases in the developing world, according to Catherine Gevert?

#### Score of 1:

- States a way Doctors Without Borders/MSF hopes to reduce the occurrence of infectious diseases in the developing world according to Catherine Gevert

*Examples:* to increase access to certain medicines; to support high quality local manufacture and import of less expensive medicines; to implement and apply international trade rules regarding medicines; to bring together governments, the pharmaceutical industry, and organizations to focus on investment in research/on development of essential medicines; launched the Access to Essential Medicines Campaign; by lowering the price of medicines; by finding long-lasting solutions

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* to protect the borders of countries in the developing world; to make a profit from the sale of pharmaceuticals; to compete with private medical groups; to witness firsthand the effects of the lack of medicine
- Vague response  
*Examples:* they had four main goals; to focus on investment; to witness firsthand; they responded; access
- No response

## Document 7

... “Tens of thousands of refugees have fled to urban areas in Pakistan since September 11, [2001], but almost all international assistance and protection efforts are focused on refugees in camps, and the situation for young Afghans in the cities is deteriorating seriously,” said Jane Lowicki, Senior Coordinator, Children and Adolescents Project, who visited Pakistan in January. “Many of these refugees and the communities that are struggling to support them are wondering why help promised by the U.S. and other countries has not reached them.”

With few alternatives for earning a livelihood, many Afghan refugee parents in urban areas are forcing their children to work in high-risk industries to support the household. “Thousands are carpet weavers, others are street children working as garbage pickers, beggars, brick makers, house servants and, in some cases, drug sellers,” Lowicki said. “These young workers are the poorest and most desperate among the Afghan community. Their work exposes them to disease, physical and sexual abuse, and few have access to health services, education or recreation. Their situation has become even more difficult since Sept. 11 because many new young refugees have entered the competition for work, and resources are scarce.”

Afghan refugee adolescents and children, some as young as five years old, are working harder than ever for less money. The formerly lucrative carpet weaving industry, for example, which relies heavily on cheap Afghan child labor, bottomed out after Sept. 11; young refugees are now being paid less than half of what they were making to weave carpets for markets around the world.

In many cases, children and adolescents are the primary wage earners for their families, and all of the young Afghan refugees interviewed for the report said they urgently need food, shelter and medical care. They are also eager for a chance to go to school and to learn skills and trades to support themselves through less hazardous work....

Source: “Afghan Refugee Children and Adolescents in Pakistan’s Cities Receive Minimal International Assistance,” Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children Press Release, May 30, 2002

### 7 According to the Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children, what is *one* problem Afghan refugee children face in Pakistan?

#### Score of 1:

- States a problem Afghan refugee children face in Pakistan according to the Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children

*Examples:* parents force their children to work in high-risk industries; they are forced to work at a young age as brick makers/garbage pickers/beggars/carpet weavers/house servants/drug sellers; they are forced to support their household; exposure to diseases; physical/sexual abuse; they urgently need food/shelter/medical care; children as young as five are working harder than ever for less money since 9/11; carpet industry is paying them less for their work; they have to compete with others for work; they are the primary wage earners for their families; they work in hazardous jobs; they have little chance to go to school/learn new skills/trades; little access to health services/education/recreation; they receive little international assistance; their communities are unable to support them; parents have few alternatives for earning a livelihood; scarce resources; promised help by the United States has not reached them; they are the poorest and most desperate workers; there are few assistance and protection efforts for them in urban areas; struggling communities are having trouble supporting them

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* refugees have fled to urban areas; they have access to health services; United States has promised
- Vague response  
*Examples:* it was a difficult situation; exposure; urgently need; deteriorated
- No response

## Document 8a

This is an excerpt from a Web-only interview conducted as part of *Enterprising Ideas*, a project of *NOW on PBS*.

### RugMark USA

Ten years ago [in 1994], RugMark USA was established to eradicate child labor in the handwoven rug industry. Using a unique “certification” method, RugMark USA has created a model that generates income to finance its programs for children and raises awareness among consumers about the prevalence of child labor. Nina Smith, RugMark USA’s executive director, believes the RugMark model could be applied to other industries, including Brazil’s shoe industry, India’s silk weaving and embroidery sectors and the cocoa industry in West Africa. We talked with Smith about why the RugMark model works and what big challenges the organization is facing....

NOW [host]: Describe RugMark’s strategy to change the use of child labor in the industry.

Smith: Our goal is to change the market dynamics so that there is no longer a demand for child labor. If we can educate the marketplace—consumers, interior designers, architects, importers, retailers—about what they can do then ultimately the message is sent to the manufacturers that child labor won’t be tolerated—in essence eliminating the demand.

The idea has three components: First, you have to raise awareness and educate people about the problem of child labor and to look for our independently certified child-labor-free rugs. On the ground in South Asia we have an inspection and monitoring system. Companies whose rugs receive the RugMark label agree to random, surprise inspections at their factories or village-based looms....

Source: “RugMark USA,” *NOW on PBS: Enterprising Ideas*, July 26, 2007

### 8a According to Nina Smith, what is *one* way RugMark USA is attempting to end the use of and eliminate the demand for child labor?

#### Score of 1:

- States a way RugMark USA is attempting to end the use of and eliminate the demand for child labor according to Nina Smith  
*Examples:* raising awareness/educating people about the problem; created a system to certify that rugs were not made by children; by independently certifying child-labor-free rugs; created an inspection and monitoring system; got companies to agree to random/surprise inspections at factories/village-based looms; they finance programs for children; they changed market dynamics; by sending a message to manufacturers that child labor won’t be tolerated; educating the marketplace/consumers/interior designers/architects/importers/retailers about the problem; using a certification method to generate income to finance programs for children

#### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* has applied the model to the shoe industry in Brazil/silk weaving and embroidery in India/cocoa industry in West Africa; eradicating child labor in the hand-woven industry; using interior designers
- Vague response  
*Examples:* sending messages; generating income; creating a model
- No response

## Document 8b

This is an advertisement RugMark used in its campaign to raise awareness about carpets and rugs made with child labor.

**THE SINGLE MOST  
BEAUTIFUL THING ABOUT AN  
IMPORTED RUG.**



Nearly 300,000 children are exploited as child labor in the carpet industry. This has to end, and it will. RugMark is the international organization devoted to building the schools, programs and opportunities that give children back their childhood. It's working, from Pakistan to India to Nepal, and you can help. Look for the certified and numbered RugMark label on the back of an imported rug. It's your best assurance that no children were exploited in the manufacture of the carpet you're buying. Because an imported rug that was made using child labor is ugly no matter what it looks like.

Source: [www.rugmark.org](http://www.rugmark.org) (adapted)

**8b According to this advertisement, what is *one* action RugMark has taken to improve the lives of children?**

### Score of 1:

- States an action RugMark has taken to improve the lives of children according to this advertisement  
*Examples:* used advertising to encourage people to buy rugs that were not produced by child labor; created a system to certify that rugs were not made by children; building the schools or programs; providing opportunities that give children back their childhood; used the Internet to publicize their efforts or raise awareness of their efforts

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* exploited 300,000 children; sold beautiful rugs; working in Pakistan, India, and Nepal
- Vague response  
*Examples:* numbering symbols; made lives better; provided opportunities
- No response

## Document 9

### Give a “Red Card\* to Child Labour” in celebration of the World Day Against Child Labour 2006!

... The day, which is observed worldwide on the 12th of June, is intended to serve as a catalyst for the growing worldwide movement against child labour, as reflected in the 160 ratifications of Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour and the 144 ratifications of Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for employment. The event on 12 June will be celebrated with the presence of football [soccer] stars that will “kick the ball” against child labour, in a match with girls from the Geneva International School and the Signal de Bernex Football Club. The idea behind the game is that girls and boys should be given the time to study and play, and that child labour and its worst forms symbolically get a “red card”. This action is linked to the “Red card to child labour” campaign which since its inception in 2002 has reached thousands of people in all continents. The idea is that the values in football, such as, team spirit, youth empowerment, solidarity among countries, non-discrimination regarding religion, gender and race, are also shared by the ILO [International Labour Organization]. Using the symbol of the Red Card at International football competitions offers the opportunity to spread one simple, universal message over time and benefits from media coverage. Building this kind of strategic alliance is a very good way to reinforce the global movement against child labour.

Source: “Celebration of the World Day Against Child Labour,” The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Organization, June 2006

\* A red card is issued to remove a player from a game for committing a serious violation.

## 9 Based on this excerpt from a brochure, what are *two* actions that have been taken to aid in the elimination of child labor?

### Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* action that has been taken to aid in the elimination of child labor based on this excerpt from a brochure  
*Examples:* ratification of Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor; ratification of Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for employment; sponsoring football/soccer games to raise awareness; holding a worldwide “Red Card” Day against child labor; building a strategic alliance against child labor; organizing the “Red Card to child labor” campaign; spreading the message to end child labor; by giving child labor a red card with media coverage; giving a red card to child labor; hosting an event where football (soccer) stars kick the ball against child labor; holding soccer/football events to give a red card to child labor; soccer matches on June 12 are held to show that girls and boys should be given time to study and play

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* actions to aid in the elimination of child labor must be stated. For example, *sponsoring football games to raise awareness* and *to raise awareness with a soccer game/match* is the same action expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

### Score of 0:

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* matching girls from the Geneva International School; values in football are shared by ILO; eliminating the minimum age for employment
- Vague response  
*Examples:* event; reaching thousands of people; solidarity among countries; observe on June 12; girls and boys given time to study and play; strategic alliance; team spirit; non-discrimination concerning religion/gender/race
- No response

**Global History and Geography**  
**Content Specific Rubric**  
**Document Based Essay**  
**August 2014**

**Historical Context:**

*Armed conflict, disease, and child labor* have affected children throughout the world. Governments, groups, and individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of these global issues on children.

**Task:** Select *two* global issues mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the effects of the global issue on children
- Discuss how governments, groups, and/or individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of this global issue on children

**Scoring Notes:**

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *six* components in the task (describing *at least two* effects of *each* of *two* global issues on children **and** discussing how governments, groups, and/or individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of *each* global issue on children).
2. The attempts by governments, groups, or individuals to reduce the effects may be similar, but the details will differ, e.g., different international groups have supported awareness days to educate the public about the effects of land mines and of child labor.
3. The effects of the global issue on children may be short term or long term.
4. Causes of a global issue may be, but are not required to be, included in the description of the effects of the issue on children.
5. The government, group, or individual need not be specifically identified as long as it is implied in the discussion.
6. Any document provided for the question may be used to address any global issue if the information is relevant to the issue being discussed. For example, document 2 could be employed in discussions of both armed conflict and child labor. Such usage should be evaluated on its relevance in each case.
7. While the discussion of two global issues may overlap in the description of effects, distinct and separate information must be included to consider the issues as separate entities, e.g., child labor may be included as part of the discussion of armed conflict.
8. Only *two* global issues should be chosen from the historical context as the focus of this paper. However, since the problems affecting children are often overlapping, discussing one global issue response may include elements of another, e.g. document 2 states child soldiers are “one of the worst forms of child labor.” If three issues are addressed, only the first two may be scored.
9. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least four* documents in the response, documents 8a and 8b may be considered separate documents *if* the response uses separate, specific 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 discussing *at least two* effects **each** of **two** global issues has had on children **and** how governments, groups, and/or individuals have attempted to reduce these effects
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *armed conflict*: connects the social, psychological, and physical problems faced by children who have been forced to serve as soldiers in conflict zones, witnessed conflicts, and/or suffered injuries caused by land mines to the efforts by groups such as The Advocates for Human Rights and UNICEF to develop programs that aid children and promote awareness through education and the signing of treaties as well as attempts by the United Nations and other organizations to end wars in conflict zones; *disease*: connects the illnesses and deaths of children due to diseases and contributing conditions such as poor drinking water, lack of infrastructure, local religious beliefs, and political corruption to efforts of and obstacles faced by Bill Gates, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, and Doctors Without Borders to increase the long-term availability of medicines and vaccines
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *armed conflict*: effects of land mines; terms of Convention on the Rights of Children; terms of Mine Ban Treaty; definition of abandoned ordnance; orphans; refugees; *disease*: malaria; diarrhea; World Health Organization; role of Bill Gates; role of Doctors Without Borders; Access to Essential Medicines campaign
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

#### Score of 4:

- Develops **all** aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing one global issue more thoroughly than the other *or* discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the others
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *armed conflict*: discusses the continuing social, psychological, and physical effects of armed conflict and of land mines in war zones on children and the efforts by groups such as the Advocates for Human Rights to eliminate the use of children as soldiers and efforts by UNICEF to decrease the prevalence of and injuries caused by land mines; *diseases*: discusses death and disabilities experienced by children exposed to unsafe drinking water, the lack of vaccines, and how groups such as Doctors Without Borders and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) have worked to solve the lack of medicine for treatable infectious diseases despite facing many political, economic, and social problems that limit their success
- 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* global issue 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 the cognitive domain. This usage of create is similar to Bloom's use of the term *synthesis*. Creating implies an insightful reorganization of information into a new pattern or whole. While a Level 5 paper will contain analysis and/or evaluation of information, a very strong paper may also include examples of creating information as defined by Anderson and Krathwohl.

## Armed Conflict

### Key Ideas from the Documents

Effects on Children	Attempts to Reduce Effects
<p><b>Doc 1</b>—Serious injuries, permanent disability, or death Orphan or separation from their families Psychologically traumatized Becoming refugees or internally displaced</p> <p><b>Doc 2</b>—Serving as soldiers; placed in line of fire Denial of childhood; separation from family Subject to horrific violence Serving as human mine detectors Participating in suicide missions Acting as spies, messengers, lookouts No access to school Exploited</p> <p><b>Doc 3</b>—Problems of land mines (disabling, immobilizing, killing people on foot or in vehicles) Hazards for innocent civilians (munitions outlasting conflict, injury or death by playing with unexploded ordnance, mistaking it for a toy) Likely to die from land mine injuries before getting medical attention Opportunities to attend school often lost with injuries from land mines Inability to afford rehabilitative care</p>	<p><b>Doc 2</b>—<i>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict</i> signed by over 100 countries Legal protection of children strengthened Issue of Rights Sites News dedicated to abolition of child soldiers by Advocates for Human Rights</p> <p><b>Doc 3</b>—Mine Ban Treaty ratified by over <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> of world's nations Production, stockpiling, and use of land mines outlawed Mine action activities supported in over 30 countries by UNICEF Programs that teach how to live safely in areas contaminated with land mines and other explosive devices brought to schools and communities by UNICEF</p>

### Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Effects on Children	Attempts to Reduce Effects
<p>Impact of civil wars (destruction of villages, recruitment and service in military, flight from homes) Details from specific wars/armed conflicts (Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, Darfur, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bosnia, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Palestine) Forcible moving as a result of war (Iraq, Syria, Congo) Radicalization as a result of war (terrorist groups) Experiences of children in war zones (sexual abuse, violence, human trafficking, use for labor, Ishmael Beah, Malala Yousafzai) Cycles of abuse and poverty Limitations on stability of governments (war profiteers, pirates, warlords) Historical examples (Nazi Youth, Sparta, Children's Crusade)</p>	<p>Letter-writing campaign by Amnesty International drew awareness to and aid for child soldiers Aid provided (Red Cross, United Nations) Rehabilitation centers established by UNICEF for child soldiers War crimes charges relating to participation in wars of children under age of 15 issued by the International Criminal Court against members of armed groups (Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda) Books written (<i>A Long Way Gone: Memoirs of a Boy Soldier</i> by Ishmael Beah) Music written and performed to draw attention to problem (Emmanuel Jal, former child soldier) Social media campaigns conducted (Kony 2012) Campaigns to eliminate land mines were held (Halo Trust, Save the Children, Princess Diana) Campaigns to stop child and sexual violence conducted (Global Summit to End Violence in Conflict, Angelina Jolie, Ryan Gosling) NGOs to protect children in war zones established (Advocates for Human Rights, Watch List on Children and Armed Conflict)</p>

## Disease

### *Key Ideas from the Documents*

<b>Effects on Children</b>	<b>Attempts to Reduce Effects</b>
<p><b>Docs 4 and 5</b>—Death due to acute respiratory infections (pneumonia), measles and diarrhea</p> <p><b>Doc 4</b>—Death from neonatal causes, malaria, AIDS</p> <p><b>Doc 5</b>—Blinded or crippled from parasites in dirty water</p> <p>Disabled children needing to beg to survive</p> <p>Interruption of shipment of medicine by poor infrastructure</p> <p><b>Doc 6</b>—Destruction of lives from lack of medicine for treatable infectious disease</p>	<p><b>Doc 4</b>—Statistics on diseases published by WHO</p> <p><b>Doc 5</b>—Millions donated by Bill Gates to vaccinate children</p> <p>Program created to deliver new and underused vaccines to children in poorest countries</p> <p>Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization launched to improve childhood vaccines</p> <p>Public health agencies, philanthropists, and pharmaceutical industry brought together in GAVI</p> <p><b>Doc 6</b>—Access to Essential Medicines Campaign launched by Doctors Without Borders/MSF</p> <p>Access to certain medicines increased</p> <p>High quality local manufacture and import of less expensive medicines supported</p> <p>Governments, pharmaceutical industry, and organizations brought together to invest in, research, and develop essential medicines for neglected disease</p> <p>International trade rules regarding medicine implemented and applied</p>

### *Relevant Outside Information*

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

<b>Effects on Children</b>	<b>Attempts to Reduce Effects</b>
<p>Expansion of gender inequalities in patriarchal countries based on local traditions and religious practices (better medical care, food, and education for boys)</p> <p>Misconceptions and myths about causes and spread of diseases (AIDS, purpose and effect of vaccines)</p> <p>Increase in disease rates (refugee camps, war zones, areas hit by natural disasters)</p> <p>Recurrence of diseases believed to be eradicated (polio, smallpox)</p> <p>Spread of disease because of globalization and interdependence</p> <p>Historical examples of diseases that affect children (bubonic plague, smallpox, measles)</p>	<p>Awareness raised through “Red Campaign” and fund-raising concerts (Bono/U2)</p> <p>Money raised by American Idol’s <i>Idol Gives Back</i> (AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria)</p> <p>Attention brought to disease-related issues in poor countries by media (newspapers, magazines, television, social media, books, e.g., <i>Mountains Beyond Mountains</i> by Tracy Kidder and <i>We Are All the Same</i> by Jim Wooten)</p> <p>Efforts made to control diseases (Nothing But Nets, Water Project, Water for Africa)</p> <p>Schools and hospitals built in areas of need (Oprah Winfrey, Madonna, Mercy Ships)</p> <p>Funds raised to improve maternal and child health care worldwide (Clinton Global Initiative)</p> <p>Hunger targeted by groups (Heifer International, Oxfam)</p>

# Child Labor

## Key Ideas from the Documents

Effects on Children	Attempts to Reduce Effects
<p><b>Doc 2</b>—Serving as soldiers facing horrific violence, being placed in line of fire            Serious injury or death            No access to schools            Performing dangerous jobs as spies, lookouts, messengers, human mine detectors</p> <p><b>Doc 7</b>—Little or no humanitarian assistance or protection for child refugees            Working in high-risk industries to support family (brick making, garbage picking, drug selling)            Exposure to disease, physical and sexual abuse            Few have access to health services, education, or recreation            Working harder for less money since 9/11 (Afghan adolescents and children)            Lack of food, shelter, and medical care            Loss of chance to go to school and learn skills and trades in less hazardous work</p> <p><b>Doc 8</b>—Exploitation of nearly 300,000 children in carpet industry</p>	<p><b>Doc 8</b>—RugMark uses certification method of child labor-free rugs to finance programs for children used by RugMark            RugMark conducts surprise inspections and monitoring of factories and village-based looms conducted by RugMark            RugMark develops program to raise awareness and educate people about problem of child labor            RugMark hoped to change market dynamics so no longer demand for child labor            RugMark program built schools, programs and opportunities that give children back their childhood (Pakistan, India, Nepal)            Rugs certified and numbered by RugMark when established that no children exploited in manufacturing</p> <p><b>Doc 9</b>—World Day against Child Labor established by ILO June 12, 2002            Convention No. 182 ratified by 160 countries to eliminate worst forms of child labor            Convention No. 138 ratified by 144 countries to set minimum age for employment            Message spread through media coverage in “Red Card to child labor” campaign            Values of team spirit, youth empowerment, solidarity, and non-discrimination shared by International Labour Organization to spread message against use of child labor</p>

### Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Effects on Children	Attempts to Reduce Effects
<p>Use of child labor in sweatshops of multinational corporations            Details about use of children in specific industries (chocolate, soccer balls, textiles, electronics, agriculture)            Child slavery and human trafficking            High child mortality from working conditions            Continuing demand for child labor to meet consumer demand for cheap goods            Outsourcing of jobs to emerging economies (India, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Mexico)            Historical examples of child labor (Industrial Revolution, Atlantic slave trade, Middle Ages)</p>	<p>Campaigns conducted to raise awareness about multinational companies using child labor (advertising, letter-writing campaigns, boycotts, petitions, Fair Trade Movement, Universal Children’s Day)            Legal action used against corporations to fight child labor (International Labor Rights Fund)            Efforts of media focus attention on problem (Oprah Winfrey, Free the Children)            Role of labor unions            Access to education promoted (Global Campaign for Education)            Worldwide legislation adopted to limit child labor (World Trade Organization, United Nations Declaration of Human Rights)            Legislation passed in specific countries to stop child labor            Book written to raise awareness (<i>Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in a Mumbai Undercity</i> by Katherine Boo)</p>

Children throughout the world are exposed to horrible situations and coerced into bad opportunities. Across the globe, armed conflict and child labor have negatively affected children. Many people have realized this and begun work to end the awful conditions and help the children. Organizations, individuals, and governments have tried to help children affected by armed conflict and child labor across the world.

Wars and armed fighting affect children harshly. Whether children are innocent bystanders or are fighting as child soldiers, the result is the same—children are being hurt. Throughout history there have been many examples when children have been affected by conflict. An example of this was during World War II. Jewish kids were targeted by the Nazis just like the adults were. We read about kids such as Anne Frank who died at the hands of the Nazis in their death camps. More than a million kids died or went to forced labor camps. But this abuse of children isn't just part of our past history. In the 1990s alone, more than two million children were killed, over six million children were seriously injured or disabled, and more than fifteen million children became refugees (Doc 1). Another one million children were separated from their family or orphaned and unknown millions were traumatized (Doc 1). Often times, when a particularly devastating war occurs, less affected countries will begin charities to help the refugees and children seeking medical attention. Unfortunately though what sometimes happens is that the refugee camps often cause havoc in the countries where they are set up thereby leading to civil war or unrest in the place that the refugees went to for peace and safety. This was the case after the Rwandan genocide when

Hutus in fear of revenge fled after the Tutsi-led army took over Rwanda. They went to present day Congo but Congo couldn't handle the large numbers of refugees and they too ended up in war. During wars, some armies enlist children to fight (Doc 2). The children involved in wars in this way are placed in extremely dangerous situations, such as the front line of combat, or sent on suicide missions (Doc 2). Others join the war effort in other ways. The Nazis also did this. They set up a group called the Hitler Youth that taught the young children how to act and think like a Nazi soldier. They became Nazi soldiers at a young age. In more recent wars children are also used, such as in Sierra Leone as shown in Ishmael Beah's book. "The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict" is an international treaty that is aimed to protect against child soldiers (Doc 2). While this is a definite improvement, the treaty is not globally accepted and children are still used as military pawns. After wars are ended, landmines, grenades, and other explosives are often left in the fields. This is an incredible danger to the citizens trying to return to normal life (Doc 3). Children often are curious about the unfamiliar objects and unintentionally cause the explosion (Doc 3). An exploding landmine could kill, seriously injure, blind, or deafen a child (Doc 3). The Mine Ban Treaty has been ratified by more than 75% of the world's nations (Doc 3). It outlaws the production, stockpiling, and use of landmines (Doc 3). This could mean that some of the world's nations still think it is ok to use land mines. The problem is that once the peace treaties are signed the land mines are left, forgotten, and not cleaned up until a child blows off his leg or is blinded (Doc 3.) In

order to further protect the children, programs can be offered in schools to educate the children on the dangers of the mines (Doc 3). Armed conflicts create dangerous atmospheres and cause great harm to any children involved or nearby.

The international treaties not only want to stop the use of children as soldiers but also to protect children from this deadly line of work. However these treaties are difficult to enforce and often address only part of the problem which is the case with the Mine Ban Treaty. Reducing the number of disabled children from exploding mines does not automatically mean they will get an education. Instead these children may go to work to support their families. There are many different ideas about when, how much, and in what jobs children can and should work.

Child labor forces children as young as five or so to do hard and dangerous work for low wages. Child labor has occurred for centuries. In the 1800s, children worked in factories and coal mines during the Industrial Revolution. Conditions were poor and children often died, were seriously injured, or became diseased with illnesses such as Black Lung. War can also help lead to child labor. Children who fight are an example of one of the worst forms of child labor. They are forced to work on the front line of defense, as spies, messengers, and are often sent on suicide missions (Doc 2). Others work on farms, in homes, and in factories. Just like during the Industrial Revolution they serve as cheap labor that is generally not regulated because the country doesn't have child labor laws or doesn't have a way to enforce these laws. Those children who work in factories and on farms often have to work long hours in poor conditions for little pay. Many employers prefer children

because they don't complain or organize into unions as much as adults would.

Refugees from war may find it difficult to find jobs and parents are sometimes forced to send their children out to work as garbage pickers, drug dealers or in other horrible jobs (Doc 7). The working conditions are horrendous and can expose the children to diseases, as well as physical and sexual abuse (Doc 7). There are some charities and programs that work to end child labor. Carpet weaving is a very common employment for child laborers. An organization called RugMark works to end child labor by certifying rugs woven without child labor (Doc 8). RugMark works to raise awareness among consumers about child labor (Doc 8). Many people don't realize that what they are buying could be a result of child labor. RugMark does surprise inspections in participating South Asian companies (Doc 8). RugMark also builds schools and works to create programs to give a childhood back to the young workers so they have a way out of their poverty and bad jobs (Doc 8). The idea behind RugMark could be used to help end child labor in other industries, such as Brazilian shoes and Indian silk weaving (Doc 8). Many developed countries, such as the United States, have labor laws to prevent child labor and protect the children from harsh conditions. They passed them because they are morally opposed to child labor. If people know that the products they are purchasing are made by children they may think twice before buying those products.

Another way of trying to help the problem of child labor is to make it easier for children to go to school. Building schools and providing aid to families helps fight the economic reasons why children work.

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

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Celebrities like Oprah have built schools and provide scholarships to children. This solution may help families not only now but hopefully also when the children grow up.

Child labor and armed conflicts are affecting children around the world in the worst possible ways. These conditions are killing and injuring children, as well as depriving them of a childhood. Many organizations and people are working to improve these global issues, but they can only do so much. The world's children are suffering and need more help from many governments, organizations, and individuals.

## Anchor Level 5-A

### The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for armed conflict and child labor
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*armed conflict*: less-affected countries will begin charities to help refugees and children seeking medical attention; *Optional Protocol to Convention on Rights of the Child* not globally accepted and children still used as military pawns; once peace treaties signed land mines are left and forgotten; treaties difficult to enforce and often address only part of the problem; *child labor*: children as young as five forced to do hard and dangerous work for low wages; reducing number of disabled children from exploding mines does not automatically mean they will get an education; because refugees from war find it difficult to find jobs parents are forced to send their children out to work at horrible jobs; working conditions can expose children to diseases, as well as physical and sexual abuse; RugMark worked to raise awareness among consumers as many people do not realize what they are buying could be a result of child labor)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: during World War II more than a million kids died or went to forced labor camps; refugee camps often cause havoc in countries where they are set up leading to civil war or unrest as in the Congo after Rwandan genocide; Nazi group called Hitler Youth taught children how to act and think; children used in fighting in Sierra Leone as shown in Ishmael Beah's book; *child labor*: during Industrial Revolution children worked long hours in factories and coal mines and often died, were seriously injured, or became diseased with illnesses such as Black Lung; building schools and providing aid to families help fight the economic reasons why children work; celebrities have built schools and provided scholarships to children)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: in 1990s more than two million children killed, over six million seriously injured or disabled, more than fifteen million became refugees; one million separated from family or orphaned and unknown millions traumatized; exploding land mine could kill, seriously injure, blind, or deafen a child; Mine Ban Treaty outlaws production, stockpiling, and use of land mines; *child labor*: carpet weaving common employment for children; RugMark certifying rugs woven without child labor; RugMark did surprise inspections in participating South Asian companies; Rugmark built schools)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses that children throughout the world are exposed to horrible situations and coerced into bad opportunities and a conclusion that states child labor and armed conflicts are killing and injuring children as well as depriving them of a childhood

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Document information and relevant outside information have been woven into a cohesive response demonstrating a strong understanding of the task. Contemporary as well as historical references of child soldiers and child labor are effectively discussed.

The most innocent people in this world are the ones that are being harmed the most. Children are becoming killed, sick, injured, orphaned, and suffering other terrible consequences through armed conflict and disease. Luckily, they have governments, groups, and individuals working for them and trying to improve their situations.

Armed conflict is one of the most devastating events for a child to go through. Armed conflict for children can affect them by killing them, injuring them, making them orphans or refugees, or psychologically injuring them (Doc 1). Some of these children sometimes actively participate in war and become killing machines. Other children can be captured and be forced to work for the enemy and still others witness death or experience loss in their families. Some of these children are stuck in their war torn countries with few choices or options. Other children become refugees. Children and their families will flee to other countries looking for better lives and conditions and face terrible situations in the new country, such as child labor. Afghanistan has been experiencing war or turmoil for several decades. Whether it was the USSR who invaded and set up a Soviet backed government, the rebels who fought them, the civil war, the Taliban, or the invasion of the United States after 9/11, Afghans have had to deal with a lot of instability. Many have fled because of fear or desire for a better life. Some Afghan refugees in Pakistan have been forced into child labor where they work on farms or in factories where they get paid little and are treated poorly (Doc 7). Armed conflict also forces some children into becoming child soldiers. Sometimes child soldiers are forced into it, other times they join because they have nowhere else to go and still others join because they have lost their families and

seek revenge. Child soldiers are used during fights and are taught how to use AK-47s, M-16s, RPGs, grenades, and other weapons (Doc 2). Others act as behind the line soldiers supplying, feeding, and taking care of the army. Ishmael Beah, a former child soldier from Sierra Leone was taught how to use an AK-47 and RPGs. Also, he was given to the warlord and became addicted to marijuana, cocaine, and brown brown (a mix of cocaine and gunpowder). Beah was psychologically disturbed from his experiences and experienced migranes and nightmares and had to go to rehab to deal with the trauma he encountered. Another way armed conflicts affect children is through land mines. Mines that are left in the ground after conflicts can become very dangerous for children who may walk on them unknowingly, or play with them. Landmines cause children to go blind or deaf, or to lose body parts or even die (Doc 5). After the wars are over, such as in Sierra Leone, Angola, or Mozambique mines stay in the ground and injure or kill unsuspecting people who happen to be walking there.

People like the late Princess Diana and Angelina Jolie worked with organizations who have tried to end the use of land mines and who have tried to remove old land mines making the areas safer for children.

Many other groups try to help children in areas of armed conflict and prevent them from further sufferings. The Advocates for Human Rights worked to raise awareness about child soldiers. Also, an international treaty was signed by over 100 countries on February 12, 2002. This treaty was created to provide child soldiers with more legal protection and to try to stop the use of child soldiers. (Doc 2)

Another group that works to help children is UNICEF. UNICEF tried to raise awareness about land mines and their effects, and created an international day for it. Also, a Mine Ban Treaty was signed to outlaw the use of landmines. The International Campaign to Ban Landmines also helps (Doc 3). These groups have had various degrees of success. However, the world has become aware of the problems and many people are now trying to help child soldiers and children that are caught in armed conflict.

Disease is another major problem that children face. Children under five die mainly from diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, HIV/AIDS, measles, acute respiratory infections, and others. (Doc 4). Many of these children get sick because they do not have clean water, mosquito nets, vaccines, or other tools to help them avoid becoming sick.

Children in many underdeveloped areas also do not have proper nutrition or access to food and are poverty stricken so they can't change their situations. Adults also suffer these same problems of poverty and malnutrition. Other children and infants are sick because of the lack of prenatal and neo-natal health care. Mothers who are malnourished have babies who are more likely to die before the age of 5.

With the help of people such as Bill Gates, and organizations such as the World Health Organization, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization and Doctors without Borders, these problems are trying to be resolved or at least made better. Bill Gates put hundreds of millions of dollars towards getting vaccines to children and creating the Global Alliances for vaccines and Immunization. (Doc 5) He has attempted to get the needed drugs and vaccines that will help stop

diseases, such as malaria and measles, to the people. However due to conditions in Africa sometimes people still don't have access to them. Another problem is that pharmaceutical companies who develop drugs control the prices of them and make them too expensive for many of the people who need them. Doctors without Borders works to provide medicines to areas without them with the Access to Essential Medicines Campaign. (Doc 6) They also help to lower prices on drugs that are needed by so many. Also organizations including Smile Train, Give Well, and the World Health Organization work to provide children with needed help and operations. Charities around the world help children with problems such as cleft lips and palates, repair birth defects and fix problems that have occurred because many of these children live in dangerous areas and have war all around them.

Children are suffering from awful situations because of armed conflict and diseases. Certain people and organizations are working to help prevent and provide the tools to fight off these situations.

## Anchor Level 5-B

### The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for armed conflict and disease
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*armed conflict*: children can be captured and forced to work for the enemy; children and families who flee to other countries sometimes face terrible conditions in the new country; some children join because they have lost their families and seek revenge; mines left in the ground can unknowingly be walked on or played with; world has become aware of problems and many people now trying to help child soldiers and children caught in armed conflict; *disease*: many children get sick because they do not have clean water, mosquito nets, vaccines, or other tools to help them avoid becoming sick; Bill Gates has attempted to get needed drugs and vaccines to help stop diseases such as malaria and measles; Doctors Without Borders provides medicines and helps lower prices on drugs needed by many)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: former child soldier Ishmael Beah was taught how to use an AK-47 and RPGs, experienced migraines and nightmares, and had to go to rehab to deal with trauma; after wars are over as in Sierra Leone, Angola, or Mozambique mines stay in the ground; people such as the late Princess Diana and Angelina Jolie work with organizations to remove mines making areas safer for children; *disease*: children in many underdeveloped areas do not have proper nutrition or access to food; malnourished mothers have babies who are more likely to die before age of five; pharmaceutical companies who develop drugs control prices and make them too expensive for many who need them; organizations such as Smile Train, Give Well, and World Health Organization work to provide children with needed help and operations)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: can affect children by killing them, injuring them, making them orphans or refugees, or psychologically injuring them; land mines can cause blindness, deafness, loss of body parts, or death; international treaty signed to provide child soldiers with more legal protection and to try and stop their use; UNICEF created an international day to raise awareness; Mine Ban Treaty outlaws use of land mines; *disease*: children under 5 die mainly from disease; Bill Gates put hundreds of millions of dollars towards getting vaccines for children and creating Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)
- 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 5. Analytic statements and good outside historical references are woven throughout the response in a thorough treatment of the task. The discussion of armed conflict acknowledges that child labor may occur as a result of armed conflict.

The issues of child soldiers and child workers are very relevant in our world today. Many war-inflicted or developing countries struggle with the issue of child labor and child soldiers. The global community feels very strongly about these problems and are making many efforts to stop them. Though the international community is trying to intervene, armed conflicts and disease threaten the lives of children every day. Child soldiers are subject to intense violence which can cause physiological and physical disabilities. Many child workers are forced to live without health care, education or a stable lifestyle. The international community needs to make people more aware of these issues and intervene before more children's lives are ruined.

Education, healthcare, food and water and shelter are basic necessities that everyone should have. So why are so many children in developing countries forced to live without them? Many children have lost parents during ongoing wars around the world which sometimes have lasted several years as is the case with the war in the Congo. In other places such as Afghanistan, women in certain areas feel like they can't leave their homes without adult male escorts. If the men have died in the war or during the time of the Taliban, the families are stuck. Children especially male children feel the need to help their families in any way possible. Often this means becoming a child soldier or a child laborer. According to document two many children in developing countries turn to armies for their basic needs. The only way for them to survive is to join an army that can feed them and give them a place to live as well as give them a sense of belonging and direction. But these children pay a terrible price for this, their childhood. Child soldiers risk their lives by being spies, messengers,

lookouts or even going in the line of fire. Some act as human mine detectors or as soldiers serving side by side with adults. So why do these armies want child soldiers anyway? Wouldn't big grown men be better fighters? The answer is that children are very easy to manipulate. At a young age the mind is still developing so its easier for the leaders of these armies to make these children obey and fight for them. Many join due to their hatred and disgust of the current situation, and sometimes this makes it easier to convince children to join the fight. What else can they do if their parents were killed by enemy troops? It's a cycle that won't end until the international community makes it. The issue of child soldiers has been noticed by many countries and NGOs (non governmental organizations) such as Child Soldiers International and Amnesty International. One progress made is an international treaty called the "optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict" which has aimed to reach out to countries in order to put pressure on countries with child soldiers. However, this treaty has been relatively ineffective because there are still many child soldiers fighting in many wars currently around the world.

Child soldiers is not the only problem affecting children in war torn countries. Many children loose their lives just because they live in an area affected by war. Land mines are a main cause of death for young children. According to Document three, land mines are a main cause of serious or fatal physical injuries from accidental encounters with land mines. Many young children go outside to play and step on or touch landmines not knowing what they are. According to unicef, an estimated 85 percent of children that are injured by a

landmine die before they can reach medical assistance. In an effort to stop landmines from killing more children, the mine Ban treaty was implemented in 1999. This treaty has tried to help eliminate mines from many countries and make it safer for children. Unicef has also educated many students in these countries about land mines and safety to prevent more deaths. This is a long term problem because landmines can last years untouched long after conflicts ended. For example during the Afghan wars landmines were routinely used to stop the enemy. Many of these landmines remain. Kids playing in their country have stepped on landmines and been seriously injured. There are still many landmines out there.

Child labor is an issue that goes back to the industrial revolution (and further). Today, many developing nations, and some larger and more developed countries struggle with the issue of child labor. Child labor is used for some of the same reasons as child soldiers. They are easily persuaded and their family situation requires it. According to document seven, many people fled to seek refuge in camps in Pakistan. In these camps many people struggle with their low incomes and poor living conditions and as a result families send their children to work. Many of the children end up working in factories with very unsafe conditions. Some children also end up on the street begging. These children often don't have access to health care or education, and their jobs put them in serious danger. Sometimes children are given some of the worst jobs because of their size. Many children are tricked into working for cruel employers who force them to work long hours. They are also sometimes abused if they don't work well enough or fast enough. Many people have expressed outrage, but

so far people haven't been able to do much. The Rug industry is very large and exists in many countries. Child labour is used in many rug factories. RugMark USA is an organization that was made to stop child labor in the rug industry, and make people aware of who made their rugs. They put labels on rugs to show people that the rug came from a factory with no child workers. RugMark USA's goal is to stop the demand for child workers. According to document 8b, they are already making a difference in Pakistan, India and Nepal. But this doesn't stop the many rug companies and factories who use child workers. Also many consumers are willing to buy rugs produced with child workers because they are cheaper.

Child soldiers and child workers are two different issues, but they both need the world's attention. Children shouldn't have to live in these conditions. Governments, as well as individuals need to take a stand and get involved. Thanks to many organizations there has already been significant improvements, but more still needs to be done.

## Anchor Level 4-A

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses armed conflict more thoroughly than child labor
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*armed conflict*: child soldiers subject to intense violence which can cause psychological and physical disabilities; children in developing countries forced to live without basic necessities and often turn to armies; children step on or touch land mines not knowing what they are; UNICEF educated students about land mines and safety; land mines can last years long after conflicts ended; *child labor*: many child workers forced to live without health care, education, or a stable lifestyle; families who fled to refugee camps struggle with low incomes and poor living conditions and as a result send children to work; many children work in factories in unsafe conditions; RugMark's goal to stop demand for child workers, they are already making a difference in Pakistan, India, and Nepal; many consumers willing to buy rugs produced with child workers because they are cheaper)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 7, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: many children lost parents during ongoing wars as in the Congo; issue of child soldiers noticed by many NGOs such as Child Soldiers International and Amnesty International; international treaty on child soldiers relatively ineffective because still many child soldiers fighting in current wars; during Afghan wars land mines routinely used to stop the enemy and many remain; *child labor*: sometimes children given worst jobs because of their size and because they will not fight for their rights; many children tricked into working for cruel employers who force them to work long hours; some children abused if they do not work well enough or fast enough)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: child soldiers risk lives by being spies, messengers, lookouts, or going into line of fire; estimated 85% of children injured by land mines die before reaching medical assistance; Mine Ban Treaty implemented in 1999; *child labor*: issue that goes back to Industrial Revolution; RugMark put labels on rugs to show rug came from factory with no child workers)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses many war-inflicted or developing countries struggle with the issue of child labor and child soldiers and a conclusion that discusses that child soldiers and child workers are two different issues that need world attention

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although the treatment of child labor is not as thorough as armed conflict, the presentation of ideas is logical and supported with facts and details demonstrating a good understanding of the task. A dependence on document information, particularly for child labor, is offset by analytic statements that reflect a good understanding of the repercussions faced by child soldiers and workers.

Armed conflict and disease are two worldwide problems that have a negative influence on the lives of many individuals. Leaders of armed conflict rarely realize that the results of their actions often are subject to mass discontent, and in order to have a lasting impact, they should resort to more peaceful methods. Disease is everlasting and is capable of wiping out millions of people in many areas of the world. Disease is an uncontrollable part of nature. Whether it be bullets or harmful viruses, disease and armed conflict have often caused children to die throughout history.

Armed conflict has been used by many worldly figures in the past and present. Armies are used in the air, on the seas, and on land in order to destroy an enemy. Conscription was a widely used method to bring soldiers to the war effort, and nationalism was a driving force in keeping morale high. However, some rulers decided that the use of children for soldiers would be a good idea (Doc 2). An example of this would be Sparta. The Spartans were one of the most militaristic civilizations known to man, and often recruited children to fight. Spartan boys were sent to army barracks to train at an early age. They were taught about the greatness of Sparta and the evils of their enemies. This is similar to the more modern concept of nationalism that was seen in Hitler's Germany. Hitler used the Hitler Jugend as his own Nazi boyscouts to promote fascism and end Communism. Hitler recruited children to train them physically, mentally, and technologically for military service and as good German citizens. These acts of child recruitment may have scarred them for life.

In today's world children soldiers are still being used in many countries in the developing world. Places such as Uganda, Congo,

Sudan, Sierra Leone and others have had issues with child soldiers in armed conflict. A main part of armed conflict is the actual arms themselves. Mines are used as a cheap means of surprising enemies with explosions beneath their feet, which resulted in many deaths and injuries. A problem with this is that once the war or power struggle ends, the mines would not probably all have detonated so now the problem remains to be "How will they safely be removed?" (Doc 3). This was a common question that would have been asked at the end of the Vietnam War. Many mines and explosives were used throughout the war, and it posed a serious threat to the inhabitants. Organizations such as UNICEF have attempted to educate people living in areas that have mines. There are also groups that specialize in finding and destroying landmines that haven't been detonated. Other people have tried to help children by trying to get treaties that create rules and minimum standards for war while trying to put an end to the use of child soldiers.

Of all the consequences faced in war, the main result should be focused on the death toll (Doc 1). Wars often result in the killing of millions of people. In the 1990's, child deaths were quite significant as well in which more than 2 million children were killed, and more than 6 million suffered injuries. This reveals how war spares no one, and doesn't discriminate between race, age, and gender.

Disease can naturally induce death for which no one is usually to blame. It is a prominent cause of death in many less developed countries, however there can be hope found in many medicines and vaccinations (Doc 5). Philanthropists, such as Bill Gates have found themselves aiding in less developed areas to try and give them the

medication that they need and deserve. Organizations such as the World Health Organization give medicines and medical care to those in need. Doctors without Borders, UNICEF and Save the Children also provide assistance to help children. These organizations give vaccines, medical care, food, education, and money to help fight malnutrition, poor sanitation, and other causes of childhood diseases.

Similar to war, disease can affect anyone. Children, especially those under the age of 5, are especially susceptible to very deadly viruses and diseases such as malaria, AIDS, and diarrhea (Doc 4). They are not immune to these and often have not received the needed vaccines. In poorer less stable countries children are more likely to be exposed to health problems that can result in their death. This can be seen in the infant mortality rate of a country. Many less developed countries have high infant mortality rates. This is partly because the country doesn't have the health care systems to protect their youngest citizens. There are other conditions that severely alter these children's lives.

Armed conflict and disease are two problems that have a negative effect on the lives of children. Diseases usually result from lack of sanitation. Armed struggles can sometimes be seen as a result of some corrupt government leader's agenda. This goes to show that even though life may seem to be great, danger is always lurking and can strike at any moment.

## Anchor Level 4-B

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses armed conflict more thoroughly than disease
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*armed conflict*: child soldiers still used in developing world; mines used as cheap means of surprising enemies with explosions resulting in deaths and injuries; organizations such as UNICEF have attempted to educate people living in areas with mines; trying to get treaties that create rules and minimum standards for war while trying to put an end to the use of child soldiers; it does not discriminate between race, age, and gender; *disease*: capable of wiping out millions in many areas of world; can naturally induce death for which no one is usually to blame; prominent cause of death in many less developed countries but hope found in medicines and vaccinations; Bill Gates aids less developed areas; organizations such as Doctors Without Borders and UNICEF give vaccines, medical care, food, education, and money to help fight malnutrition, poor sanitation, and other causes of childhood diseases; children especially susceptible to deadly viruses because not immune and often have not received needed vaccines)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: Spartans one of the most militaristic civilizations known to man; Hitler used Hitler Jugend as his own Nazi boy scouts to promote fascism and end communism; Hitler trained children physically, mentally, and technologically for military service and as good German citizens; many mines and explosives used throughout Vietnam War and posed a serious threat to inhabitants; *disease*: organizations such as World Health Organization try to give medicines and medical care to those in need; Save the Children provides assistance to help save children's lives; many less developed countries have high infant mortality rates partly because they do not have health care systems)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: in 1990s more than 2 million killed and more than 6 million suffered injuries; Uganda; Congo; Sierra Leone; *disease*: can affect anyone; malaria; AIDS; diarrhea)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that states armed conflict and disease have caused children to die throughout history

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The strength of this response lies in the integration of analytic statements, some well-placed outside information, and the use of details to discuss the effect of armed conflict on children. The treatment of the effects of disease on children is adequate but further development would have enhanced the response.

In the world we live in today, children are often targets of armed conflict, disease, and induced child labor in underdeveloped areas of the globe. Children have been harmfully affected in underdeveloped countries because of their society's lack of protection. However, the plight of the children in these underdeveloped countries has not gone unnoticed. Several individuals and organizations have supported children in these underdeveloped areas by providing education, monetary aid, and new innovative methodologies to reduce the plight of children in underdeveloped areas. In order to address these prolonged problems of armed conflict, disease, and harsh child labor which affects millions of children worldwide in underdeveloped areas, the rest of the world needs to determine the causes of these problems and try to fix them.

In times of armed conflict, children are not spared. Many children are dragged away from their families, education, and their livelihoods to serve as combatants or as detectors to mines buried in the ground. As the situation inside governments deteriorates, many rebel groups are formed, often controlled by warlords, and children are dragged into warfare, all caused by the instability of their society or government. The rebel group's and warlord's ideologies are drummed into the innocent or impressionable minds of their young militants, who often follow orders without question. They perform tasks that children shouldn't like carrying guns, raiding villages, or acting as spies. Children are not new to conflict. During the Vietnam War children and women were used by the Viet Cong as a way to defeat the American forces. Children are often forced to do the jobs adult soldiers do not want to do. For example, they are forced to walk in places

suspected of having mines. They often literally find them by stepping on them. The result is detrimental injuries on the children like the loss of limbs, blindness, deafness and even death. (Doc 3) If they survive the war it is hard for them to return to their daily lives after the war because of their mental and physical injuries. Most of these children will never be given the medical or psychological care that they so desperately need. However, the detrimental effects on the lives of children in countries affected by armed conflict are not being completely ignored by the international community. A treaty has been signed by over 100 countries, suggesting its mass appeal to limit the use of children in armed combat. The treaty gave legal protection to children. Despite efforts such as these, the problem remains. (Doc 2). UNICEF has also provided for children submerged in armed combat by providing education to them and educating them about living in a society contaminated with landmines. (Doc 3) Therefore, the use of children in armed conflict in underdeveloped areas has not been ignored because several institutions have supported them through education and recognition of this abuse. However, the real key to helping these children is to attempt to fix the problems that cause conflicts. Children are used because they are impressionable. If somehow governments or international organizations such as the United Nations or the African Union could get involved more, stop the warring rebel groups and warlords, and enforce fair elections maybe the problems that lead to the use of child soldiers could be fixed. Even though children are being affected and are dying they really don't have any say.

Disease has also greatly affected the lives of children in

underdeveloped areas because quite often, with society in poor condition, the children do not have access to proper medication, and good sanitation is not provided in the areas in which they live. In these places just having a drink of water could cause diarrhea-related diseases. According to the pie graph in Doc 4, acute respiratory infections, neonatal causes, and diarrhea are the main causes of death to children under 5. It is worthy to note that these diseases are easily treated in much of the world, further supporting the fact that children do not have access to treatment and medication. Many children get little health care because of their poverty and sometimes due to remoteness. Better sanitation is also desperately needed in underdeveloped areas to reduce the effects of disease on children. As provided by information in Doc 5, unless basic improvements are made in purity of water, pest control, and population control, disease will continue to contribute to the deaths of children in underdeveloped areas. Children also do not have access to proper medication to treat infectious diseases. (Doc 6) Quite often, medicines are too expensive or require special precautions or instructions that make them not accessible for ordinary people who sometimes have issues with literacy or storage. They may not have refrigerators or even know when or how to take medicines. This is certainly true with another disease that has wreaked havoc in Africa, AIDS. Doctors know how to prolong the lives of infected people but the medicines are still too expensive for many people. Many of the drugs also have side effects that need constant monitoring by a physician. Generous contributions have been made to help children in underdeveloped areas with disease. Bill Gates, a philanthropist, donated \$100 million to get vaccines to children in

underdeveloped areas. (Doc 5) MSF, a non-profit medical organization has made huge strides in giving children better access to improved and inexpensive medicines. (Doc 6) Other organizations such as AVERT that helps AIDS patients and the Water Project that provides access to clean water have worked on the problems that lead to the dangerous conditions that cause children to get sick and die. Therefore, children are treated in order to save them from disease that is wrecking their society.

Warfare and disease has had tremendous detrimental impacts on children in underdeveloped areas. However, many individuals and institutions continue to step up and provide for them. Without efforts that try to target the causes of warfare and disease these problems will still be with us. But knowing what causes the problem may be the first step which can hopefully lead to a true solution.

## Anchor Level 4-C

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for armed conflict and disease
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*armed conflict*: many children serve as combatants or as detectors for mines; children often follow orders without question and perform tasks they should not, like carrying guns, raiding villages, or acting as spies; children suffer detrimental injuries such as loss of limbs, blindness, deafness, and even death; if children survive war it is hard for them to return to daily lives because of their mental and physical injuries; international treaty signed by over 100 countries suggests international community wants to limit use of children in armed combat; *disease*: often children do not have access to proper medication and good sanitation; many children get little health care because of poverty and sometimes due to remoteness; unless basic improvements made in purity of water, pest control, and population control disease will continue to contribute to deaths of children in underdeveloped areas; MSF made huge strides in giving children better access to improved and inexpensive medicines)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: children dragged into warfare because of instability of their society or government; during Vietnam War children and women used by Viet Cong as a way to defeat American forces; *disease*: in some places having a drink of water could cause diarrhea-related diseases; often medicines require special precautions or instructions that made them inaccessible for people with literacy or storage issues; people may not know when or how to take medicines; many drugs have side effects that need constant monitoring by a physician; organizations such as AVERT that helps AIDS patients and the Water Project that provides access to clean water have worked on problems that cause children to get sick and die)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: international treaty gave legal protection to children; UNICEF educates children about living in a society with land mines; *disease*: acute respiratory infections, neonatal causes, and diarrhea main cause of death to children under five; Bill Gates donated \$100 million to getting vaccines to children in underdeveloped areas)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that states warfare and disease have had a tremendous impact on children and the world needs to find the causes of these problems and try to fix them

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Outside information, some analytic statements, and document information are interwoven to frame the discussion of global issues affecting children demonstrating a good overall understanding of the task. The inclusion of speculative, unsupported statements related to the task detracts from the response.

There are many Global issues that have affected children throughout the world such as armed conflict, disease and child labor. There have been attempts to reduce these effects of these global issues on children by Governments, groups and individuals. Armed conflict and child labor have been major issues and it has been tried to be resolved in many cases.

Throughout Global History, armed conflicts have been a major issue. There have been many child victims as a result of armed conflict and they have suffered. As seen in document 1, more than two million children were killed due to armed conflict in the 1990's. And more than 6 million children have been seriously injured or permanently disabled. These have not been the only effects of armed conflict. Children have also been orphaned or seperated from their families and in many cases they have been psychologically traumatized. Not only all of this have affected the children but refugees have been displaced. Children's lives have been changed as a result of armed conflicts especially during the 1990's when there were many wars around the world such as in the former Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, Congo, and Rwanda. Many of these children were simply victims of the wars that they had to live through.

Armed conflict has been a major issue but it is not ignored. There have been many governments, groups and individuals who have tried to stop it. As quoted in document 2, "the optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, entered into force on February 12, 2002. With over 100 countries signed on, this treaty is a milestone in the campaign, strengthening the legal protection of children and helping to prevent

their use in armed conflict." There have been, as of lately, treaties that ban the use of children in armed conflict or at least try to stop it. Many people have risen up to protect the children who have suffered or is going too in the future. The building of schools and trying to end world conflicts through intervention are also ways that people and government have tried to help. Although controversial the organizations have rebuilt and resupplied schools in Afghanistan. This gives children an alternative to joining rebels armies. Also groups such as the UN have actively tried to stop war and the use of children in areas such as South Sudan and Bosnia.

Another Global Issue that affect children is child labour. Throughout history children have been working in factories, getting injured, disabled and being scarred for the rest of their lives. You have seen this in many time periods a main one being the Industrial Revolution in England. As early as approximately 9 years old, children were already working in factories and with dangerous machines. Many of these children were working in the textiles factories. They had to work on machines such as the power loom and were often hurt by getting their hands, clothing or hair caught in the fast moving machines. More recently as seen in document 8b, nearly 300,000 children are exploited as child labor in the carpet industry. In these factories children have lost their childhood because they have to work long hours with poor pay, breathing in the dust and fibers in the air and having to deal with chemicals and dyes with few precautions. This has been going on for ages but there have been some individuals that have stood up for child rights so they do not have to suffer through labour.

As quoted from document 8b, "Rugmark is an international

organization devoted to building the schools, programs and opportunities that give children back their childhood." Rugmark has devoted its company into helping children out of child labor in the carpet industry. Also as seen in document 8a, Rugmark USA has created a model that generates incomes to finance its programs for children and raises awareness among consumers about the prevalence of child labor. Many governments, groups, and individuals have risen up to protect children against labour and some times they have been successful. Some companies have been forced to support the end of and stop the use of child labor because it has become an embarrassment to them. Other organizations have worked to try to create rules about labor including ending or at least limiting child labor. For example the World Trade Organization and the UN have tried to bring attention to and end this unfair practice.

Armed conflict and child labour have affected children throughout the world and there have been many governments, groups and individuals that have attempted to reduce the effects of these global issues on children. RugMark USA is one of the companies who have devoted its time to stopping child labor in the carpet industry and the "optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict" was created to help prevent children in armed conflict.

## Anchor Level 3-A

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for armed conflict and child labor
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*armed conflict*: children orphaned or separated from families and in many cases psychologically traumatized; lately treaties ban use of children in armed conflict or at least try to stop it; schools give children an alternative to joining rebel armies; *child labor*: throughout history children working in factories, getting injured, becoming disabled, and scarred for the rest of their lives; RugMark USA created a model that generates income to finance its programs for children and raises awareness among consumers; some companies forced to support end of and stop use of child labor because it has become an embarrassment to them)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 8a, and 8b
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: many children in the former Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, Congo, and Rwanda were simply victims of wars; although controversial, organizations rebuilt and resupplied schools in Afghanistan; groups such as United Nations actively tried to stop war and use of children in areas such as South Sudan and Bosnia; *child labor*: children worked during Industrial Revolution in England; in factories children lost their childhood because they had to work long hours with poor pay, breathing in dust and fibers in the air, and having to deal with chemicals and dyes with few precautions; organizations such as World Trade Organization and United Nations have tried to bring attention to unfair practices)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: in 1990s more than two million children killed and more than six million seriously injured or permanently disabled; Optimal Protocol signed by over 100 countries entered into force on February 12, 2002; *child labor*: children exploited in carpet industry)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that mentions specific attempts to reduce the effects of armed conflict and child labor on children

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although document information forms the basis of the response, explanation of that information strengthens the effort. Relevant outside information provides examples for both global issues and demonstrates an understanding of the task.

It is without doubt that people are affected by their childhoods. What people do, their surroundings, and their diet are all crucial factors to development. Without all of these factors, children become affected by what they are lacking as they grow up. There are many problems, such as disease and child labor, that interfere with a child's development in becoming an adult. As these problems persist, there have been more attempts to reduce these issues, which apply mostly to third world countries. But despite this, they occur everywhere, which renders them as global issues, which most all work to fix.

One of the worst problems that staggers the development of children is disease. Disease can be found everywhere, and can be caught from the tainted water that people drink or the air people breathe. Many of these diseases are easily treated and in fact most people in developed countries rarely have to worry about diseases such as hepatitis A, typhus, cholera, AIDS, measles, or malaria. However, in poorer countries conditions such as poor water quality and lack of adequate sanitation or sewage systems has caused disease to increase. People can't afford vaccinations or other medicines. If parents put money into the health care of children, then that money can't be used for things such as housing, food, or education. The effect of disease on children is catastrophic. According to document four, there were many deaths to children under five from two thousand to two thousand three and many were caused by a lack of good drinking water. In many developing countries children and women need to walk long distances for good clean water. We in the developed world tend to forget the importance of bottled water and even clean tap water. Not to mention the fact that seventeen percent of deaths stated in document four were

caused by diarrhea which is partly attributed to dehydration. Now there have been many successful attempts to reduce the amount of child deaths caused by disease. In Document five Gates exhibited his philanthropic qualities by donating eight-hundred fifty million dollars to create a program to help vaccinate children in underprivileged areas. With these vaccinations, they hope to reduce the amount of childhood deaths by vaccinating them against disease such as pneumonia and hepatitis, thereby lowering their chance of contracting the infection. But Gates knows that vaccines won't do it all, as stated in document five, and it is the responsibilities of the individual countries to take care of their citizens as well.

Another problem that negatively affects children is child labor. Child labor has become an important source of income for families in some countries as the parents are unable to provide for the families or the children must basically provide for themselves. Children have to work in order to care for the entire family. An instance where child labor has become a major issue is Pakistan, to which many children fled after military occupations started taking place in Afghanistan. As stated to document 7, "These young workers are the poorest and most desperate among the Afghan community. Their work exposes them to disease, physical and sexual abuse, and few have access to health services, recreation or education. Some of these children have been working in the hand woven rug industry, which can also be very dangerous to their physical health. This job is very tedious and demanding. One solution to this problem has been created by RugMark USA, as stated in Document 8a. The purpose of RugMark USA is to increase awareness against child labor, by certifying rugs

that have been made without child labor. By doing so, RugMark USA hopes to change market dynamics, so that there will be no need for child labor. Another solution is to provide education to children and raise working wages for adults. If adults get paid more, then child labor won't be needed to provide for families and children can then get an education which will help them break away from poverty.

In conclusion, there have been and still are, many issues facing children. Problems such as disease and child labor have been affecting children negatively for years. But increased awareness has brought to a decline in the number of children affected by these problems, as Bill Gates, RugMark USA, and others have created methods to reduce these problems. Although these problems, as well as many others, still persist, the gradual increase in awareness will slowly, but surely, bring an end to all these problems.

### Anchor Level 3-B

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for disease and child labor
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*disease*: most people in developed countries rarely have to worry about diseases such as hepatitis A, typhus, cholera, AIDS, measles, or malaria; in poorer countries, conditions such as poor water quality and lack of adequate sanitation and sewage systems have caused disease to increase; people cannot afford vaccinations or medicines; people in the developed world forget importance of bottled and clean tap water; *child labor*: important source of income in some countries as parents unable to provide for families; work of Afghan refugees exposes them to disease, physical and sexual abuse; RugMark USA hopes to change market dynamics so there will be no need for child labor)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*disease*: if parents put money into health care of children then that money cannot be used for housing, food, or education; in many developing countries children and women walk long distances for clean water; *child labor*: handwoven rug industry tedious and demanding; if adults get paid more then child labor will not be needed and children can get an education which will help them break away from poverty)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*disease*: many children die before age of five; Bill Gates donated \$850 million to help vaccinate children in underprivileged areas; *child labor*: some Afghan refugee children have been working in handwoven rug industry; RugMark USA certified rugs made without child labor)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses the premise that people are affected by their childhoods and a conclusion that states problems persist but an increase in awareness will slowly bring an end to the problems

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A reliance on document information and explanation of that information is the focus of the discussion, especially in the treatment of child labor. While examples demonstrate a general understanding of the task, further development would have strengthened the response.

Children throughout the world are faced with issues such as armed conflict and disease. The problems are most common in developing countries in places such as Southeast Asia, South America, and Africa. In response to these issues, governments, groups, and driven individuals have helped the movement against war and disease by spreading awareness and raising money. From the progress that we have seen so far, groups and individuals and the involvement of governments has improved the conditions in these developing countries.

We see many contemporary & historical examples of disease and war such as the Bubonic Plague, and the current wars in Africa. As time goes on, the actions being taken against these issues is improving and increasing.

In the Middle Ages Europe and Parts of Asia were hit by a terrible and deadly disease known as the Bubonic Plague. The disease was spread by fleas on rats. There were many, many rats at the time so sickness was almost inevitable. People became sick quickly and within a few decades millions of people throughout Asia and Europe had died. As dead bodies piled up, parents began abandoning their children and husbands their wives for the risk of getting sick was too high. People sometimes turned to god as a solution. However, that didn't help very much, because people continued to become sick and die. By the time the Plague had run its course, over a quarter of Europe's population was dead. The people in Europe had few people to turn to and unfortunately governments were often too weak to provide a successful solution to disease. Nowadays there are tons of organizations, groups, and treaties that strive for the availability of

vaccines and medicine. As show in the World Health Report from the World Health Organization, some of the most common causes of death for children under the age of 5 in 2000-2003 was Malaria (8%), Respiratory infections (19%), and Neonatal causes (37%). Many of these diseases can now be cured by common medicines and treatments. Billionaire Bill Gates has donated over \$800 million to providing vaccines to underprivileged children in developing countries. In Tom Paulson's "Bill Gates' war on disease, poverty is an uphill battle", Paulson writes: "...Gates donated \$100 million to create a program dedicated to getting new and underused vaccines to children in the poorest of countries." (document #5). This shows that in the world we live in today, there are individuals who are able to impact a child's chance of survival like that. However, sometimes countries don't have the stability, money, or doctors to deal with the diseases.

Although disease can be cured with medicine and a vaccine, war leaves a scar that is hard to heal. In Uganda and neighboring countries children were and are currently being abducted from their homes and forced to fight in Joseph Kony's Lords Resistance Army or in other armies or rebel groups. While Joseph Kony became famous because of a YouTube video, there are many other rebel groups and warlords who are kidnapping or convincing children to fight for them. In these armies children are often forced to fight in the front lines being put in very dangerous situations sometimes against their will. A organization called Invisible Children's sole purpose is to help these children that Kony took and end Kony's rule. The effect of war on children is horrific. Families are split up and children are murdered,

captured, injured, or psychologically traumatized.

In the article "Saving Children from the Tragedy of Landmines," by UNICEF discusses the horrible accidents that occur from forgotten land mines. In the article they write: "Children suffer from debilitating physical injuries from mine explosions, often losing fingers, toes, and limbs. Some are left blind or deaf. An estimated 85% of child victims die before they can get medical attention" (document 3). In response to this, the Mine Ban Treaty was created in 1999. It has decreased the number of countries that use and produce mines.

In conclusion, there has been an effort to raise awareness of the striking issues of disease and war. Slowly, children are able to gain back their childhoods because of these organizations, government efforts and individuals.

## Anchor Level 3-C

### The response:

- Develops the effects of disease and armed conflict in some depth the efforts to reduce these effects in little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*disease*: many diseases can now be cured by common medicines and treatments; World Health Report showed some of most common causes of death for children under five between 2000 and 2003 were malaria, respiratory infections, and neonatal causes; *armed conflict*: children often forced to fight in front lines and put in dangerous situations sometimes against their will; families split up and children murdered, captured, injured, or psychologically traumatized; horrible accidents occur from forgotten land mines; children suffer from debilitating physical injuries often losing fingers, toes, and limbs; some children left blind or deaf from land mine explosions; Mine Ban Treaty has decreased number of countries that use and produce mines)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 3, 4, and 5
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*disease*: in Middle Ages, Europe and parts of Asia hit by a deadly disease known as bubonic plague; people became sick quickly and within a few decades millions of people throughout Asia and Europe died; parents began abandoning their children and husbands their wives as risk of getting sick too high; sometimes countries do not have stability, money, or doctors to deal with diseases; *armed conflict*: in Uganda and neighboring countries children abducted and forced to fight in Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army; organization Invisible Children's sole purpose is to help the children that Kony took and end his rule)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*disease*: Bill Gates donated over \$800 million to provide vaccines to underprivileged children in developing countries; *armed conflict*: estimated 85% of child victims of land mines die before they can get medical attention; Mine Ban Treaty created in 1999)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states raising awareness and money has improved conditions in developing countries and a conclusion that states children are slowly gaining back their childhood

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Outside information forms the primary basis for the discussion of the effects of disease and armed conflict on children. Limited quotations from documents are also used to develop this theme. An understanding of the task is demonstrated; however, the effort could have been strengthened by weaving a more cohesive whole.

Could you imagine going off to war at the age of 12, never going to school, or working in a dangerous factory since you could walk and talk? Children involved in armed conflict and denied basic healthcare is a serious matter. Actions are being taken to end this, however, more must be done.

In documents one, two, and three, the documents describe children soldiers and the difficulties faced. Children can be easily injured, orphaned, and traumatized by armed conflict (Doc 1). War robs children of a childhood. The young adolescents are easily intimidated and often are forced into armies or rebel groups. The kids serve as human mine detectors, are thrown AK-47's and M-16's, and are put on the front line (Doc 2). Children should not have to do this and throw away their lives. When a child is blown up by a landmine, 85% die when they shouldn't just because they cannot receive medical treatment. They are disabled and are often unable to attend school, or even afford rehabilitative care. Some actions are taken such as, the Mine Ban Treaty of 1999, but this alone cannot save the lives of all the children (Doc 3). These problems are often ignored for children armies are more prevalent in undevelop countries in Africa and Latin America. These children have no voice although, we can help them get their childhood back.

In documents four, five, and six, the issues of health of children in undeveloped countries is described. Neonatal newborn babies and diseases that can be easily treated rack up death tolls of children under 5 (Doc 4). While philanthropists such as, Bill Gates, donated billions of dollars to help these children, dirty water, uncontained animals, and dirty roads make it nearly impossible to provide good

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

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health for millions of children (Doc 5). Other organizations like, Doctors Without Borders, raise awareness and start campaigns for the untreated children as well. MSF provides medical care in remote regions, however, it is still not enough (Doc 6).

Children should be given the chance to run and play during their childhood, but many lives are cut short due to health and child armies. The entire world must end this together and put a stop to this injustice.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for armed conflict and disease
- Is primarily descriptive (*armed conflict*: children can be easily injured, orphaned, and traumatized; war robs children of childhood; young adolescents are easily intimidated and often forced into armies or rebel groups; when a child is blown up by a land mine 85% die because they cannot receive medical treatment; *disease*: diseases that can be easily treated rack up death tolls for children under 5; MSF provides medical care in remote regions but it is still not enough)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents little relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: child armies are more prevalent in underdeveloped countries in Africa and Latin America)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: children serve as human mine detectors; children use AK-47s and M-16s and are put on front lines; children disabled, often unable to attend school or afford rehabilitative care; Mine Ban Treaty of 1999 signed; *disease*: philanthropists such as Bill Gates donate billions of dollars; dirty water; Doctors Without Borders raises awareness)
- Demonstrates a general 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 2. While summaries of document information are employed as a starting point to minimally address the task, interpretation of some information adds to the discussion, especially in the discussion of the effects of armed conflict on children. However the treatment of the effects of disease on children is superficial.

Two main problems that children face are disease and armed conflicts. There have been organizations, groups, people, and even the government has been apart of attempting to abolish these problems. No child should ever be forced to do anything, especially dangerous tasks. Many of the childrens lives are ended by either disease or child labor, and both of those problems need to be ended.

Disease is a big topic for child problems in Africa. Many dying as newborns from not getting the proper care that they should get. (Doc. 4) Others die from lack of nutrients, water, food, or what they do have is too unhealthy for the children themselves. There is water parasites in the dirty water that the children have to drink, and sometimes that dirty water is all they even have. The parasites can leave the children either blind or crippled, that is if they didn't kill them. The parasites aren't the only problem for health problems that children have. There are still many, many more that never seem to go away. Luckily, there have been people and organizations who are trying to end these diseases. Bill Gates has donated billions of dollars to help give vaccines to world countries. Even though it helps solve one problem there are still many more (Doc. 5) The problem of childhood diseases is a problem that they face, but hopefully one day they find a way to end it all.

Armed conflicts is a huge problem concerning children. There are many factors as to why they are used, where they are used, and how they are used. With armed conflicts alone there are about 200,000 to 300,000 children being forced into armed conflicts. Being denied a childhood and forced into horrific violence, the children are used and wanted for many reasons. They make obedient soldiers, already scared

for their lives of being threatened, they will do just about anything to stay alive, they are physically vulnerable, they can be used for just about any use, and they are easily intimidated, everything to them is a big, scary world, especially when they are given a gun at only five years of age. There has been a treaty made that has about 100 countries signed on, called, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement in armed conflict. This helps ensure that in those 100 countries, armed conflicts involving child labor is banned (Doc. 2) Children are also used to find landmines, basically being killed. They can suffer from injuries like losing fingers, toes, and limbs, but there is an estimated 85 per cent that don't even make it with the lack there of medical attention. Another treaty, though, to help outlaw the production of landmines (Doc. 3) Hopefully one day adults in some countries will see just how cruel it is to force an innocent body into horrific violence.

There are two main problems that children face, disease and armed conflicts. The government, people, organizations, and treaties have been made to try to end these problems that are killing innocent children. And hopefully one day this will happen.

## Anchor Level 2-B

### The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for disease and armed conflict
- Is primarily descriptive (*disease*: many newborns are dying from not getting proper care; parasites can leave children blind or crippled if it does not kill them; *armed conflict*: many factors as to why, where, and how children are used; they make obedient soldiers as they are already scared for their lives; children are physically vulnerable and easily intimidated; injuries from land mines lead to an estimated 85% of children not making it because of the lack of medical attention); includes faulty and weak application (*armed conflict*: children given a gun at only five years of age)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, and 5
- Presents little relevant outside information (*disease*: children in Africa die from lack of nutrients, water, or food)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*disease*: Bill Gates donated billions of dollars to help give vaccines to countries; *armed conflict*: about 200,000 to 300,000 children being forced into armed conflicts; children used to find land mines; mines lead to injuries such as losing fingers, toes, and limbs); includes an inaccuracy (*armed conflict*: *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child* signed by about 100 countries to ban child labor in armed conflicts)
- 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. Incorporation and limited development of selected information from documents indicates a basic understanding of the task. While all aspects of the task are briefly addressed for both global issues, additional supporting facts and details and the development of generalizations would have strengthened the effort.

Throughout the history of the world, disease and child labor have had great impacts on children. However, these issues have been reduced by governments, groups, and individuals. Developing nations are the nations today that have the largest cases of child labor and disease.

As shown in document 4, 87% of child deaths are caused by measles, malaria, HIV, and other diseases. Document 5 shows that millions of children in developing nations die due to pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea. Dirty water contains parasites that lead to disease. One individual, Bill Gates, pledges billions of dollars to vaccinate the world's children. In 1998, Gates donated \$100 million to create a program to get new and underused vaccines to children in the poorest countries. Document 6 states that an organization called Doctors Without Borders has launched an Access to Essential Medicines Campaign. This campaign hopes not only to increase the access to medicines and vaccines, but also to increase the research and development of medicines. Developing nations in Africa have child deaths caused by HIV and AIDS. In the past few years, the number of deaths by AIDS has decreased due to knowledge about these diseases. Organizations like Doctors Without Borders hope to decrease disease in developing nations by teaching them how to avoid getting diseases.

Child labor is also a huge issue in developing nations. Since September 11, 2001, tens of thousands of refugees have fled to Pakistan, as stated in document 7. Many Afghan refugee parents have forced their children to work and earn wages as carpet weavers, garbage pickers, brick makers, house servants, and drug sellers. Their work exposes them to disease and physical and sexual abuse. These children are working very hard for little money. Document 8a and 8b

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

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show that an association called RugMark USA is trying to stop child labor in developing nations. Their goal is to change the market dynamics so that there is no longer a demand for child labor. Associations like RugMark USA are helping decrease child labor in developing nations all over the world.

Throughout history, child labor and disease have had great impacts on children. Children work hard for low wages and are exposed to disease. Disease is the leading cause of death in developing nations. Associations such as RugMark USA and people such as Bill Gates help to decrease these issues by making vaccines and knowledge more readily available.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for disease and child labor
- Is primarily descriptive (*disease*: Access to Essential Medicines campaign hopes to increase access to medicines and vaccines; *child labor*: many Afghan refugee parents have forced their children to work and earn wages; Afghan refugee children exposed to disease and physical and sexual abuse; goal of Rug Mark USA is to change market dynamics so that there is no longer a demand for child labor)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (*disease*: in the past few years number of deaths by AIDS has decreased due to knowledge about the disease)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (*disease*: millions of children in developing nations die from pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea; dirty water contains parasites that lead to disease; Bill Gates pledges billions of dollars to vaccinate world's children; child deaths caused by HIV and AIDS in developing nations in Africa; *child labor*: since September 11, 2001 tens of thousands of refugees fled to Pakistan; Afghan refugee children work as carpet weavers, garbage pickers, brick makers, house servants, and drug sellers); includes an inaccuracy (*disease*: 87% of child deaths caused by measles, malaria, HIV, and other diseases)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that repeats information discussed about disease and child labor

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Information is selected from relevant documents and is strung together to form the basis of the response. Although a basic understanding of the task is demonstrated, overgeneralizations and suppositions used to tie ideas together lack development.

thousand's of children throughout the world are effected by armed conflict, disease's and child labor. Some people/groups like the advocates for human rights and people such as bill gates.

In document three it says that many children are effected by landmines. They lose fingers and toes or even limbs and 85% of victims will die befor there treated. Also millions of children in developing nations die from disease. Dirty drinking water filled with parasites causes these children to die. So does pneumonia, measles and diarrhea. they kill twice as many children a year as aids.

according to UNICEF a effort being made to reduce death's by landmines is the outlaw of production, stockpiling and use of landmines. Bill gates donates millions of dollers to vaccinate the children of developing nations his effort to eventually stop these deadly diseases is hard to accomplish. these children also get sick from parasites in drinking water.

these groups and individuals try hard to stop the death of children by armed conflict, disease and child labor.

## Anchor Level 1-A

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for armed conflict and disease
- Is descriptive (*armed conflict*: an effort is being made to reduce deaths by outlawing production, stockpiling, and use of land mines; *disease*: children die from dirty water filled with parasites; pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea kill twice as many children a year as AIDS)
- Includes minimal information from documents 3 and 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: children lose fingers, toes, and limbs from land mines; *disease*: millions of children in developing nations die from disease; Bill Gates donates millions of dollars to vaccinate children in developing nations)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a general restatement of the theme and a one sentence conclusion that states groups and individuals try hard to stop the death of children by armed conflict, disease, and child labor

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. All aspects of the task are minimally addressed with applicable statements from two documents.

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

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There have been a lot of problems with child labor around the world. Document 1 shows that over 25 million kids have been affected by war. Document 2 explains how badly war affects kids. Document 3 talks about how kids are killed in land mines. Document 4 shows many health issues affecting kids all over the world. There are a lot of people and governments trying to solve this problem but that is a really difficult thing to do. All these problems are clearly really bad and we need to put a stop to it. Some people are trying but I think there needs to be more efforts. There was an event called "Kick the ball" where soccer was played to raise awareness about these issues.

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

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for armed conflict and disease
- Is descriptive (*disease*: health issues affect children all over the world; people and governments are trying to solve the problem but it is really difficult)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: over 25 million children have been affected by war; children are killed with land mines)
- Demonstrates a weakness in organization; lacks an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response is limited in scope and lacks development but does attempt to address the theme. Simplistic summary statements using document information indicate a limited understanding of the task. Child soldiers are being treated in this response as a form of child labor.

Armed conflict and disease have affected children throughout the world. Governments, groups, and individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of these global issues on children worldwide.

Over two million children were killed in the 1990s due to armed conflicts. Many more suffered psychological trauma or were internally displaced. Child soldiers are one of the worst forms of child labor and around 300,000 children are participating in wars around the world. They serve on the frontlines of combat and are used as human mine detectors. Others participate in suicide missions, carry supplies and act as spies. These children are often put in harm's way to protect more important adult soldiers. Many are lured in with promises of money and belonging but then live in fear and danger. Another danger associated with armed conflicts that endangers children is landmines. Even children who don't fight are affected by them. These explosive remnants of war are designed to kill people travelling by foot or by motor vehicles and are often left after the end of the conflict. Children come across them and don't know what they are or how to avoid setting them off. When they do explode about 85 percent of these child victims die before they can get medical attention. Many who survive are severely injured—losing limbs or hearing or sight. Because of armed conflicts, children may end up seriously injured, permanently disabled, orphaned or even dead.

There are many governments and groups dedicated to stopping all the negative impacts on children caused by armed conflicts. One example of this is shown in document two the international treaty called "The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child." The treaty was signed by over 100 countries and their main

goal was to strengthen the legal protection of children and to prevent the use of child soldiers. Another way to try to stop the use of child soldiers is by trying the perpetrators in an international criminal court. Another group that works on protecting children from the dangers of war is UNICEF. The group implements mine activities in over 30 countries as shown in doc. 3. They have set up programs to educate children on how to live safely in areas contaminated by landmines. There are other organizations that go into these contaminated areas and remove these unexploded but deadly weapons and landmines.

A second global issue that impacts children is disease. As shown in document 4, over 15% of children under the age of five die from malaria. Acute respiratory infections accounts for 19% of child deaths. According to WHO, more than 10 million children under the age of 5 die each year. According to document five, millions of children in developing nations die from pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea. Dirty water, lack of vaccines and poor living conditions all contribute to the quick spread of disease in many nations. Also, many parents lack the economic ability to provide their children with adequate health care. They either can't afford the needed medicines, vaccinations, or preventative care or can't leave work or are too far from treatment facilities to get the health care.

One individual who supports the distribution of vaccines is Bill Gates. According to document 5, he pledges millions of dollars to vaccinate the world's children. His money created programs dedicated to getting new vaccines to children and to launch the Global Alliance for vaccines and immunizations. This is an important first step but

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

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there needs to be more. Sick children need more access to doctors and health care to maintain their health in the long term. Another group that helps fight children's diseases is the MSF. According to document 6, MSF works world wide to find long-lasting solutions to the sick children crisis. They increase access to medication, import less expensive medicines, and bring together governments and the pharmaceutical industry. This has become important in particular in the fight against AIDS. In the past big drug companies controlled the distribution and pricing of lifesaving drugs. With the help of MSF and others, drugs have been made more available to those in need.

Armed conflict and disease are two global issues that have affected children throughout the world. Many governments, groups, and even individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of these global issues on children.

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Throughout history, conflict between groups has always been prevalent. With the advent of the industrial revolution, the development of interchangeable parts, and imperialism, the world took a more deadly turn. In the same way, children have historically aided their families for income supplementing or contributed to the household, whether it be in the fields gathering food, or gathering water. They also have served as soldiers in conflicts using weapon designed for lethal combat.

With the spread of imperialist policies, especially during the 1800s and 1900s, previously self-sufficient communities were subjected to “hut” and “head” taxes and were entirely transformed. They went from producing and growing their own goods to being almost entirely dependent upon importing the manufactured goods of the mother country and producing cash crops for the benefit of the mother country, essentially trapping a previously self-sufficient population into abandoning their food crops for cash crops, as demanded by imperialist countries. An impact is the oppressed countries are pulled into a world economy that is incredibly vulnerable to any fluctuations in demand or prices. This has led to increased use of child labor. The effects of imperialist policies of countries such as England on India and in Africa still can be seen today. To counter these global issues, organizations and government initiatives have been taken.

The effects of imperialist policies are still resonating today. By forcing subjected populations into the world economy to supplement imperialist mother nations, the subjected populations must use currency instead of paying in kind and sometimes are forced into debt. Children are forced to work in dangerous conditions to help

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

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supplement the family income because they are no longer self-sufficient, often being subjected to physical and sexual abuse (Doc 7). Some children work in factories or in fields receiving little money and no healthcare, education, or protections. Working conditions in these places are similar to those in Europe during the industrial revolution. Similarly many died because of such conditions or were seriously injured. Children in these situations lose the chance for education, thereby often reinforcing the vicious cycle of child labor and poverty with their own children.

As a result, government and individual campaigns have been started to combat child labor, such as RugMark USA. (Doc 8) RugMark is demanding the end of the use of child labor in the making of rugs. The RugMark label certifies that no child labor was used to make its products. Although RugMark may have good intentions in encouraging there to be no use of child labor, their efforts may in fact harm more than help child laborers. The fact that the children are subjected to labor is horrific, but it may be because of the need for income. By reducing the demands for child-made rugs as well as not allowing children into the labor pool in the market economy, the wages individual children receive subsequently is lowered and living conditions for some can only worsen. The child has no choice, then, but to work for even less than their previous wages and work in factories that are illegal and sweatshops that are still willing to hire child laborers. By forcing a change in law policy, rather than the economy, greater change from the bottom up can be achieved and children would not have to be subjected to harsh labor conditions and could end the cycle of child labor.

To remove imperialists, subject populations have gone to war. Sometimes new governments formed and the people rebelled against corruption. Children have been involved in these conflicts. Child soldiers are subjected to horrific and inhumane actions as a result of physical intimidation. Their need for survival has led them to join rebel and government armies alike (Doc 2). One example is the rebel groups of Sierra Leone in the 1990's recruiting young children to fight the equally horrific government army. Another example is the use of child soldiers in Cambodia in the 1970's. The Khmer Rouge often used children to conduct investigations and keep "order" in the killing fields. Children were used because they would follow orders without question even if the conditions they faced were harsh and violent. In both examples children were forced to do horrendous acts, killing without reservation and sometimes even worse. They were also sometimes injured by enemy attacks. These effects of armed conflict on child soldiers are not only physically debilitating injuries that they inflicted on others or that they received themselves, but also psychological trauma (Doc 1) sometimes resulting in the child soldiers' failure to reintegrate into society for the rest of their lives. Children often have to undergo intensive therapy to psychologically free themselves from the trauma they have endured. However, often times this therapy is either not available or too expensive so these children have to do without.

After seeing the horrific effects of armed conflict on child soldiers, initiatives to help first stop the recruitment of child soldiers, and also aid in their integration back into society have been made. One example is the signing of the optional treaty to strengthen legal

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

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protection of children and prevent them from being used in armed conflict, called the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children on the involvement of Children in armed conflict (Doc 2). Although this treaty was signed by over 100 countries it hasn't completely stopped the uses of children in armed conflicts, but this is one step closer to the end of the use of child soldiers. Organizations such as the World Health Organization and the UN attempt to help address mental problems of former child soldiers but unfortunately they can't help everyone.

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Throughout history there have been many issues that have affected children throughout the world. Many government groups, and individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of these global issues on children. Disease and Child labor are two very important issues that have affected children across the world and have caused many deaths and injuries.

Disease has had many effects on children mainly because of their immune systems and they are physically vulnerable. Many die and others become blind or crippled due to parasites in dirty water. Disease also causes greater poverty and a strain on the government and the economic system. A very important reason why the children death toll is so high in developing countries is that vaccines are simply not available as they cost too much money. Also there is so much political corruption and violent unrest in these developing countries, the threat of disease is often ignored by the government. And b/c of this millions of children in developing nations die from diseases like pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea every year. Meanwhile these diseases to us are easily treated and aren't considered as deadly. In developed countries there is government stability, health care systems, and access and money for vaccines. If our government was less stable this might not happen. The wealth in developed countries plays a role. One individual who has put much time, money, and effort into helping to vaccinate the world's children is Bill Gates. In 1998 Gates donated \$100 million to create a program dedicated to getting new and underused vaccines to children in the poorest countries. A year later he gave \$750 million to help build, a superstructure dedicated to improving childhood vaccinations. Although vaccines can't fix all the

problems, Gates still has made a big impact on helping eliminate childhood diseases. (Doc 5). Doctors Without Borders is non profit medical organization that is also dedicated to helping stop childhood diseases. In 1999 they launched a campaign, The Access to Medicines Campaign. The Campaign had four goals, to increase access to certain medicines, support high quality local manufacture, import of less expensive medicines, and bring governments together to develop essential medicines for neglected diseases. (Doc 6) Diseases in developing countries are much more deadly then diseases in developed nations because developing countries don't have access to clean water, sufficient food and shelters, and more importantly, can't afford vaccines or they are simply not available.

Child labor is also a very deadly and bad issue throughout the world. Many families in developing countries have their kids working b/c they can't generate enough income to support their family. Children during the Industrial Revolution were forced to work in factories and coal mines. This often lead to severe injury or possible death, and diseases that directly impacted them or impacted them later on in life. Child labor still exists in many developing countries today just like it did during the Industrial Revolution in England. Children today work in factories and on farms as well as becoming soldiers, servants and even sex slaves. A way people tried to stop child labor was when RugMark USA was established to eliminate child labor in the rug industry. RugMark has created a model that generates incomes to finance programs for children and raises awareness among customers. Their goal is to change market dynamics so there is no longer a demand for child labor. (Doc 8a)

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

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Another way organizations are trying to stop child labor is "Give a Red Card to Child Labor." The event on June 12, 2006 was celebrated with the presence of football (soccer) stars that will "kick the ball" against child labor in a match with the girls from Geneva International School and signal de Bernex Football Club. (Doc 9)

American cooperations use Child labor as a way to make a bigger profit. An example would be Nike, who has factories in developing countries across the world that has children working long hours with little pay. Many people do not feel the effect of Child Labor but it needs to be stopped.

There are many issues throughout the world that have effected children in a extremely negative way. Disease and Child labor are two of the most important. Many people simply are unable to help as they are unaware of these issues.

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

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Children have been exploited throughout the world due to armed conflict, disease, and the use of child labor. Many groups and organizations have been created to get rid of child labor and help these children. Although, even this is not enough. Many children have died due to these harsh conditions or maybe psychologically traumatized, or physically.

In the 1990s, more than 15 million children were refugees and internally displaced due to armed conflicts. Not only this, but more than 2 million were killed. Children were seriously psychologically traumatized in which there were unknown numbers. This exemplifies the fact that many children suffered due to armed conflicts. (Doc. 1). Many children were forced to become soldiers in which they were very vulnerable and easily persuaded. In over twenty countries, children are involved at war, in either rebel groups or as soldiers. Even today more than 300,000 are serving in which they must carry out specific orders. This always includes the involvement of harsh weapons and horrific sights. Children often do not have any option but to join the force because their village or family were destroyed (Doc. 2).

Landmines and other explosions often occur which can cause a loss of fingers, toes, limbs, blindness or deafness. It is estimated that eighty-five percent of children die before they can receive medical attention. Soldierly and other military related conflicts cause children to be deprived of their childhood.

Children in many countries face awful atrocities everyday. This includes preventable sickness and child labor. However, there are many groups aiming to stop such horrors.

Each year, more than 10 million children under the age of 5 die from a variety of cause (Document 5). People, like Bill Gates, and organizations, like the Global Alliance for vaccines and immunizations, try fervently to stop these problems by throwing money at them. This money is used for vaccines and such, but it's often not enough. A wide variety of other problems in these poor countries stops the vaccines from being as useful as they should be (Document 6).

Although many people see it as a thing from the past, child labor is still going strong today. Many child Afghan refugees in Pakistan as young as five work as carpet weavers. The wages for this job have recently plummeted and workers are exposed to disease and all kinds of abuse. There is no time for recreation or education for these child workers (Document 7). RugMark USA is one organization dedicated to stopping this injustice. RugMark is trying to raise awareness of this issue by educating people in the hope that they will no longer buy rugs made through child labor, thus drying up the demand for such products. One way RugMark does this is by giving rugs made with no child labour a certificate. (Documents 8a and 8b). The soccer-themed "Red card to child labor" campaign also has been working to raise awareness about child labor while also promoting values not promoted by child labour (document 9). Hopefully these actions will stop child labor for rug weaving, working in sweatshops, shoe making, and any other industry that relies on children for cheap labor.

The horrible things children are exposed to are very much modern issues. However, many noble and/or rich people are doing what they can to make these issues something only present in the past.

### Practice Paper A— Score Level 3

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for armed conflict and disease
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*armed conflict*: child soldiers one of the worst forms of child labor; children come across land mines and do not know what they are or how to avoid setting them off; many children who survive land mines are severely injured, losing limbs, hearing, or sight; international treaty wanted to strengthen legal protection of children; UNICEF set up programs to educate children on how to live safely in areas contaminated by land mines; *disease*: dirty water, lack of vaccines, and poor living conditions contribute to spread of disease; sick children need more access to doctors and health care to maintain their health in the long term); includes faulty application (*disease*: over 15% of children under age 5 die from malaria; acute respiratory infections account for 19% of child deaths)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*armed conflict*: many children lured in with promises of money and belonging but then live in fear and danger; stop use of child soldiers by trying perpetrators in international criminal court; organizations go into contaminated areas and remove unexploded weapons and land mines; *disease*: parents cannot afford needed medicines, vaccinations, preventative care or cannot leave work or are too far from treatment facilities; big drug companies controlled distribution and pricing of lifesaving drugs for AIDS)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: over two million children killed in 1990s; many children suffered psychological trauma or internally displaced; around 300,000 children participating in wars; children participate in suicide missions, carry supplies, and act as spies; when land mines explode about 85% of child victims die before they can get medical attention; *disease*: according to WHO more than 10 million children under age 5 die each year; Bill Gates pledged millions of dollars to vaccinate world's children and launch Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations; MSF works to increase access to medication, import less expensive medicines, and bring together governments and pharmaceutical industry)
- 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. Explanation of document information is employed as the basis of the discussion and demonstrates an understanding of the task. Inclusion of some relevant outside information about both armed conflict and disease and scattered analytic statements support the effort.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 5

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for child labor and armed conflict
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*child labor*: children forced to work in dangerous conditions to help supplement family income because they are no longer self-sufficient; working children often subjected to physical and sexual abuse; some children work in factories or in fields receiving little money and no healthcare, education, or protections of any kind; when children lose the chance for education, the vicious cycle of child labor and poverty is often reinforced with own children; *armed conflict*: child soldiers subjected to horrific and inhumane actions as a result of physical intimidation; their need for survival has led them to join rebel and government armies alike; children used because they follow orders without question; psychological trauma sometimes results in child soldiers failing to reintegrate into society; Optional Protocol has not completely stopped use of children in armed conflicts but is one step closer)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 7, and 8
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (working conditions in these places similar to those in Europe during Industrial Revolution; *child labor*: many children work in conditions similar to Industrial Revolution and similarly many died or were seriously injured; RugMark’s efforts can lead to lower wages and work in illegal factories and sweatshops still willing to hire child laborers; effects of imperialist countries such as England on India and Africa can still be seen today; oppressed countries pulled into a world economy vulnerable to fluctuations in demand and prices which led to increased use of child labor; *armed conflict*: rebel groups of Sierra Leone in 1990s recruited young children to fight government army; Khmer Rouge often used children to conduct investigations and keep “order” in killing fields; children often have to undergo intensive therapy to psychologically free themselves from trauma; organizations such as World Health Organization and United Nations attempt to address mental problems of former child soldiers)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*child labor*: “hut” and “head” taxes; cash crops; mother country; RugMark label certifies no child labor used to make products; *armed conflict*: children sometimes injured by enemy attacks; treaty signed to strengthen legal protection of children and prevent their use in armed conflict)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states how imperialism has caused global issues and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Strong analytic statements along with document information are integrated into a cohesive response demonstrating a deep understanding of the task. While a conclusion is lacking it does not detract from a strong discussion of imperialism and its impact on child labor and children used in armed conflict.

## Practice Paper C—Score Level 3

### The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for disease and child labor
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*disease*: affects children because of immune system and physical vulnerability; causes greater poverty and strain on government and economic system; death toll high in developing countries because vaccines not available or cost too much; Access to Medicines Campaign supports bringing governments together to develop essential medicines for neglected diseases; *child labor*: many families in developing countries have their children working because they cannot support family; RugMark created a model that generates income to finance programs for children and raises awareness among customers; RugMark’s goal to change market dynamics so there is no longer a demand for child labor)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 5, 6, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*disease*: so much political corruption and violent unrest in developing countries, the threat of disease is often ignored; *child labor*: children during Industrial Revolution forced to work in factories and coal mines leading to injuries, possible death, and diseases; some American corporations use child labor to make a bigger profit; Nike factories in developing countries use children who work long hours with little pay)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*disease*: many children die and others blinded or crippled due to parasites in dirty water; children in developing countries die from diseases such as pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea every year; Bill Gates donated millions to create program to get new and underused vaccines to children and to help build superstructure; Doctors Without Borders dedicated to helping stop childhood diseases; *child labor*: “Give a Red Card to Child Labor” trying to stop it; soccer match on June 12, 2006 “kicked the ball” against child labor)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory 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 3. The development of the response for disease and child labor shows an understanding of the task. Inclusion of relevant outside information enhances the effort.

## Practice Paper D—Score Level 1

### The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for armed conflict
- Is descriptive (*armed conflict*: children very vulnerable and easily persuaded to become child soldiers; in over 20 countries children involved in war in rebel groups or as soldiers; children often do not have any option but to join the force because their village or family was destroyed; land mines and other explosions cause loss of fingers, toes, limbs, blindness, or deafness; soldiering and other related military conflicts cause children to be deprived of their childhood); includes faulty application (*armed conflict*: even today more than 300,000 children are serving)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, and 3
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*armed conflict*: in 1990s more than 15 million children were refugees and internally displaced, more than 2 million killed, and unknown numbers seriously psychologically traumatized)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states that despite efforts children have died as result of harsh conditions or have been psychologically or physically traumatized and lacks a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Although only one global issue is addressed, a limited understanding of the task is demonstrated. Information selected from the documents is used to describe the effects of armed conflict on children in a minimal way.

## Practice Paper E—Score Level 2

### The response:

- Develops most aspects of the task in little depth and develops the efforts made by groups in some depth for child labor
- Is primarily descriptive (*disease*: people such as Bill Gates and organizations such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations try fervently to stop diseases by giving money; money is used for vaccines but is often not enough; a wide variety of problems in poor countries stop vaccines from being as useful as they should be; *child labor*: although many people see it as a problem from the past it is still going strong today; wages for carpet weavers in Pakistan have plummeted; RugMark is trying to raise awareness by educating people in hopes they will no longer buy rugs made with child labor; “Red Card to Child Labor” campaign has been working to raise awareness about child labor)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*disease*: each year more than 10 million children under five die from a variety of causes; *child labor*: child workers have no time for recreation or education; many child Afghan refugees in Pakistan as young as five work as carpet weavers; RugMark puts a certificate on rugs made with no child labor)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and a brief conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although centered on document information the discussion of child labor is more thorough and demonstrates a limited understanding of the task. References to documents for disease are correctly made but incorrectly attributed. Further development would have strengthened the effort.

# Global History and Geography Specifications August 2014

## Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

## Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Change—Political Leaders	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Conflict; Environment and Society; Human Rights; Movement of People and Goods; Needs and Wants; Science and Technology; Scarcity	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 2014 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.