

Throughout history, existing technology has been modified or replaced by new innovations. These inventions included the factory system and the printing press. The printing press led to an increase in literacy while the factory led to a great increase in production. The increase in intellect and production shows how technology has been an important factor both then and now.

There are several reasons why the factory system is such an important example of technology. Before the factory system was used it took weeks for things to be made. For example if a man in Britain wanted to make a rifle he would have to build every single individual part by hand, a task that could take months. With the invention of the factory system, goods, like a rifle, could be made much quicker. Not only this but there was now more jobs. Many people rushed to the city for new work. The economy grew as more manufactured goods were produced and sold. Now shiploads of goods could be sold ^{on} and the world market. The factory not only made production better but it also increased trade worldwide.

The second technology that changed the world forever was the printing press. Before the press books were handwritten. To do this would take a lot of time and effort. Also the only book was the Bible. Many people couldn't read. Usually only the church officials had this opportunity. However, with the invention of the printing press by Guttenberg, literacy increased. Now that books were easier to produce many others began to learn to read. Soon newspapers were published and jobs grew as a result of the new occupations. The religious ideas of leaders such as Martin Luther spread much faster. In time much more of the population could read. One can see that the printing press not only helped literacy but spread ideas and created jobs.

Technology not only changed the world but it helped improve it. The factory system led to more trade and jobs. The printing press increased literacy and spread ideas. Consequently if not for technology, the modern world might not be the same.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing the factory system and the printing press
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*factory system*: prior to the factory system, production of goods by hand took a long time; led to quicker production and more jobs; people rushed to cities for new work; the economy grew; more manufactured goods were produced and sold; increased trade worldwide; *printing press*: before the printing press, books were hand written; with the invention of the printing press, literacy increased; many others began to learn to read; newspapers were published; jobs grew as a result of new occupations; religious ideas of leaders like Martin Luther spread much faster)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*factory system*: Britain; shiploads of goods; *printing press*: nobility; Gutenberg); includes a minor inaccuracy (*printing press*: the only book was the Bible)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are somewhat beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Most of the response is well organized and includes a general discussion of both technologies. However, many of the arguments are not supported by specific details or are overgeneralized.

Technology - the things that help us with our everyday lives. ~~Through~~ Thought ~~time~~, advancements in technology are always being made, replacing the old with something newer, more advanced. This always affects society, ~~whether~~ whether it be a positive effect, or a negative one. Two major technological advances have been the factory system, and the printing press. These 2 inventions helped make the ~~spread~~ spread of goods and ideas quicker and easier.

Before the factory system came to be, goods were produced on a small scale, by skilled workers. Production of these goods took a very long time, were labor heavy and produced a high priced product. The introduction of the factory system changed that. Goods were now ~~produced~~ produced from start to finish in one building. Items were mass produced quickly & cheaply. The factory

System had a huge effect on society as well. Skilled workers were replaced with machines, their jobs no longer needed. In India, many people lost their jobs when the British ~~started~~ started mass producing cloth. ~~Factories~~ Factories also caused urbanization, large amounts of people moving from ~~rural~~ rural farms to ~~crowded~~ crowded cities so that they could work in factories. The areas these people lived in often had terrible conditions. Factories also led to a longer working day. Adults and children age 6 and up would go to the ~~factories~~ work at the factories before sunrise and would not return home until late in the evening. Working conditions in factories were also terrible ~~and~~ and unsafe, leading to illness, injury and even death. While factories make things cheaper to produce so that regular people could buy them, ~~but~~ they were also very dangerous.

In the days before the printing press, all reproductions of written ~~and~~ works had to be copied by hand, a long and laborious process. Because of this, most of the common people did not have access to books and were ~~these~~ illiterate. With the invention of the printing ~~press~~ press, and movable type, ~~the~~ making ~~thousands~~ thousands of copies of books, newspapers, pamphlets ect became easy. A printer would just set the type, and make many copies of a page. The printing press helped society immensely. It increased literacy markedly. Since people were now able to purchase books, they were ~~then~~ able to learn how to read. It also helped to spread of ~~the~~ ideas. Writers were ~~able to~~ ~~make multiple copies of the~~ like Enlightenment thinkers, were able to share their works with many others.

The invention of new technology
is always good - we need new
technology to keep moving forward.
The factory system and the printing
press both help us do that.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by discussing the printing press and the factory system
- Is primarily descriptive (*factory system*: before the factory system, goods were produced on a small scale by skilled workers; after the introduction of the factory system, goods were now produced in one building; items were mass-produced quickly and cheaply; machines replaced skilled workers; factories caused urbanization; adults and children age six and up would go to work at the factories before sunrise; *printing press*: before the printing press, written materials were copied by hand which took a long time and a lot of work; common people lacked access to books and were illiterate; printing press made making many copies easy; printing press increased literacy and helped spread ideas); includes weak analysis (*factory system*: while factories made things cheaper to produce so regular people could buy them, they were also very dangerous)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*factory system*: India; British mass-producing cloth; rural farms to crowded cities; longer working day; led to illness, injury, and even death; *printing press*: moveable type; newspapers; pamphlets; printer; Enlightenment thinkers)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a very weak conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response demonstrates an understanding of the basic changes resulting from the introduction of both technologies. Historical details are mentioned, but are often not well integrated. Some statements are overgeneralized.

Throughout history, existing technology has been modified or replaced by new technological innovations and ~~explored~~ these new technological innovations have had various effects on society in the world. Two examples of technological innovations include the printing press and the factory system. Each of which took place of prior technology that took more effort and time.

The printing press was a better innovation than having scholars or others copy books by hand. Copying things by hand took a lot more time and therefore there were limited amount of books available. Since there was a limited amount of book available the only ones who had an opportunity to use them were literate scholars. However with the innovation of the printing press, books and bible were printed faster. Due to the fast printing more people became literate, people possessed their own Bibles and through newspaper they were more involved with society.

Another innovation made ~~for~~ was the factory system. Before factories

were created people mostly did ~~work~~ work by hands. Women would sew their clothes and weave their baskets by hand. This required a lot of time and effort. However the factory revolutionised everything. In Britain, as the factory system grew ~~more~~ they had a industrial revolution. The ~~the~~ factories also sought for more job opportunities for men and women. The factory system made work faster and efficient. ~~the~~ Producing goods faster also promoted trade and international business.

The printing press and the innovation of a factory system has created work for people to be a lot easier and faster.

The effects of these innovations also ~~created~~ created society to become more efficient. Throughout history there were even more technological innovation.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth by discussing the existing technology that was replaced and mentioning the effects of the new technology for the printing press and the factory system
- Is primarily descriptive (*printing press*: better innovation than having scholars copy by hand; copying by hand took a lot more time and therefore there were limited books; due to the fast printing, more people became literate; people possessed their own Bible; *factory system*: before factories, people did work by hand which required time and effort; more job opportunities for men and women; factory system made work faster and efficient; factories promoted trade and international business); includes faulty analysis (*factory system*: the factory revolutionized everything)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*printing press*: literate scholars; *factory system*: sew clothes and weave baskets by hand; Britain had an Industrial Revolution)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; does not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a very weak conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response shows an understanding of the task even though some aspects are developed in a limited way. Sweeping generalizations and basic facts characterize the response.

Throughout the course of history technological advances has improved and had many effects to the way of life. These new innovations has had effects on societies and the world. Two of those innovations is gun power and the factory system.

To begin with, gun powder has had many effects on societies around the world. Before gun powder was invented for battle people used swords, shields, bows, and spears. These weapons were usually made of metal. When gun powder was invented it changed the way people fought battles and ~~gave~~ hunted for food. The use of gun powder spreaded throughout the world through trade. Gun powder and the use of guns made hunting for efficient. People were able to kill animals quicker and faster. But the use of gun powder progressed and people found more productive ways to use it during war. People created bombs by putting large amounts of gun power and ~~put~~ lighting a fuse to create an explosion. Gun power was the cause of many deaths.

Additionally, the creation of the factory system has made the production of good faster and ~~easier~~ easier. Before the factory ~~system~~ system goods were usually produced by one person and took weeks to finish such as cars. When the factory ~~system~~ system was introduced it also introduced the assembly line. This would also make production cheaper. Factory

Owners hired many workers ~~at~~ with low wages and produced goods. Production of goods was increased so the cost of them decreased so it was more affordable. The affect of the innovation was that goods were now cheaper and faster. However, some factories had horrible working conditions with long hours. Child labor became a big issue in many societies.

As you can see, new technologies and ideas can both help and hurt societies around the world. The benefits of these technologies has helped Nations grow and become more advanced.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Develops some aspects of the task by mentioning the previous technology and the effects of gunpowder and the factory system
- Is primarily descriptive (*gunpowder*: before gunpowder was invented, people used swords, shields, bows, and spears; changed the way people fought battles and hunted for food; gunpowder spread through trade; bombs created with gunpowder; gunpowder was the cause of many deaths; *factory system*: made production faster and easier; before factories, made production cheaper; cost of goods were more affordable; child labor became a big issue in many societies)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details (*gunpowder*: weapons before gunpowder usually made of metal; *factory system*: assembly line; factory owners; workers with low wages; horrible working conditions); includes an inaccuracy (*factory system*: one person took weeks to finish cars)
- 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. The response fails to describe the technology replaced by the factory system, but the effects of the factory system are satisfactorily developed. The discussion of gunpowder is limited, but adequate.

Throughout history, things come and go. Throughout the years, inventions have been modified or replaced by new things. These new technological advancements have had many effects in the world. Education and business have become more advanced because of this.

When people discovered things occurring throughout the world, it often took a while for things to circulate. When writing something down, it would always be by hand. If you wanted to send the same letter or invitation to about 20 people, you had to do things by hand. As well as communication with someone far away, by the time your ^{urgent} message reached someone far away, it was too late to do anything. The method of expansion and communication was difficult at the time.

Thus, the printing press and internet ~~communication~~ communication was created. The printing press made a impact on the world in which life stories could be published into books. News and important information would be able to circulate faster throughout the world. As well as Internet communication, someone from Washington D.C. could easily communicate with someone ~~or~~ from Brazil with no problems. The printing press helped with literature and education purposes because

it encouraged a lot of people to read. It was also interesting in the way in which it helped the Bible get printed out. Internet communication was a way in which cultural diffusion was also easily spread by ideas or thoughts.

In conclusion, the printing press and internet communication, were ~~the~~ two technological advancements in history. In result to these two inventions, we still use newspapers today and internet communication is being used to another extent. These advancements in technology have gone a long way.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by discussing the printing press and mentioning internet communication
- Is descriptive (*printing press*: when writing something down, it would always be by hand; *printing press* made an impact on the world in which life stories could be published into books; *internet communication*: someone from Washington, D.C., could easily communicate with someone from Brazil); includes faulty application (*printing press*: if you wanted to send the same letter to 20 people you had to do things by hand)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details (*printing press*: helped with literature and education; helped the Bible get printed; *internet communication*: cultural diffusion)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; includes an introduction and a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The attempt to address both technologies at the same time and the collapsing of chronology contribute to the muddling of facts. However, the response does mention changes and the effects the printing press and internet communication have had on the world.

Throughout history, existing technology has been modified or replaced by new technological innovations. These new technological innovations have had various effects on societies and the world.

Before internet communication people communicated through phones and written letters. Now people mainly use the internet to communicate although sometimes people sometimes write letters. Many people still talk on the phone.

Thanks to internet communication people in the U.S. can talk to people in Japan instantly. The modern world has become much more connected.

Most of the world's electricity came from the burning of fossil fuels until the creation of nuclear energy. Much of ~~of~~ the electricity still comes from fossil fuel but more and more is coming from nuclear energy.

Nuclear energy gives people much more electricity to use. The only downside is, the radiation it produces is extremely dangerous.

Existing technology has been modified or replaced by

new technological innovations, throughout history. These new technological innovations have had various effects on societies and the world.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning the previous technology, the development, and the effects of the Internet and nuclear energy
- Is descriptive (*Internet*: before the Internet, people communicated through phones and written letters; now many people communicate with the Internet; people can communicate to people in Japan instantly; modern world is much more connected; *nuclear energy*: most electricity came from burning fossil fuels before nuclear energy; radiation is dangerous)
- Includes very few relevant facts, examples, or details (*nuclear energy*: gives more electricity to use)
- Includes a general plan of organization; lacks focus; includes an introduction and a conclusion that copy the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response consists of a very basic understanding of the Internet and nuclear energy. The minimal descriptions without supporting details further limit the response.

Technology is a dynamic part of history. It usually changes society for the better but sometimes it results in negative effects. Two examples of important technology are the printing press and nuclear power. They brought great changes in the fields of literacy and warfare respectively.

The printing press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg was one of the most influential pieces of technology created. Before the printing press, ~~the~~ books were written by hand which took a lot of time and effort. This made books a costly item, unaffordable to most people. With the use of ~~the press~~, the press, books were printed in larger numbers which made them more affordable. As a result, literacy rates increased throughout ~~the~~ Europe. The printing press was a benefit for common people who could now own once expensive books. In addition, publication of religious works helped spread Christianity. The printing press allowed copies of the bible which were translated from Latin to common vernacular, to be widely distributed. This allowed the common people to read the bible and interpret it for themselves.

Another technology which replaced old power sources like coal, was nuclear power. Old methods of power required the movement of water or the use of fossil fuels which limited energy production and often created environmental pollution. In contrast, the use of nuclear power allowed for the production of larger amounts of energy without those drawbacks. Many people do not support the use of nuclear power because of the terrible effects it sometimes had. For example in Russia during the 1980's Chernobyl was the site of a nuclear meltdown and catastrophe. The nuclear facility exploded which released radiation and forced those who lived near it to evacuate. It caused nuclear particles to land all over Europe. This caused deformities in infants and adults. As a result in 2011 no one inhabits the city because of what happened 25 years before. Japan also

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – A

had nuclear reactors that failed during the ~~K~~ tsunami and earthquakes of 2011. The reactors released extreme amounts of radioactive waste and caused many deaths. However, nuclear power is an efficient source of energy. The U.S. uses it both on land and also in the sea where it powers U.S. navy vessels.

The world's technology is everchanging. Many people are greatly affected by it. With new technology many jobs are sometimes created, but the previous jobs are also lost. Without new technology the world would be a much less modern place.

technology started back in the
stone age, when cavemen
created the wheel. Technology just
improve over time. Like the
guy who created the computer
The Internet got faster when time
goes by. the technology improves
in videogames, phones, and etc.
Technology will never stop
growing and upgrading

Technology has influenced cultural interactions worldwide. Achievements such as the printing press and factory systems have allowed for better communication and production, along with other peripheral effects. Technology has advanced some civilizations while sometimes hurting others. Technology has overall changed the world in many ways.

The printing press has affected written communication and record-keeping greatly. One form of early writing can be traced back to the Phoenicians, with their invention of the alphabet. Developed Muslim Empires would be among the first to implement books as alternatives to tablets and papyrus scrolls. They were lighter and better for travel, but writing each book by hand took a long time. Tang and Song China and Gutenberg produced the first printing presses ~~for~~ for mass production. Gutenberg's press was especially noted for helping to spread ideas in Europe more quickly and cheaply.

Gutenberg's printing press was used, for example, in the spread of Martin Luther's 95 Theses. This, because the printing press was quick, repeatable, and relatively inexpensive to use, would spread throughout Europe, eventually spreading the idea of the Protestant faith. Generally, wherever the printing press was used worldwide, literacy rates increased because more people had access to literature, and people were more informed because of the increase of efficiency.

Factory systems were first used in Britain. Before they were

established, people worked as artisans, each specializing in the production of a certain good. Product flow was slow because of the individual attention put to each product made by an artisan. The use of specialized labor also required that the product cost more because artisans worked for many hours to produce their hand-made products. With the introduction of the factory system, including many new machines, products could be made quicker and cheaper. Manufacturing products made products cheaper so that more of the public could buy them. The new machines usually would compensate for the artisan's accuracy, and therefore fewer skilled workers could be hired for less money to do generally simpler jobs. Women and children were then used for labor, and skilled workers would lose jobs or be paid much less. Harsh factory conditions would later give rise to labor laws.

On a world scale, manufacturing would bring about great changes. Great Britain would need more resources and the Empire would grow. Great Britain's colonies were usually exploited for resources. They would import raw materials from their colonies and sell back manufactured goods, thus reinforcing their imperial power.

Technology has many effects on places. In this case, it would spread ideas faster, lead to a more educated population, produce cheaper goods, and expand imperialism. Technology has played an important role in world history.

Technology has been improved throughout history. ~~Technology has helped people but also~~ Factories and internet communication have been made to help society.

Factories and internet communication have been made to make peoples lives easier. For instance, people used farming to produce the goods they need. ~~But~~ In Great Britain, they ~~invented~~ invented factories, which caused the Industrial revolution. Factories were able to produce goods and other materials ~~more~~ faster. Peoples women and children would work in these factories to control the machines. People in other countries decided to put factories in their country. Factories would produce goods faster and bring more money into these nations. Another example is internet communication. The telephone, cell phone, ~~computer~~ and computers have been made. People use ~~the~~ cellphones when their out places and need to get in touch with someone. Text messaging ~~is also~~ can also be used ~~on~~ on the cellphone instead of talking

on the phone. Computers and websites like Myspace or Facebook were made to communicate with other people. People can see pictures, chat and browse on these websites. People can also shop online instead of going to the store. These are two inventions that were created to make people's lives easier.

Factories and Internet communication have many effects on the world and society.

~~Factories~~ In factories, the women and children were treated poorly. Children would get beat beaten if work was not done.

Women and children would also get injured by the machines. Hair would be ~~cut off~~ cut off if it wasn't up, fingers or toes would be cut off and etc. However,

~~injury~~ injury and poor conditions is not the only problem. Factories ~~also~~ are also the ~~cause~~ cause of ~~the~~ Global Warming.

Factories cause air pollution with the smoke that is produced from the machines. ~~The~~

~~The machines also use fuel.~~ This is bad for the environment. ~~Further~~ Furthermore,

Internet communication has also damaged society. Instead of going to other people, we have like people use to do, they call one another or communicate on ~~the~~ the computer. All these ~~things~~ internet communication has lost communication from one another physically. People don't see each other like they use to and they get distracted or addicted to these devices. People use too much electricity ~~and~~ which is bad for the ~~world~~ environment. These are some negative effects that factories and internet communication has had on the world and society.

Consequently, factories and internet communication has helped us in many ways but has also caused some damage to the world and our society.

Throughout history, technology has been replaced and made better constantly through new inventions and innovations. These new processes and inventions have had lasting effects on the world, both negative and positive.

The printing press was created by a man named Johannes Gutenberg during the late 1400's in Europe. This technology was very different than the prior system for creating books and papers. Previously everything had to be hand written and it took a long time. Therefore not many people had books and most people were not literate. When the printing press was invented, books started to be made much faster and they became more available. Eventually people started to read and there was a greater literacy rate.

The spread of ideas through the use of the printing press had a large impact on society. People were now able to read about new ideas and other places and they realized ways their life could be changed for the better. Books like the Bible were printed, which gave people a way to connect to their religion without interpretation from clergy. This influenced those who weren't

Christian too and some even converted. The printing press made a huge impact on society because it allowed ideas to be spread quickly. Martin Luther's 95 theses led to the rise of Protestant ideas which spread rapidly with the help of the printing press. The printing press increased the sharing of ideas and made it faster which allowed people to learn more about the fascinating world they lived in.

The factory system was used during the Industrial Revolution in Britain in the 1800s. This new system replaced making goods by hand and replaced things like the spinning wheel. It first was used in the textile industry, but soon spread to different types of product making. The invention of the factory system was very important because goods were produced exponentially faster, compared to handcrafted goods. It was also cheaper to produce items in a factory, and when many goods were made cheap and fast in the factories, changes were brought to society.

People who lived during the Industrial Revolution saw a drop in prices, and an

increase in goods available to them. That was important because people were able to get the goods they needed. Unfortunately, there were also many negative results of the creation of the factory system. Workers were needed to labor in the factories and they often faced many challenges. There were unsafe working conditions in the factories such as child labor, low wages, long hours, and other terrible situations. It was not uncommon for workers to get permanently injured due to an accident with a machine, and the factory owners often didn't care. While the owners made a lot of money, the working class was paid very little so there were many people living in poverty. The working class faced many difficulties as a result of the factory system being made.

The factory system brought good and bad things to Britain, and eventually the rest of the world. The increase in production was positive which led to increased availability of goods, increased trade, and a boosted economical standing for the factory owners.

Despite those good changes, the factories brought rapid urbanization and poor working conditions. Factory systems brought a lot of change to the world.

Throughout time, new inventions and advancements have been made that greatly impacted the world both negatively and positively. These new innovations have replaced old ways and modernized the world, changing the lives of people globally.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses the printing press less thoroughly than nuclear power
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*printing press*: before the printing press, books were written by hand, which took a lot of time and effort; with the printing press, books were created in larger numbers and were more affordable; literacy rates increased; people could now own once expensive books; publication of religious works helped spread Christianity; copies of translated Bibles allowed people to read and interpret it for themselves; *nuclear power*: replaced old power sources like coal; old methods required water or fossil fuels, which limited energy production and often created environmental pollution; nuclear power allowed for production of more energy; some people do not support nuclear energy because of previous catastrophes; areas made uninhabitable; Japan's nuclear reactors failed, releasing radioactive waste; nuclear power is an efficient source of energy; United States uses nuclear power on land and at sea)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*printing press*: Johann Gutenberg; Europe; translated from Latin to common vernacular; *nuclear power*: Chernobyl; Russia; radiation; deformities; tsunami and earthquake of 2011; death; navy vessels)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme.

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response develops the task in a straightforward way. The strength of the response is in the discussion of nuclear power and the catastrophic effects nuclear meltdowns had on both Russia and Japan. The discussion of the printing press is less detailed.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 0

The response:

Fails to develop the task, only refers to the theme in a general way.

Conclusion: The response fits the criteria for Level 0. Although the wheel and the Internet are related to technological innovation in a general way, the response fails to relate these to any aspect of the task.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the factory system more thoroughly than the printing press
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*printing press*: before the printing press, writing books by hand took a long time; Tang and Song China and Gutenberg produced the first printing presses; helped to spread ideas in Europe more quickly and cheaply; spread of Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses and Protestant faith; literacy rates increased due to access to literature; *factory system*: before factories, people worked as artisans specializing in production of a certain good; product flow was slow; specialized labor required higher priced goods because artisans worked many hours to produce hand-made products; products could be made quicker and cheaper with the factory system; products cheaper so more of the public could afford them; fewer skilled workers could be hired for less money; women and children used for labor; harsh factory conditions later gave rise to labor laws; Great Britain would need more resources; colonies exploited for resources; Great Britain would import raw materials from colonies and sell back manufactured goods)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*printing press*: Phoenician alphabet; books replaced tablets and papyrus scrolls; people were more informed; *factory system*: new machines; British Empire grew; imperialism)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are somewhat beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Application and insight are apparent in the discussion of the development and effects of both technologies. However, in the treatment of the printing press, greater elaboration of its effects would have improved the response.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

The response:

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth by describing the effects of the factory system and the Internet on society
- Is primarily descriptive (*factory system*: factories could produce goods faster; women and children worked in factories; workers treated poorly; factories cause air pollution; *Internet*: websites used for communication; online shopping; less face-to-face communication); includes faulty application (*factory system*: used farming to produce the goods they needed)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*factory system*: Great Britain; machines; children were beaten; injuries by machines; hair, fingers, or toes cut off; global warming; *Internet*: Myspace and Facebook; chatting and browsing on websites)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; lacks focus; contains digressions; includes a brief introduction and conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response shows a basic understanding of the effects of both technologies although the discussion of the effects of the Internet is weak and contains digressions. The description of the development of the factory system and the Internet as well as how they replaced an existing technology are supported by little or no evidence.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing the printing press and the factory system
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*printing press*: previously everything had to be hand written and it took a long time; with the printing press, books were made faster and became more available; greater literacy rate; people read about new ideas and other places; books like the Bible allowed people to connect to religion without interpretation from clergy; influenced those who were not Christians and some even converted; led to the rise of Protestant ideas; *factory system*: replaced making goods by hand and things like the spinning wheel; goods were produced faster and cheaper than handcrafted goods; drop in prices and increase in goods available; workers faced unsafe working conditions in factories and with machines; working class was paid very little, which led to poverty)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*printing press*: Johann Gutenberg; late 1400s; Martin Luther; *factory system*: Industrial Revolution; Britain in the 1800s; textile industry; child labor; long hours; increased trade; urbanization); includes a minor inaccuracy (*printing press*: 75 Thesis)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response is based on general statements and basic accurate details that support those statements. Very limited analysis and uneven development weaken the response.

Global History and Geography Specifications August 2012

Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Science and Technology	Standards 2, 3, and 4: World History; Geography; Economics
Document-based Essay	Change; Human Rights; Justice; Power; Conflict; Citizenship; Diversity	Standards 2, 4, and 5: World History; 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 2012 Regents Examination in Global History and Geography* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/apda/> 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.