

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 17, 2016 — 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 2016

Document 1

. . .It was the threat of disease, finally, that made garbage removal at least partially a public responsibility in Europe and the United States. One obstacle these days to a calm and measured approach to garbage problems is a collective memory restricted to the human lifespan of about seventy-five years. It is difficult for anyone alive now to appreciate how appalling, as recently as a century ago, were the conditions of daily life in all of the cities of the Western world, even in the wealthier parts of town. “For thousands of years,” Lewis Mumford wrote in *The City in History*, “city dwellers put up with defective, often quite vile, sanitary arrangements, wallowing in rubbish and filth they certainly had the power to remove.” The stupefying level of wrack [rubbish] and rejectamenta [refuse] in one’s immediate vicinity that was accepted as normal from prehistory through the Enlightenment was raised horribly by the Industrial Revolution, which drew millions of people into already congested cities and at the same time increased the volume of consumer goods—future throwaways—by many orders of magnitude. . . .

Source: Rathje and Murphy, *Rubbish! The Archaeology of Garbage*, HarperCollins Publishers, 1992

1a According to Rathje and Murphy, which problem influenced cities to take responsibility for waste removal?

Score of 1:

- States a problem that influenced cities to take responsibility for waste removal according to Rathje and Murphy

Examples: threat of disease/disease; accumulation of enormous levels/amounts of garbage; increasing volume of throwaway goods; defective sanitary arrangements; vile sanitary conditions; worsening sanitary conditions as more people move to the cities; millions of people moving to already congested cities; city dwellers wallowing in rubbish/filth that could be removed; magnitude of the garbage problem; wallowing in rubbish and refuse; stupefying level of wrack and rejectamenta; appalling conditions of daily life; the level of rubbish was raised by the Industrial Revolution; disease; people getting sick

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
 - Examples:* lack of collective memory; garbage removal was made a public responsibility; towns had wealthier parts; people were leaving congested cities; volume of consumer goods decreased; accepted as normal; restricted to a lifetime of memories; people did not live beyond 75; human lifespan; they had the power to do it; city dwellers put up with defective arrangements
- Vague response
 - Examples:* it was an obstacle; orders of magnitude; the magnitude; conditions; wallowing; it was appalling
- No response

1b According to Rathje and Murphy, what is *one* factor that has accelerated the production of garbage in cities?

Score of 1:

- States a factor that has accelerated the production of garbage in cities according to Rathje and Murphy
Examples: industrialization; Industrial Revolution; overcrowding in cities/millions drawn to already congested cities/congested cities; urbanization; increased volume of consumer goods/increased production of consumer goods which leads to future throwaways

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: disease; it was normal from prehistory throughout the Enlightenment; people were wallowing in filth; the United States and Europe are partially responsible; the approach was calm and measured; level of wrack and rejectamenta; the Enlightenment was raised horribly by the Industrial Revolution; threat of disease
- Vague response
Examples: future throwaways; drew millions; city dwellers put up with it; increasing numbers; congested; many orders of magnitude
- No response

Document 2

Description of Ancient Athens

. . . **The Streets and House Fronts of Athens.** — Progress is slower near the Market Place because of the extreme narrowness of the streets. They are only fifteen feet wide or even less, — intolerable alleys a later age would call them, — and dirty to boot. Sometimes they are muddy, more often extremely dusty. Worse still, they are contaminated by great accumulations of filth; for the city is without an efficient sewer system or regular scavengers. Even as the crowd elbows along, a house door will frequently open, an ill-favored slave boy show his head, and with the yell, “Out of the way!” slap a bucket of dirty water into the street. There are many things to offend the nose as well as the eyes of men of a later race. It is fortunate indeed that the Athenians are otherwise a healthy folk, or they would seem liable to perpetual pestilence [disease]; even so, great plagues have in past years harried [attacked] the city. . . .

Source: William Stearns Davis, *A Day in Old Athens*, Allyn and Bacon (adapted)

2 As a result of poor sanitation, what was *one* problem faced by the city of ancient Athens according to William Stearns Davis?

Score of 1:

- States a problem faced by the city of ancient Athens as a result of poor sanitation according to William Stearns Davis
Examples: great accumulations of filth contaminating the streets can lead to disease; perpetual disease/pestilence; presence of conditions leading to disease; great plagues; many things that could offend the nose *or* eyes; dirty water being thrown into the streets

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: lack of regular scavengers; extreme narrowness of streets; streets were sometimes muddy or dusty; intolerable alleys; no sewer system/lack of any sewer system
- Vague response
Examples: progress was slow; great accumulations; many things to offend; the city was attacked
- No response

Document 3

As more and more people left the countryside and moved into towns and cities, waste disposal and public hygiene in the increasingly congested areas became major concerns. Sewage and animal cadavers were thrown into the rivers; butchers let the blood of slaughtered animals flow into the gutters, as did dyers the contaminated water from their vats. From fishmongers' shops. . . , unsold fish were tossed into the street at the end of the day.

For the most part municipal hygiene laws did little to prevent these practices, and those citizens who, like the man [shown] wearing clogs to stay above the muck, tried to sweep up the accumulated refuse often had to compete with the free-roaming pigs that rooted in the garbage. Some towns tried to restrict the activities of porcine [pig] scavengers, imposing a fine on owners who let their pigs run free on a Sunday—and an even higher fine if the offending animal was a sow [female pig].



Source: *What Life Was Like in the Age of Chivalry: Medieval Europe AD 800–1500*, Time-Life Books (adapted)

3a According to this excerpt from *What Life Was Like in the Age of Chivalry*, what was *one* cause of unsanitary conditions in European medieval cities?

Score of 1:

- States a cause of unsanitary conditions in European medieval cities according to this excerpt
Examples: increased congestion in the cities; sewage *or* animal cadavers thrown into the river; unsold fish tossed into the street; contaminated water; blood of slaughtered animals flowing into gutters; contaminated water from vats of dyers; municipal hygiene laws did little to prevent unsanitary conditions/ineffective municipal hygiene laws; waste/garbage accumulating in the streets; allowing pigs to roam the streets/allowing pigs to root in the garbage; more people moving into towns and cities

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: people moved to the countryside; high fines for offending animals; butchers and dyers worked in cities; there were fishmonger shops; restricting activities of porcine scavengers; making the pig owners pay a fine; wearing clogs to stay above the muck
- Vague response
Examples: more and more people left; it was a major concern; activities were restricted; contaminated; disposal; rooting around; hygiene
- No response

3b According to this excerpt from *What Life Was Like in the Age of Chivalry*, what was *one* attempt made to address the issue of municipal waste?

Score of 1:

- States an attempt made to address the issue of municipal waste according to this excerpt
Examples: fines; development of municipal hygiene laws/made laws; sweeping up accumulated refuse; restricting the activities of pigs *or* scavengers; imposing fines on owners who let pigs/sows run free on Sundays; wearing clogs to stay above the muck

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: sewage; animal cadavers were thrown into the rivers; butchers slaughtered animals; pigs eating; laws did little; fining the pigs
- Vague response
Examples: attempts to restrict; changes; staying above it; accumulated refuse; even higher for sows
- No response

Document 4a

Poem About the Thames River in London

THE WATER THAT JOHN DRINKS.



THIS is the water that JOHN drinks.



THIS is the Thames with its cento* of stink,
That supplies the water that JOHN drinks.



THESE are the fish that float in the ink-
-y stream of the Thames with its cento of stink,
That supplies the water that JOHN drinks.



THIS is the sewer, from cesspool and sink,
That feeds the fish that float in the ink-
-y stream of the Thames with its cento of stink,
That supplies the water that JOHN drinks.



THESE are vested int'rests,** that fill to the brink,
The network of sewers from cesspool and sink,
That feed the fish that float in the ink-
-y stream of the Thames, with its cento of stink,
That supplies the water that JOHN drinks.



THIS is the price that we pay to wink
At the vested int'rests that fill to the brink,
The network of sewers from cesspool and sink,
That feed the fish that float in the ink-
-y stream of the Thames with its cento of stink,
That supplies the water that JOHN drinks.

Source: *Punch*, Volume 17, 1849 (adapted)

*cento: a mixture

**vested int'rests: a person or group having a personal stake or financial involvement

4a According to this 1849 illustrated poem, what was *one* reason London's drinking water was polluted?

Score of 1:

- States a reason London's drinking water was polluted according to this 1849 illustrated poem
Examples: it came from the polluted Thames; the Thames River was filled with waste; sewer *or* cesspool *or* sink waste *or* factory waste dumped into the Thames; vested interests paid off people *or* officials to ignore the sewage/cesspool waste being dumped in the Thames; dead fish floated in the Thames or in the river; dumping by vested interests; industrialization; garbage in the water

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: fish in the water; feeding the fish; this is the water John drinks; there is a network of sewers; inky stream; this is the price we pay to wink; interests in the river
- Vague response
Examples: cento of stink; it is filled to the brink; Thames River is in London; sewer; smoke
- No response

Document 4b

. . . When cholera* returned to Europe in 1865, it found some cities less hospitable than in previous visits. London, in particular, had moved forward. England's largest city had worked at improving sewer systems, cleaning up drinking water supplies, and collecting and disposing of refuse.

The efforts paid off. When cholera reached the city's shores, a few months after striking western Europe, it no longer leaked from the Thames into wells and other water supplies. The Thames itself was looking and smelling cleaner than it had for generations. Although the epidemic still killed several thousand people during its stay in London, its spread was limited once sources of contamination were discovered. . . .

Source: Stephanie True Peters, *Epidemic! Cholera: Curse of the Nineteenth Century*, Benchmark Books

4b According to Stephanie True Peters, what was *one* action taken in London to reduce the number of people being affected by cholera?

Score of 1:

- States an action taken in London to reduce the number of people being affected by cholera according to Stephanie True Peters

Examples: improving the sewer systems; cleaned up the drinking water/cleaning up the water supply; collecting and disposing of refuse; stopped the leaking of contaminated water from the Thames into wells and other water supplies; discovering the sources of contamination; cleaning up the drinking water

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: some cities were less hospitable; Thames was looking cleaner; it struck western Europe first; it no longer leaked from the Thames; it smelled cleaner
- Vague response
Examples: moved London forward; improved; systems; efforts paid off; water supply; refuse; cleaning up; wells; spread limited
- No response

Document 5

Winding 1,560 miles across northern India, from the Himalaya Mountains to the Indian Ocean, the Ganges River is not a sacred place: it is a sacred entity [thing]. Known as *Ganga Ma*—Mother Ganges—the river is revered as a goddess whose purity cleanses the sins of the faithful and aids the dead on their path toward heaven. But while her spiritual purity has remained unchallenged for millennia, her physical purity has deteriorated as India’s booming population imposes an ever-growing burden upon her. The river is now sick [2004] with the pollution of human and industrial waste, and water-borne illness is a terrible factor of Indian life. But the threat posed by this pollution isn’t just a matter of health—it’s a matter of faith. Veer Bhadra Mishra, a Hindu priest and civil engineer who has worked for decades to combat pollution in the Ganges, describes the importance of protecting this sacred river: “There is a saying that the Ganges grants us salvation. This culture will end if the people stop going to the river, and if the culture dies the tradition dies, and the faith dies.” . . .

In 1985, the government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan, which was devised to clean up the river in selected areas by installing sewage treatment plants and threatening fines and litigation [legal action] against industries that pollute. Almost 20 years later, the plan has been largely unsuccessful. The Western-style treatment plants simply did not meet the needs of the region. Such treatment facilities are designed for use in countries where the supply of electricity is stable, there’s no season of overwhelming monsoon rains, and the population doesn’t drink directly from the water source. Many Indians blame the plan’s failure on mismanagement, corruption and technological mistakes. A key criticism is that local communities, those most invested in the health of the river, were not included in the planning process. . . .

Source: Amberly Polidor, “Ganges River,” Sacred Land Film Project online, February 1, 2004

5a According to Amberly Polidor, what is *one* problem pollution has created in the Ganges River region?

Score of 1:

- States a problem that pollution has created in the Ganges River region according to Amberly Polidor
Examples: waterborne illness/illness; the potential for the end of Hindu culture if people stop going to the river; it threatens the faith of Hindus; it threatens the health of Indians/people; drinking water is contaminated/dirty drinking water made people sick; pollution directly threatens cultural traditions or practices; physical purity of the Ganges has deteriorated; sewage is ruining the sacred Ganges; the river is now sick; culture, tradition, and faith may die

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the river is revered; the Ganges is not a sacred place; the Ganges is a sacred entity; booming population imposes ever-growing burdens; sins of the faithful are cleansed; human or industrial waste; booming populations; overwhelming monsoons; corruption; technological mistakes; a loss of faith; ruined the people’s faith; destroyed faith
- Vague response
Examples: faith/health; decades worth of work; water threatens things; protection is important; failure
- No response

5b According to Amberly Polidor, what is *one* reason attempts made by the government of India to address the problems of pollution in the Ganges River region have been unsuccessful?

Score of 1:

- States a reason attempts made by the government of India to address the problems of pollution in the Ganges River region have been unsuccessful according to Amberly Polidor
Examples: western-style treatment plants did not meet the needs of the region; electricity is not stable; monsoon rains overwhelmed the sewage treatment plants; treatment plants did not deal with Indian conditions/didn't address that the population drinks directly from Ganges River; designed for use in other countries unlike India; mismanagement; corruption; technological mistakes; local communities were not involved in the planning process; the government did not adequately address the problem; there are still industries that pollute the river; Ganga Action Plan was flawed

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: fines were threatened; installed sewage treatment plants; litigation against industries that polluted; electricity is stable; population does not drink directly from the Ganges; they took 20 years to build
- Vague response
Examples: plans were made; there are treatment facilities; it was a key criticism; installing treatment; decades to combat; went against industries; monsoon rains; electricity
- No response

Document 6

. . .Venezuela’s oil industry has crisscrossed Lake Maracaibo with about 15,000 miles of pipelines. “We say that the lake’s practically a plate of spaghetti with the quantity of pipes there,” says local historian Pedro Estrada. Unfortunately, many of the pipes are old, rusty, and leaking. In 2010, the leaky pipes released oil that washed up on Lake Maracaibo’s shores, harming fish and birds.

Other sources of pollution are damaging the lake as well. About 500 companies dump waste into the lake’s tributaries, and the area’s inhabitants produce tons of sewage. Chemical runoff from farms also flows into the lake. Only about 20 percent of this waste, runoff, and sewage is treated before it enters the lake. . . .

Source: Andrew J. Milson, “Rescuing Lake Maracaibo,” *Water Resources*, National Geographic Learning, 2014

6 According to Andrew J. Milson, what is *one* indication that treatment of pollution in Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela is lacking or is not effective?

Score of 1:

- States an indication that treatment of pollution in Lake Maracaibo is lacking or is not effective according to Andrew J. Milson

Examples: leaky pipes release oil in Lake Maracaibo; about 500 companies dump waste into the lake’s tributaries; chemical runoff from farms flows into the lake; local sewage is damaging the lake; only 20 percent of waste *or* runoff *or* sewage is treated before it enters the lake; about 80 percent of the waste *or* runoff *or* sewage is not treated before it enters the lake; fish and birds are being harmed/dead fish and birds; release of oil from leaky pipes is harming fish and birds; oil is washing up on shore; other sources of pollution are damaging the lake; old, rusty, leaky pipes/leaky pipes

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: about 15,000 miles of pipelines cross Lake Maracaibo; waste or sewage is treated before it is dumped into the lake; the lake is a plate of spaghetti; area’s inhabitants produce tons of sewage
- Vague response
Examples: it is in the water; there are about 500 companies on Lake Maracaibo; there are inhabitants in the area; there are farms on the lake; old oil pipes; rusty pipes
- No response

Document 7

. . . Mexico City residents once viewed the forest of smokestacks and their congested highways with pride. They saw these developments as symbols of modernization and proof of a growing economy. In recent years, however, air pollution has begun to have a serious impact on their lives. Several times during 1992, for instance, Mexico City's ozone level climbed well over the "very dangerous" point on the official index and remained there for days. Each time the government declared an emergency. Car use was restricted, and industries were required to cut back operations. One result of such events is that more and more people are beginning to equate the city's factories and cars with environmental destruction. . . .



Source: Geography Theme Activities, *Global Insights: People and Cultures*, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill

7a Based on this document, what is a major cause of pollution in Mexico City?

Score of 1:

- States a major cause of pollution in Mexico City based on this document
Examples: congested highways; factories/industries; cars/automobiles; carbon dioxide from cars; modernization; economic growth/economic development; industrial smokestacks/smokestacks; urbanization; burning fossil fuels; industrial smoke *or* car exhaust contributes to high ozone levels

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: holes in the ozone layer; environmental destruction; car use was restricted; it had a serious impact on lives; air pollution; global warming; the forest had smokestacks; industries were required to cut back operations
- Vague response
Examples: developments are symbolic; symbols; residents with pride; it is serious; environmental
- No response

7b Based on this document, what is *one* action taken by the government in an attempt to address the issue of pollution in Mexico City?

Score of 1:

- States an action taken by the government in an attempt to address the issue of pollution in Mexico City based on this document

Examples: declared an emergency; restricted car use; required industries to cut back operations; monitoring ozone levels

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: ending car use; increasing city factories; equating the city's factories and cars with environmental destruction; modernization; it was dangerous for days

- Vague response

Examples: making declarations; requirements; car use; cutting back; restrictions; official index

- No response

Document 8

. . . As in most countries, coal, another nonrenewable energy source, is the chief source of China's domestic energy production. Coal has traditionally been China's main source of energy, and even in 2006, it accounted for about 70 percent of China's energy. China is the world's largest producer and consumer of coal. It is abundant in China and is cheap compared with other sources of energy. Unfortunately, coal is also the "dirtiest" energy source, as it produces carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and methane—gases that contribute to global warming, air pollution, and acid rain. Indeed, China's abundance of coal has contributed to its notorious air pollution: 16 of the world's 20 most polluted cities are in China. Coal mines are also dangerous places for workers, especially in China, where more coal miners die each year than anywhere else in the world.

The Chinese government has recognized the need to shift to renewable energy sources to sustain its energy growth and to minimize the environmental and health problems caused by relying on nonrenewable energy sources. Its Renewable Energy Law, which took effect on 1 January 2006, aims to ensure that 15 percent of China's energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. Renewable energy comes from dams that harness water flow, windmills that channel energy, and solar panels that store energy from the sun. Unfortunately, wind power and solar power are still in the initial stages of development. They cost a lot to install, and they supply only a small fraction of China's energy needs. Still, China has one of the world's greatest wind energy potentials, a fact that the government acknowledged as it set an ambitious target of increasing wind power capacity to more than 23 times its 2005 level by the year 2020. . . .

Source: Rylan Sekiguchi, "10,000 Shovels: China's Urbanization and Economic Development," Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford University, 2006 (adapted)

8a According to Rylan Sekiguchi, what is *one* environmental problem China faces as a result of burning coal?

Score of 1:

- States an environmental problem China faces as a result of burning coal according to Rylan Sekiguchi
Examples: production/release of carbon dioxide *or* nitrogen oxides *or* sulfur dioxide *or* methane; production/release of toxic/dangerous gases contributes to global warming *or* air pollution *or* acid rain; coal burning pollutes cities; air pollution; acid rain; global warming; polluted cities; having 16 of the world's 20 most polluted cities; pollution; health problems

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: chief source of China's domestic energy production; world's largest producer and consumer of coal; coal is abundant; more coal miners die each year in China than anywhere else; a lack of energy; nonrenewable energy source
- Vague response
Examples: other sources of energy; it is a dangerous place; dirty; they are not contributing factors
- No response

8b According to Rylan Sekiguchi, what is *one* challenge China faces as it attempts to shift to renewable sources of energy?

Score of 1:

- States a challenge China faces as it attempts to shift to renewable sources of energy according to Rylan Sekiguchi
Examples: overcoming/replacing its traditional reliance on coal as its main source of energy; wind and solar power are still in the initial stages of development; wind and solar power are not yet fully developed for use; wind *or* solar power costs a lot to install; wind and solar power will supply only a small fraction of China's energy needs; being able to meet its renewable energy goal by 2020; increasing wind power capacity to 23 times its 2005 level by 2020; high costs; minimizing environmental or health problems while shifting to renewable energy; meeting its energy needs; ensuring 15 percent of China's energy comes from renewable sources; building dams or windmills or solar panels to harness energy

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: it passed the Renewable Energy Law; it contributes to global warming; dangerous gas pollution; minimizing growth; nothing is as abundant and cheap as coal
- Vague response
Examples: it has the world's greatest potential; energy needs are supplied; water flow is harnessed; energy from the sun is stored; ensuring 15 percent; capacity; supply only a small fraction; power; to harness or store energy
- No response

Global History and Geography
Content-Specific Rubric
August 2016

Historical Context:

Throughout history, humans have created waste and pollution. Urbanization and industrialization have contributed to the pollution of the land, water, and air. As urbanization and industrialization have increased, humans have attempted to address the problems of waste and pollution through different means with varying degrees of success.

- Task:**
- Describe problems that humans face because of pollution caused by urbanization and industrialization
 - Discuss attempts to address problems related to pollution *and* whether or not these attempts have been successful

Scoring Notes:

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *six* components (discussing *at least two* problems that humans face because of pollution caused by urbanization and industrialization *and at least two* attempts to address problems related to pollution *and* whether or not *each* of these attempts has been successful).
2. To incorporate the minimum number of documents, pollution may be addressed in different ways, e.g., water pollution or air pollution; land, water and air pollution; pollution in specific separate regions; pollution in several different time periods; comparison of pollution in the past to current day.
3. Problems related to pollution that are not referred to in the documents may be included in the discussion, e.g., oil spills, nuclear waste.
4. While the United States should not be the focus of the discussion on pollution it may be used as an example to address either part of the task, e.g., the impact of large amounts of PFOA contaminating drinking water.
5. The same or similar information could be used to discuss more than one aspect of the task, but the details will differ, e.g., construction of dams could be used to discuss both the problem and attempts to solve problems of pollution.
6. Attempts to address problems related to pollution may be immediate or long term.
7. Attempts to address a problem may be the same for two different problems, but the details should be specific to each problem, e.g., legislation was passed to address pollution in European medieval cities and legislation was passed to ensure that by 2020 much of China's energy comes from renewable sources.
8. Attempts to address problems related to pollution need not be related to a specific problem but may be general in nature, e.g., holding international conventions to address environmental problems.
9. Whether or not attempts to address problems related to pollution have been successful may be discussed from different perspectives as long as the discussion is supported with accurate historical facts and examples.
10. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least five* documents in the response, documents 4a and 4b may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific separate facts from *each* document.

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

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

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops *all* aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing *at least two* problems that humans face because of pollution caused by urbanization and industrialization and *at least two* attempts to address problems related to pollution *and* whether or not *each* of these attempts has been successful
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., connects the increasingly congested cities of ancient Athens and the later Middle Ages to the accumulation of refuse in the streets and contaminated water to municipal hygiene laws and fines that did little to deter traditional practices that contributed to pollution in those cities and the escalating air pollution in current-day Mexico City and China as a result of expanding markets and industrial development to the delayed and somewhat unsuccessful responses by governments to address air pollution in those countries as a result of controversy and expense
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to problems of pollution and the success or lack of success of attempts to address the problems of pollution (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., narrow Athens streets; inefficient sewer system; animal cadavers in rivers of Middle Ages; municipal hygiene laws; free-roaming pigs; use of clogs; congested highways of Mexico City; ozone levels; smokestacks of factories; coal as China's main source of energy; coal produces carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and methane; global warming; acid rain; terms of Renewable Energy Law; windmills; solar panels; United Nations sponsored climate conferences; Kyoto Protocol; role of global recessions
- 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 aspect less thoroughly than the other aspects
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., discusses accumulation of sewage, refuse, and contaminated water in ancient Athens and cities of the Middle Ages and traditional practices that made municipal laws largely ineffective and increasing pollution in current-day Mexico City and China as a result of increasing industrial production and the limited success of government efforts to cut back emissions and shift to renewable energy
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* 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* problem related to pollution and if the response meets most of the other Level 5 criteria, the overall response may be a Level 3 paper.

Score of 2:

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

Score of 1:

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

Score of 0:

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

*The term *create* as used by Anderson/Krathwohl, et al. in their 2001 revision of Bloom's *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives* refers to the highest level of the cognitive domain. This usage of create is similar to Bloom's use of the term *synthesis*. Creating implies an insightful reorganization of information into a new pattern or whole. While a Level 5 paper will contain analysis and/or evaluation of information, a very strong paper may also include examples of creating information as defined by Anderson and Krathwohl.

Key Ideas from the Documents

Document	Pollution Problems Humans Face from Urbanization/Industrialization	Attempts to Address Problem	Success/Lack of Success of Attempts
1 Introduction	Threat of disease Enormous amounts of garbage/volumes of throwaway goods Unsanitary conditions Wallowing in rubbish and filth Defective sanitary arrangements	Garbage removal becoming a public responsibility in Europe and the United States	City dwellers willing to put up with defective sanitary arrangements Inability to appreciate need to address garbage removal due to collective memory of a 75-year life span Acceptance of huge level of wrack and rejectamenta as normal
2 Ancient Athens	Dirty water in streets Lack of sewage system/regular scavengers Accumulation of filth in streets Smelly and unsightly streets Great plagues/perpetual pestilence		
3 Medieval Europe AD 800–1500	Sewage and animal cadavers in rivers Blood of slaughtered animals in gutters Unsold fish that were tossed into street Improper waste/garbage disposal Dye contaminating water Interference of scavenging pigs with sweeping the streets Accumulation of refuse in the streets	Restrictions on activities of pigs Imposing fines on owners who let pigs run free on Sunday—higher fines for sows Wearing clogs while attempting to sweep up accumulated refuse Development of municipal hygiene laws	Limited success of municipal hygiene laws to prevent practices
4 London 1849, 1865	Sewer/cesspool/sink waste in the Thames River Volume of factory waste entering the river Paying others to overlook the dumping of waste into the river; corruption Dirty/stinky/contaminated drinking water Floating fish/dead fish in the Thames Cholera Black, inky water of the Thames	Improving sewer systems Cleaning up drinking water supplies Collecting and disposing of refuse Fixing leaks from Thames into wells and other water supplies	Thames looking and smelling cleaner Fewer sources of contamination Improvements in collecting and disposing of refuse Fewer deaths from cholera Cholera no longer leaking from Thames into wells and water supplies Cholera still killing several thousand people

Key Ideas (continued)

Document	Pollution Problems Humans Face from Urbanization/Industrialization	Attempts to Address Problem	Success/Lack of Success of Attempts
5 Ganges River Valley 1985–2004	Human and industrial waste in river Waterborne illnesses Threat to Hindu faith/traditions/culture Threat to general health of Indians Contaminated drinking water Deterioration of physical purity of Ganges	Launching Ganga Action Plan to clean up river in selected areas Threat of fines and litigation against industries that pollute Installation of sewage treatment plants in select areas of the river Adoption of western-style treatment plants Veer Bhadra Mishra’s efforts to combat pollution in the Ganges	Installation of inadequate sewage treatment plants Failure of western-style treatment plants to meet local needs and conditions in India because of lack of adequate supply of electricity/overwhelming monsoon rains Failure to deal with mismanagement, corruption, technological mistakes by government Failure to include local communities
6 Venezuela 2010–2014	Oil leaking out of old rusty pipes into the lake 500 companies dumping waste into Lake Maracaibo’s tributaries Sewage that was disposed of in the lake by inhabitants Chemical runoff from farms into the lake Harming of fish and birds	Treatment of only about 20% of runoff and sewage before entering the lake	Lack of treatment of most sewage and runoff before entering lake Continued leakage of oil into Lake Maracaibo Continued dumping waste into lake by companies Continuation of chemical runoff from farms into lake
7 Mexico City 1992	Poor air quality Dangerous/damaging ozone levels due to factories/smokestacks/cars on congested highways damaging the ozone Urban smog Environmental destruction	Declaring several states of emergency due to dangerous ozone levels Restrictions on car use Cutback on operations in industries due to states of emergency/dangerous ozone levels	People beginning to equate the city’s factories and cars with environmental destruction

Key Ideas (continued)

Document	Pollution Problems Humans Face from Urbanization/Industrialization	Attempts to Address Problem	Success/Lack of Success of Attempts
8 China 2006	Production of CO ₂ , NO _x , and SO ₂ from burning coal Release of methane and other gases into the atmosphere Burning coal contributes to global warming Air pollution Acid rain Polluted cities (16 of the world's most polluted)	Plan for 15% of China's energy to come from water/wind/solar energy sources by 2020 Ambitious government target of increasing wind power dramatically by 2020 Passage of renewable energy law in 2006 Recognition of need to shift renewable energy sources to meet China's energy needs and minimize energy/health problems	Current technology inefficient or not developed enough Beginning of development for renewable energy technology High cost of renewable energy produced by dams, windmills, solar panels to supply a small fraction of needs Wind and solar power still in initial stages of development (2006)

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Pollution Problems Humans Face from Urbanization/Industrialization	Attempts to Address Problem	Success/Lack of Success of Attempts
Garbage More waste and increased strain on disposal sites and systems from increases in population/increases in tourism Lack of sanitation and recycling programs Specific examples of traditional cultural practices (other than those in Doc 5) Permanent waste accumulation/increased prevalence of non-biodegradable products Air pollution diseases/illnesses: asthma, chronic bronchitis, airway inflammation, cardiovascular issues Water pollution diseases/illnesses: diarrhea, parasitic diseases	Chadwick-Inquiry into Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain (1842) government report about sewage, drainage, and sanitation issues in Britain Development of landfills and transfer stations Recycling programs Composting	Increased awareness of environmental issues through actions of groups, education, media, and days of awareness (Earth Day)
Sewage Introduction of trace elements of drugs/hormones into water supplies Dumping of sewage by vessels at sea	Legislation on disposal of medical, toxic, and radioactive materials Dr. Snow's studies on cholera	Enforcement of legislation on disposal of medical, toxic, and radioactive materials Use of a fuel produced from sewage in biogas cars (Sweden)

Relevant Outside Information (continued)

Pollution Problems Humans Face from Urbanization/Industrialization	Attempts to Address Problem	Success/Lack of Success of Attempts
<p>Mining Buildup of tailings Rain leaching minerals/acids from tailings into ground/water Polluted water runoff from mining operations Increased acidity in nearby water sources</p>	<p>Resurfacing requirements for strip mining areas, reforestation Legal restrictions on strip mining</p>	<p>Enforcement of legal restrictions on strip mining</p>
<p>Air/Smog Release of CO₂ and smoke from slash-and-burn farming in the Amazon rainforest to create ranches and build highways Production of primary pollutants—gaseous hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and lead particles by trains and planes Greenhouse effect with the emission of heat-trapping gases into the atmosphere from the burning of oil and natural gas and the use of synthetic chemicals Contribution of acid rain to the loss of fertile land and the destruction of monuments and architecture (Taj Mahal, buildings, temples of Acropolis, statues)</p>	<p>“Save the Rainforest” projects for purchase of parcels of land that will remain undeveloped Carpooling/expansion of public transportation Development of cars that use flex fuel/fuel from sugar cane (Brazil) Adoption of Montreal Protocol/Kyoto Protocol/Rio de Janeiro Conference Adoption of United Nations protocols to encourage global cooperation Use of masks to protect lungs of Japanese traffic police (1960s)/use of masks by Chinese Specifics about development of non-fossil fuels: wind and solar power in places other than China Development of emission standards Changing traffic patterns <i>Silent Spring</i>, Rachel Carson</p>	<p>Effectiveness/lack of effectiveness of international contributions to “Save the Rainforest” projects Countries accepting/refusing to sign/enforcing Montreal Protocol/Kyoto Protocol/Rio de Janeiro Conference Limits on which days people can drive (China) Acceptance/enforcement of United Nations protocols to encourage global cooperation Usage of implementation of non-fossil fuels in places other than China Continuing efforts to monitor emission standards</p>
<p>Industrial Waste Massive expansion of production capabilities without adequate protections of environment Details about the industrial revolutions in Meiji Japan, present day India, and other countries not mentioned in the documents Health issues of Chinese workers deconstructing recycled technology (smart phones, computers)</p>	<p>Developing superfunds—government accounts for measures to clean-up known toxic sites/“polluters pay” policy China: basing fees on quantities and concentration of pollutants in factories monitored by government</p>	<p>Development of National Pollution Control Agency to rate producers/manufacturers from gold to black (highest to lowest) and to disclose these ratings to the general public (Indonesia)</p>

Relevant Outside Information (continued)

<p style="text-align: center;">Pollution Problems Humans Face from Urbanization/Industrialization</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Attempts to Address Problem</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Success/Lack of Success of Attempts</p>
<p>Nuclear Waste Effects of nuclear accidents (Chernobyl, Fukushima) Improper disposal of uranium, plutonium, or other elements from nuclear fission Improper disposal of radioactive waste from old nuclear power plants, decommissioned nuclear missiles, and nuclear weapons tests Improper disposal of low-level waste from medical procedures (x-rays or radioactive treatments) Radiation poisoning of plants, animals, humans, environment Contamination of Aral Sea</p>	<p>Building permanent storage sites for nuclear waste Storing material from 10 to 50 years so that most radioactive isotopes at low levels may be treated as normal refuse</p>	<p>Mandated use of secure, air-tight containers not located near heavily populated areas Protests by people that do not want nuclear waste dumps in their town/region/country</p>
<p>Ocean/Fresh water Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska (1989) Prestige oil spill—pollution of beaches in France and Spain and destruction of local fishing industry (Spain 2002) Runoff from use of herbicides and insecticides Dangerous runoff into water sources/rivers/lakes from the use of “Green Revolution” pesticides, fertilizers (India, Mexico) BP oil spills off the coasts of Nigeria and Mexico Impact on marine ecosystems from ocean gyres that contain plastic and other marine debris</p>	<p>Requiring world’s tanker fleet to double-hull all ships Constructing wetlands, buffer zones for streams, and settlement ponds to allow contaminated runoff to undergo natural biological remediation before entering the water system Development of awareness/education campaigns about ocean pollution Development of plastic collection devices such as P-Pod Use of ocean sweep boats to collect debris in Asian bays Implementation of Global Initiative on Marine Litter Obtaining loans from World Bank or other organizations to support clean-up efforts</p>	<p>Tighter requirements for licensing and insuring vessels Replacement of chlorinated solvents with water-based solvents derived from sources such as fruits, corn, soybeans, and lactic acid in order to preserve groundwater purity (Sweden) Tension between increasing economic growth and cost of enforcement of pollution control measures</p>

The birth of the city has brought many benefits but also clearly has a negative side. The clustering of human beings into a tightly packed few square miles, housing them vertically rather than horizontal, brings on a new realm of sanitary concerns. The growth of the city, and spread of industrialization has raised the level of pollution, turning cities into lands where waste accumulates and disease could be easily spread. Water and air pollution are problems societies face around the world.

From the beginning stages of the urban set-up, the issue of what to do with unwanted things has been brought up. Even in early river valley civilizations, governments paid little attention to waste because of the relatively small size of populations and allowed people to simply dump waste into their immediate environment. However, as populations increased the problems caused by waste increased as well. In Athens they had no proper sanitation, running water, or toilets, so feces, old scraps, bloody animal parts, and pretty much any trash was thrown out the windows as people saw fit. This led to unpleasant sights and smells and to a rise of disease. The unpaved streets of medieval Europe, were polluted with human and animal waste and acted as the perfect breeding grounds for infectious diseases such as the bubonic plague also known as the Black Death which was spread by flea infested rats that were ever present in the polluted environment. Sometimes the only way of conquering the gnarly alleys, was the use of wooden clogs, which elevated the walker just above the surface (Doc #3). But this didn't stop the diseases from spreading. Health concerns finally forced cities to pass hygiene laws partly because the rats and roving pigs were a major health concern.

If you were lucky enough to live in a city which sat on a river, a lot of pollution ended up in the water. The same water was bathed in, drunk, used for washing, and cooked with. In the 1800's as cities grew, the problems with disease and other waste issues worsened because the sheer amount of waste increased and because waste often went directly into the water supply and contaminated it. Cities in western Europe had periodic cholera epidemics, and thought disease was spread by bad or smelly air. Eventually some people came to the realization that the healthy choice was to clean their waters, and try to prevent the spread of the disease. People like Edwin Chadwick and Joseph Bazalgette. Chadwick wanted to find ways to fix the sanitation problems of London. Chadwick's work focused on public health and eventually the Public Health Act was passed. Bazalgette helped create a modern sewer system. Luckily in London, the efforts to clean up the Thames payed off, and cholera became less of a threat. The river became noticeably cleaner and the cholera epidemic in the 1860's didn't kill as many people. If the government hadn't taken an active role to help clean up the environment, many more thousands of people would've died.

The pollution of natural resources like water causes other issues beyond the threat of disease. It effects cultural traditions and the economy of places. The sub-continent of India is host to one of the world's greatest rivers; the Ganges. For centuries, this river has been held as sacred, supplying India with fresh mountain water, flowing from the Himalayas and south and then east to the Bay of Bengal. The Hindu Religion, India's most prominent religion, relies on the river as a spiritual sanctuary. The river is seen as a goddess that

brings life to many in the Indo-Gangetic Plain which is where many Indians live. Many of them depend on the river for water, jobs, and their religion. Huge numbers of pilgrims go there to dip into the River Ganges annually for purification of their souls as well as to dump their dead loved one's ashes or dead bodies in the river. These actions affect their reincarnation and achievement of moksha. The river is important for economic reasons as well. In the 1800's, it's deep waters acted as trade routes. Since the 1900's, industries built factories along the river and used its water to help manufacture goods. Industrial dumping and spills have made the situation worse. These cultural and economic uses have caused the river to become polluted and led to some health crisis. Many people use the river for bathing and drinking water and have gotten sick from the river water because it isn't adequately treated. The Indian government and others have tried to help the problem but the treatment of the river is an enormous project. Because of India's unique conditions with the monsoon season, and because the monsoons effect energy production, plans such as the Ganga Action Plan have been generally unsuccessful. It's because that plan used western-style treatment plants.

Our own Hudson River has felt the brutal side of pollution in the past decades. Once a place people were able to swim, fish and enjoy, has according to scientists and environmentalists, become too dirty for public use. Industrial runoff, and a high concentration of gas-powered ships, created a river that was far from pure. Luckily organizations such as Clear Water as well as government efforts have forced companies to clean up the PCB chemicals that were dumped into the river.

Los Angeles on the other hand is widely known to be the city of smog, and the low haze which settles above downtown, it can be seen from any hilltop. Mexico City has a similar problem due to its use of many automobiles and many factories. Mexico's growing population adds to the problem because of more cars. Because it was built between two sets of mountains and is located at a high elevation, the increasing levels of carbon monoxide are trapped causing major health problems. The Mexican government has made attempts to reduce its ozone levels when it gets to the point of being noxious, by restricting car travel, and slowing factory production (Doc 7). Factories have been cleaned up and moved. Tough emission standards were passed. The city has also invested in a public transportation system which has also helped some of these air pollution problems. Today air quality in Mexico City is generally better than in places like India or China.

As pollution goes, the world, thanks to media and news, knows that China tilts the scale for one of the most populated, and therefore polluted places on earth. The string of major cities which lie on China's east coast, often have a sheet of haze which spreads across all of them. The people who walk around with surgical masks on, are trying to filter the air they breathe. The mass burning of coal, as a result of China's industrial might has created a toxic atmosphere above these populated areas. To make the situation worse China, already extremely full of people and cars, is so congested, it is hard to get around, but China keeps buying and putting more and more cars on the road because of the industrial growth and wealth that occurred since the institution of the Four Modernizations and China's economic global involvement. In the next five years, the US could very well be buying

Chinese manufactured automobiles, like we buy many other “made in China” products. So, the rate of China’s goods production isn’t slowing anytime soon, which means its air pollution isn’t either. Renewable energy sources in China, are supposed to be installed by 2020, but meeting its energy goals is highly unlikely due to the cost involved. (Doc #8).

It is highly unlikely that in the next generations we will have perfectly green, eco-friendly cities, with grass rooftops, and electric everything. We are inching towards something like that, with renewable resources being used, wind, sun, and water to produce electricity and the help of public transport. We can only hope for a world where icebergs don’t melt, and waters aren’t clogged with junk and where the air we breathe isn’t opaque. Technology and innovation may offer ways to improve the conditions of our world.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: in Athens old scraps, bloody animal parts, and trash thrown out windows leading to rise of diseases; polluted streets of medieval Europe acted as perfect breeding ground for infectious disease; waste dumped into same water used for drinking, washing, and cooking; industrial dumping and spills made Ganges pollution worse; mass burning of coal created a toxic atmosphere above China's populated areas; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: health concerns finally forced cities of Middle Ages to pass hygiene laws partly because rats and roving pigs were a major health concern; sometimes only way of conquering gnarly alleys was the use of wooden clogs; in western European cities some came to realization that the healthy choice was to clean their waters to prevent spread of disease; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: medieval hygiene laws did not stop disease from spreading; because of monsoon season and monsoon's effect on energy production, Ganga Action Plan generally unsuccessful; renewable energy sources supposed to be installed in China by 2020 but highly unlikely due to cost)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: Black Death spread by flea-infested rats in polluted environment; pilgrimages to Ganges for purification of souls as well as dumping ashes or dead bodies in river to help in reincarnation and achievement of moksha; Hudson River, according to scientists and environmentalists, too dirty for public use; Los Angeles widely known to be city of smog; China puts more cars on road because of industrial growth and wealth since institution of Four Modernizations and economic global involvement; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Chadwick focused on public health and eventually Public Health Act passed; people in China who walk around with surgical masks are trying to filter air; organizations such as Clear Water as well as government efforts have forced companies to clean up PCB chemicals; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: Mexico City invested in public transportation system which alleviated some pollution problems)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: Athens had no proper sanitation or running water; waste often went into the water supply; cultural and economic uses have caused Ganges to become polluted; Mexico City has a problem with smog because of automobiles and factories; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Ganga Action Plan in India; Mexico City restricted car travel and slowed factory production; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: efforts to clean up Thames paid off and cholera became less of a problem)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses the effects of industrialization on cities and a conclusion that discusses pollution in today's world

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Analytic statements, specific details, and applicable outside information are effectively integrated in a thorough treatment of the task. Knowledge of subject matter is demonstrated in the depth of the discussion.

Throughout history, humans have created waste and pollution. Urbanization and industrialization have contributed to the pollution of the land, water, and air. As urbanization and industrialization have increased, humans have attempted to address the problems of waste and pollution through different means with varying degrees of success.

During the Industrial Revolution millions of people moved into already congested cities. (Doc 1) The Industrial Revolution brought many factories and business. These factories polluted the rivers and streams with chemical and industrial waste. Also during this time the untreated sewage would run right into the rivers too. There would be human waste floating down the river. Combined with the chemicals, dyes, fibers, and garbage, the rivers and the cities would stink so bad. (Doc 4) There was always the threat of disease, such as cholera and typhoid as well as tuberculosis, and that finally made garbage removal and environmental cleanup at least partially a public responsibility in Europe and places like the United States. (O1) England's Parliament held awareness meetings and passed laws that helped target the dumping of human and other waste directly into the Thames river. The Great Stink of London and its overwhelming smells led to a massive new sewer system. (O1) This system led to a decrease in cholera cases but did not end pollution problems. (Doc 4)

In Medieval Europe as more and more people left the manors in the countryside and moved into towns and cities, waste disposal and public hygiene in the increasingly congested areas became major concerns. Sewage and animal cadavers were thrown into the rivers, butchers let the blood of slaughtered animals flow into the gutters, as

did dyers the contaminated water flow from their vats. (Doc 3) People used the same water for bathing, cooking, and cleaning. This is one of the causes of many people becoming sick. (O1) Townspeople were probably unaware of the damage that they were creating. For the most part municipal hygiene laws did little to prevent these contaminating practices. Some people wore clogs to stay above the muck to try and sweep up the accumulated refuse. Often people had to compete with the free-roaming pigs that rooted in the garbage. Some towns tried to put restrictions on the activities of the pigs. They gave fines on the owners of the pigs who let their pigs run free on a Sunday. An even higher fine if the offending animal was a female pig (sow). They addressed this problem by making the owners pay fines. But these hygiene laws were relatively ineffective. As the population increased cities became dirtier. Some say the most effective cause that changed conditions in medieval Europe was the Black Death. (O1) One-third of the population of Europe died. (O1) Cities because of necessity and fear strictly enforced laws and government actively fought the disease by isolating the sick, burying the dead in deep pits outside the town, and burning clothes. (O1) Ultimately with fewer people alive there was less garbage, less pollution, and less disease. (O1)

The Ganges river in India is sick with the pollution of human and industrial waste, and water-borne illness. This is a terrible factor of Indian life. The Ganges river is a very sacred place. The river is revered as a goddess whose purity cleanses the sins of the faithful and aids the dead on their path toward heaven. When Hindu people in India die many send the body down the river or cremate the body and scatter the ashes in the river. This is supposed to release the soul from this life

and prepare it for the next. Offerings such as food and other funeral related waste is left along the shores of the river. (O1) The water is sacred to the people so they bathe in it believing it will cleanse their soul. Not only do people bathe in the river they do their laundry, wash, drink, clean utensils, and even brush their teeth with the water. (O1) But the thing is, there are carcasses, human waste and industrial waste in there. They attempted to treat the river using western-style treatment facilities but these facilities simply did not meet the needs of the region. Such treatment facilities were designed for use in countries where supply of electricity is stable, there's no season of overwhelming monsoon rains, and the population doesn't drink directly from the water source. (Doc 5) Therefore these treatment facilities were not successful. Because many people consume this dirty water people are getting sick with diseases such as cholera. Other people may get dysentery and diarrhea which can cause dehydration and death. (O1)

Venezuela's, Lake Maracaibo, is crisscrossed with oil industry pipelines. There is about 15,000 miles of pipelines under the lake. (Doc 6) Unfortunately, many of the pipes are old, rusty, and leaking. In 2010, the leaky pipes released oil that washed up on Lake Maracaibo's shores, harming fish and birds. It is very difficult for birds to fly when they are covered in oil. (O1) Also about 500 other companies dump waste into the lake and only about 20% of the waste is treated before it is dumped into the lake. This has not only caused problems for birds and fish but also for humans who live near the lake and use it. If they want to clean up this lake the amount of waste that is being treated needs to increase a lot. This would require more attention from

the government and more funding.

The burning of fossil fuels is a big contributor to air pollution. As of 2006 China was the world's largest producer and consumer of coal. (Doc 8) Unfortunately, coal is also the "dirtiest" energy source, as it produces carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and methane-gases that contribute to global warming, air pollution, and acid rain. In fact as of 2006, 16 of the world's 20 most polluted cities were in China. The Chinese Government realizes the need to shift to renewable energy sources to sustain the energy growth. They have invested in hydroelectric power by building dams like the Three Gorges Dam but that is inadequate to meet all the needs of the Chinese people. (O1) The problem with wind and solar power is that they are still in the initial stages of development. Also they cost a lot to install, and they would only supply a small fraction of China's energy needs.

Pollution caused by urbanization and industrialization has been a problem for centuries. Modern technology and growing populations have made the amount of pollution worse. Every culture, every country has pollution. The solutions they have used have lessened it out but nobody has fixed it.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for problems humans face because of pollution
Is more analytical than descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: cities would stink from combined chemicals, dyes, fibers, and garbage in rivers; bathing, cooking, and cleaning with these waters is one of the causes of people getting sick; Ganges used to do laundry, wash, drink, clean utensils, and even brush teeth, but there are carcasses, human waste, and industrial waste in there; rusty, old pipes leaking oil into Lake Maracaibo harming fish and birds; coal is the dirtiest energy source and contributes to global warming, air pollution, and acid rain; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: some people in medieval towns wore clogs to stay above the muck; only 20 percent of the waste going into Lake Maracaibo is being treated before it is dumped into the lake; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: London's new sewer system led to a decrease in cholera, but not an end in pollution problems; medieval municipal hygiene laws did little to prevent contaminating practices; use of western-style treatment facilities did not meet the needs of India)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8
Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: threat of typhoid as well as tuberculosis finally made garbage removal and environmental cleanup partially a public responsibility in England and United States; people in India getting sick with dysentery which can cause dehydration; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Great Stink and overwhelming smells led to massive new sewer system; plague-stricken cities isolated their sick, buried their dead in pits outside the town, and burned clothes; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: as a result of Black Death, one third of the people died; with fewer people, there was less garbage, less pollution, and less disease; if Lake Maracaibo is to be cleaned up, the amount of waste treated needs to increase with more attention from government and more funding; solutions by countries and cultures have lessened it, but nobody has fixed it; Three Gorges Dam inadequate to meet the needs of all Chinese)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: factories polluted with chemical and industrial waste; Hindus cremate bodies and put ashes in Ganges; 16 of the 20 world's most polluted cities in China; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: fines for pig owners in medieval cities and towns; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: wind and solar power still in initial stages of development and would supply only fraction of China's energy needs)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Document information and relevant outside information are woven together in case studies which address all aspects of the task demonstrating a depth of knowledge.

Throughout history, humans have created waste and pollution. Urbanization and industrialization have vastly increased the amount of waste and pollution produced and increased the impact of this waste and pollution on the environment and human health. As unsanitary environmental conditions grow worse, humans have been threatened by potential exposure to disease and health issues. Consequentially, humans have tried many ways to reduce the impact of pollution and waste such as converting to renewable sources of energy and improving sewage systems resulting in varying degrees of success or failure.

Many solutions have been proposed to reduce the impact of pollution on the health of humans, such as cleaning up sewage systems and improving water systems and by restricting the production of and release of waste into the environment. These methods have shown some success. In Mexico City, a massive population increase combined with industrial development, poor emission standards, and the overuse of cars led to environmental and health nightmares. Mexico City's ozone level rose above dangerous levels many times, creating a public danger to human health. As a result, at certain times the government restricted industrial production, thereby limiting the amount of waste and pollution produced. They also at certain times restricted the use of cars as cars contribute to air pollution by emitting unhealthy greenhouse gases. These restrictions often lasted until the ozone level was lowered back under danger levels. There are many conditions in Mexico City that have made the pollution problem difficult to fix. For example public transport is not very popular with the growing middle class. Traffic congestion in the city has caused some people to avoid

walking. Cars are often seen as a status symbol and many in the upwardly mobile group do not want to give them up. Industrializing societies two centuries before had problems also. The Industrial Revolution in England caused the pollution of many cities and waterways. The Thames River became foul with industrial waste, human waste, and dead animals. The air quality was also poor because factories ran on coal in the 1800s and soot spewed into the air. Diseases like cholera spread because of contaminated water and lung problems became very common because of air pollution. In document 4b, Europeans made many sanitary reforms to reduce the impact of water pollution. By 1865, London had cleaned its water supply and improved the efficiency of its sewage systems. Pollution and waste such as sewage or water pollution can decrease human health by transmitting bacteria into human drinking water (Doc 4a) or by providing optimal conditions for diseases or bacteria to occur. Because of London's reforms, when cholera returned to London's shores in 1865, it no longer leaked into wells or rivers and ultimately did not harm as many human lives as it did in Western Europe, shown in Doc 4b. Two hundred years ago societies faced pollution problems due to industrialization and societies today still face pollution problems caused by industry.

Attempts that have not been as successful have occurred as well. Since Medieval times, societies have struggled with waste and pollution. Document 3 describes the unhealthy conditions of cities in Medieval Europe. Streets were littered with rotting meat, sewage and animals. Without proper sewage systems city dwellers would simply throw their human waste in the streets. In an attempt to clean the

streets hygiene laws were passed. A fine was imposed on anyone who allowed their pigs to roam free on Sunday. Although this discouraged the roaming of pigs, the pollution and sanitation of the cities continued to remain unhealthy and dirty, without significant improvement because people continued to dump waste in the streets. In fact, without the pigs there was more waste because the pigs ate at least some of the waste that was in the streets.

In Document 5, it explains the Ganges River has been polluted by human and industrial waste and that has contributed to water-borne illnesses in Indian life. On top of this many Hindu believers put ashes and bodies of loved ones in the Ganges River because it is sacred to them. People drink from this untreated or barely treated water. Because of this pollution people could get cholera, stomach bacteria, and other diseases from the river. In order to clean up the river, the government in India launched the Ganga Action Plan in 1985 by using western style sewage treatment plants. This plan has failed however, due to a lack of a stable source of electricity. It also failed because sometimes the summer monsoon can dump too much rain causing flooding and overwhelming the sewage treatment plants. So, the Ganges River continues to be polluted and cause health problems.

According to Document 8, modern day China has not been able to convert to a dependable, large wind, water, or solar powered nation due to the high expense of installing wind mills, hydroelectric power plants, and solar panels. The expenses of these changes, as well as the increasing energy demands of its large population and its increasing industrial development have placed a burden on China's economy. China's energy needs far exceed what renewable sources can currently

provide. In 2006, 16 of the world's 20 most polluted cities were in China and the waste from burning coal such as methane contribute to health threats in the form of air pollution, as shown in Document 8. The byproducts from burning coal have hurt the very young who increasingly suffer from asthma and other lung related diseases.

Pollution and waste can be detrimental to humans in many ways. Polluted air or water can make its way into the human body through simply breathing in polluted air or drinking polluted water. This can bring diseases such as cholera or harmful bacteria into the human system. Converting to renewable or clean energy sources can help improve health conditions by removing or lowering these health hazards. Wind or solar power are good examples of change to provide energy without releasing waste but they are costly. Although there have been many attempts to control pollution, there have been varying degrees of success.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: Mexico City's population increase combined with industrial development, poor emission standards, and overuse of cars led to environmental nightmares; Thames foul with industrial waste, human waste, and dead animals; pollution and waste such as sewage can transmit bacteria into human drinking water; human and industrial waste in Ganges contributed to water-borne illnesses in India; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Mexico City restricted industrial production and use of cars limiting amount of waste and pollution produced; in medieval Europe pigs discouraged from roaming by fines; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: ozone levels in Mexico City lowered because of restrictions; because of London's reforms, when cholera returned to its shores it no longer leaked into wells or rivers and did not harm as many lives; medieval cities continued to remain unhealthy and dirty; modern-day China not able to convert to a dependable, large wind, water, or solar powering nation due to high expenses of installation; China's energy needs far exceed what renewable sources can currently provide)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: air quality poor because English factories ran on coal in 1800s and soot spewed into air; by-products from burning coal hurt health for young Chinese who increasingly suffered from asthma; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: in Mexico City difficult to fix problem because public transport not very popular with growing middle class; cars often seen as status symbol in Mexico City and many do not want to give them up; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: Middle Ages without roaming pigs meant more waste because pigs ate some waste; Ganga Action Plan failed because summer monsoon can dump too much rain causing flooding and overwhelming sewage treatment plants)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: Mexico City's ozone levels rose above dangerous levels; Industrial Revolution in England caused pollution of many cities and waterways; city dwellers in Middle Ages did not have proper sewage systems so human waste thrown into streets; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Ganga Action Plan launched in 1985 to clean up river with help of sewage treatment plans; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: by 1865 London cleaned water supply and improved efficiency of sewage systems)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss pollution can be detrimental in many ways and humans face consequences because of pollution

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Problems humans face because of pollution are integrated into the discussion of methods used by different societies to address the problems. Analytical statements and relevant examples demonstrate a good understanding of the task.

As the Industrial Revolution swept across the world, and nations began to urbanize, the rate of pollution rapidly increased, not only taking a toll on the environment, but on humans as well.

Governments have attempted to address the human problems created by pollution. Some attempts were widely successful, and some were not.

Humans have faced many problems that result from pollution. One of the most major of them is disease. As Europe and the United States wallowed in their own waste pollution, the only thing that made garbage removal partially a public responsibility was the threat of disease (doc 1). Man has created our own vile unsanitary conditions through the growth of our cities and our consumer waste products.

Plastics, packaging, diapers, and disposable everything has made our situation and the environment worse today. Likewise, in ancient Athens, the streets were very narrow and filthy. Garbage and sewage made the streets offensive and unhealthy. Had Athenians not been so healthy from the start, they would have been very susceptible to diseases. Even so, plagues often ravaged and helped weaken the city (doc 2). Athens may have even have lost its war against Sparta, due to a plague. One cause of disease was the contamination of water.

During the Middle Ages, waste disposal was a major concern. Sewage and animal cadavers were thrown into rivers, and butchers allowed the blood of slaughtered animals to flow into gutters, as well as dyers letting contaminated water flow from their vats (doc 3). There was little if any treatment of waste. The only thing they tried to do was manage it by outlawing some practices, leaving the rivers dirty until much of the pollution flowed out to sea. Similarly, in London, the river Thames became highly polluted, which also happend to be

London's source of drinking water. Sewers were often emptied into the river, which contaminated it, and the people of London then used it as their source of drinking water causing water-borne illnesses such as cholera and typhoid fever (doc 4a). These were some of many problems humans faced from pollution.

Due to the threat of disease created by increasing pollution problems, governments began to try and clean the sources of contamination. In London as the Thames became more polluted, they made efforts to clean it, as well as other polluted sources. The efforts were widely successful. They had improved sewer systems, cleaned up supplies of drinking water, and collected and disposed of refuse in "safer" locations. The efforts had been so effective, that in 1865, when cholera reached London once again, it no longer leaked from the Thames into the wells and other water supplies and the spread of cholera was limited (doc 4b). Today, in China, the extensive use of coal for energy was and is a major reason for pollution. As a result, they tried to switch to different renewable sources such as wind, solar, and water power. Though costly and still in development stages, China has one of the greatest wind energy potentials (doc 8). Some of these efforts of cleaning up pollution were very effective and others less effective. In England laws to promote public health and improve living conditions helped England to clean up its environment. China's efforts however, have been less effective. It is still one of the world's largest polluters and producers of greenhouse gases. Its growing consumer society and expanded industrial development to compete in a global marketplace have damaged its environment. Tensions between seeking and cracking down on polluters has economic impacts.

Although some efforts were successful, many were not. India's pollution problems have many causes. For religious reasons people bathe and dump ashes and dead bodies into the Ganges. Many cities have untreated sewer systems that flowed directly into the river and factories that dumped waste in the river causing the river to become sick. As pollution became an increasing problem for the Ganges River in India, the Indian Government Launched the Ganga Action Plan: a plan devised to install sewage treatment plants in selected areas. However, these treatment plants were designed for western regions like Europe, and were not successful in India leaving the Ganges an extremely polluted river. (doc 5). Also, in Venezuela, pipelines for oil crossed Lake Maracaibo. These pipelines were old and leaky, thus contaminating the lake causing damage to the environment, plants and animals and anyone who depends on the lake or its tributaries for agricultural or human use. Although there are treatment plants, only 20% of all waste, runoff, and sewage is treated before entering the lake (doc 6).

Pollution has taken a high toll on human life throughout history, creating many problems. Efforts made to try to reduce these problems are not always successful, although some have been.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: garbage and sewage made streets of Athens offensive and unhealthy; plagues often ravaged ancient city of Athens; in London sewers often emptied into Thames causing water-borne illnesses such as cholera and typhoid fever; China's use of coal energy was and is a major cause of pollution; Ganges sick because many cities have untreated sewer systems that flowed into it and factory waste dumped in it; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: only thing done in Middle Ages was management of waste by outlawing some practices leaving rivers dirty until much of pollution flowed out to sea; London improved sewer systems, cleaned up supplies of drinking water, and collected and disposed of refuse in "safer" locations; Indian government launched Ganga Action Plan to install sewage treatment plants; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: efforts in London so successful that in 1865 when cholera once again reached London it no longer leaked from Thames into wells and other water supplies; treatment plants made for western regions like Europe were not successful in Ganges; only 20 percent of waste, runoff, and sewage treated before entering Lake Maracaibo)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: plastics, packaging, diapers, and disposable everything has made our environment worse; plagues helped weaken Athens so it lost its war against Sparta; for religious reasons people bathe, dump ashes and dead bodies into Ganges; in China, its growing consumer society and expanded industrial development have damaged the environment; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: tension between companies seeking profits and cracking down on polluters has economic impacts)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: in Middle Ages sewage and animal cadavers thrown into rivers, butchers allowed blood of slaughtered animals to flow into gutters, and dyers let contaminated water flow from their vats; in Venezuela oil pipelines that crossed Lake Maracaibo were old and leaky and polluted the lake; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: China tried to switch to renewable sources of power like wind, solar, and water power)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the rate of pollution increased with the Industrial Revolution and a conclusion that states pollution has taken a high toll on human life throughout history

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although the response relies on document information to frame the discussion, a good understanding of the task is demonstrated. While relevant outside information and analytic statements are included, stronger integration of that information would have strengthened the effort.

Throughout history, as civilizations grow and prosper, so does their production of pollution. Whether it be air, water, or earth pollution, urbanization and industrialization has caused humans to have to deal with more and more harmful factors that come along with progress. However, with this problem, people began to think of solutions, such as using solar energy and wind power, though various countries used different methods and had varying results.

Beginning with the Industrial Revolution in Europe people from rural areas began to give up their lives as farmers, and things such as the putting out system and cottage system became things of the past. With the Enclosure Movement and the Agricultural Revolution came major migrations of landless peasants to urban areas due to the increased need for unskilled laborers to work in the new industrial factories. The growing populations of these urban areas led to an increase in poor sanitation, and lack of hygiene (Doc 1, 2). Because industrialization and urbanization occurred so quickly these urban areas were overwhelmed and the cities poor water supplies and sanitation systems could not handle the flood of people. People wallowed in their own filth. The rise of population also magnified the problem. More people living, eating, creating waste and garbage, and bathing caused major problems straining and contaminating water supplies. With these contaminated water supplies and growing failure of the weak sanitation systems the risk of disease grew substantially, the average life span of the people of this time in early industrial Europe was only about 25-40 due to the fatality of diseases and the poor working and living conditions that plagued these polluted industrial areas. These diseases were often spread due to the use of a

contaminated water pump used by a whole community. Water borne illnesses ran rapidly through the newly industrialized streets of urban centers, people kept dying and it was just a horrible place to live. Diseases like typhoid and cholera continued to kill people in massive numbers in cities in western Europe. London decided to improve their sewer system, clean up the water supplies, and create a better system of waste collection and disposal. These attempts worked and the water, the streets, and the whole city became cleaner. As London became cleaner the diseases started to subside as well. (Doc 4b).

Similar to the Thames River in London the Ganges River in India has gotten more and more polluted as the population of the Ganges River valley has increased. However in India the situation was made more complicated because of the religious use of the river. The Ganges is the holy river that Hindus make their pilgrimages to and where many Hindus put human ashes in to help with their loved ones dharma. Due to the growing number of problems caused by pollutions, many people set out to find solutions. The polluted water caused many health problems including water borne diseases. India tried to adopt Western water cleaning systems. However, this attempt failed due to the countries lack of stable electricity (Doc 5). Hydroelectric power is dependent on the monsoons which means electricity production suffers if the monsoons are late. On a daily basis millions of Indian people lack safe and sanitary drinking water. Also places such as Mexico city have had problems with pollution but for them it is air pollution. Rapid population growth, industrialization, and unrestricted use of polluting cars has made it dangerous to breathe and live in the city. Mexico City had a hard time decreasing pollution

due to their surplus of smog producing factories and their over populated streets. To try and reduce pollution the people of the city were forced to reduce car use, and industries were required to cut back operations (Doc. 7). This, however did very little to reduce pollution due to the fact that older more polluting cars are still on the streets and people don't want to give them up. Because of this Mexico city is still one of the most polluted areas in the world. However, despite these few unsuccessful attempts, countries such as Britain and Germany, have done a much better job applying green energy to reduce pollution. The people of Germany and Britain have started adopting forms of clean energy other than polluting fossil fuels, things such as solar power and wind energy are used in daily life. Also water filtering systems have been developed to supply the people of these countries with water cleaned of harmful contaminants. These successful attempts at using clean energy has decrease the risks to the environment and helped increase the lifespan of people who are effected by this beneficial changes.

It can be shown that throughout time the rapid industrialization of the world has led to the pollution of many urban centers, the spread of disease, and a lack of sanitazion for the people. However, as history and people have progressed so have the peoples methods to prevent these undesired effects. Even though some countries such as India and Mexico have failed in their attempts toward clean energy and unpollution, it can be shown that the countries who sucessfully adopted these methods have become less poluted.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: because industrialization and urbanization occurred so quickly, urban areas were overwhelmed and poor water supplies and sanitation systems of cities could not handle the flood of people; growing failure of weak sanitation systems contributed to substantial growth in risk of disease; water-borne illnesses spread rapidly through newly industrialized urban centers; situation made more complicated in India because of religious use of river; many Indians lack safe and sanitary drinking water; Mexico City had a difficult time decreasing pollution due to surplus of smog-producing factories and overpopulated streets; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: London decided to improve sewer system, clean up water supplies, and create a better system of waste collection and disposal; to try and reduce pollution Mexico City forced people to reduce car use and required industries to cut back on production; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: London's attempts worked and water, streets, and city cleaner)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 4, 5, and 7
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: with Enclosure Movement and Agricultural Revolution came major migrations to urban areas due to increased need for unskilled laborers in new industrial factories; average lifespan of people in early industrial Europe only about 25 to 40 due to fatality of diseases and poor working and living conditions; diseases such as typhoid continued to kill people in cities in western Europe; Ganges holy river that Hindus make pilgrimages to and where many Hindus put human ashes in to help with loved ones' dharma; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Britain and Germany developed water-filtering systems to supply people with water cleaned of harmful contaminants; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: pollution not reduced much in Mexico City because older, more polluting cars are still on the streets; countries such as Germany have done a better job of applying green energy and reducing pollution by adopting solar power and wind energy)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: water supplies contaminated; Ganges in India more polluted as population in river valley increased; Mexico City problem with air pollution; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: India tried to adopt western water-cleaning systems which failed due to lack of stable electricity)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states as civilization grows and prospers so does pollution and a conclusion that states although some countries have failed in their attempts to address pollution others have reduced pollution

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Analytic statements and relevant outside information are integrated with document information to address all aspects of the task. Additional supporting facts and details would have strengthened the treatment of the attempts to address problems related to pollution.

Throughout history civilizations have undergone urbanization and industrialization. With these have come pollution of the land, water, and air. Although people have made efforts to address pollution, it is still a current problem for today's generations.

One major problem humans face because of pollution is disease. The garbage and filth that existed in peoples towns was not controlled. People were allowed to dump their waste and garbage almost anywhere. The germs and contagions in these filthy areas made the spread of disease a serious possibility (Doc 1.). The plague traveled with fleas on rats and these rats ate the filth and garbage in European cities in the late Middle Ages. Another effect of pollution is towns filling with garbage. The filth and rubbish piling in people's areas would not only have been disgusting to see every day, but the odor given off would have been terrible to deal with as well. (Doc 2.). Furthermore, pollution would have also caused the contamination of a population's drinking water since cities often developed around rivers. The disgusting waste that made its way into the water supply contaminated and hurt the wildlife that needed the water. The water would then be drunk by humans who have the water as their drinking source. This also increased the spread of water-borne illnesses. (Doc 4a). This problem happened in many societies and at different times. It was especially a problem in industrial London. But because London was industrialized and had more people than other cities, the waste problem was bigger. One of the biggest water-borne killers was cholera. Today's generation in many parts of the world faces problems of pollution as well. One such problem would be global warming. The use of chemicals and substances such as chloroflorocarbons are wearing away the

ozone layer and increasing our exposure to the sun's uv rays. We are facing problems like the ice caps of the Arctic melting, and the possible extinction of the polar bear somewhere in the near future. However the human race is also facing possible extinction because we don't seem to have good solutions for many of the problems we have created. In India the sacred Ganges River is dying because of the industrial, agricultural, and human pollution. People need this river for religious and economic reasons and if the government doesn't do more the Hindu faith could be badly harmed.

However, there have been attempts to address the problems caused by pollution over the years. For example, the high rates of pollution in Mexico City have caused their ozone level to climb to the point of very dangerous. In response to this the government restricted the use of cars and the production in factories until the ozone reached a somewhat safe ozone level. These acts, however, do not solve the problem, they only offer temporary solutions to a long term problem (Doc 7). The restrictions simply decreased the pollution being added into the air with the hope that natural air, wind currents and weather patterns would help lower the ozone levels. But it doesn't permanently get rid of pollution. Laws can help reduce pollution but forcing companies to clean up the environment and car companies to produce more efficient cars and buses is more difficult. Another example of attempted reform is in China. The overuse of coal as an energy source in China has lead to many public health problems. People have developed asthma and lung diseases because of the poor air quality. To counteract the affects of pollution, the Chinese government is trying to institute the use of renewable resources in place of coal. However the renewable resources

are not yet in use due to high costs and the very little amount of energy these resources can currently supply. However the plans for using these resources are in place and hopefully in the very near future they will be in use (Doc 8). But more needs to be done. The world uses China to manufacture many products. The “made in China” label seems to be everywhere. But laws and limitations need to be placed on Chinese companies and governments around the world need to insist cleaner energy sources be used. One step taken today in many places is the recycling of plastics and other materials that are not broken down in nature easily. Recycling programs and environmental groups in many places are making the public aware of these programs and many people are putting more effort into recycling.

In conclusion, throughout history industrialization and pollution have brought pollution and public health problems to societies. Disease and filth are only two of the effects pollution can have on a civilization. In response to the dangers of pollution, many efforts have been made to address pollution. However, many of these efforts were not successful. Those that were successful, and those that are still attempting to fix the problem are still trying to deal with the problems of pollution.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with some depth for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: pollution caused contamination of drinking water since cities often developed around rivers; waste that made its way into drinking water contaminated and hurt wildlife; because London industrialized and had more people, the waste problem was bigger; human race facing possible extinction because we do not have good solutions for problems we have created; in India, sacred Ganges is dying because of industrial, agricultural, and human pollution; people need Ganges for religious and economic reasons and if government does not do more Hindu faith could be badly harmed; overuse of coal as energy source in China led to many public health problems; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: solutions in Mexico City do not solve problems but only offer temporary solutions; high cost of using renewable resources in China and the little amount of energy they supplied caused problems)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: plague traveled with fleas on rats and rats ate filth and garbage in European cities in late Middle Ages; substances such as chlorofluorocarbons wearing away ozone layer and increasing exposure to sun's ultraviolet rays; ice caps of Arctic melting and possible extinction of polar bears; people in China developed asthma because of poor air quality; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: laws and limitations need to be placed on Chinese companies and governments around the world need to insist cleaner energy sources be used; one step taken today is recycling plastics; environmental groups making public aware of recycling programs; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: in Mexico City hope that natural air, wind currents, and weather patterns would help lower ozone levels; laws can help reduce pollution but forcing companies to produce more efficient cars and buses is more difficult)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: water-borne illnesses spread by dirty water; high rates of pollution in Mexico City have caused ozone levels to reach dangerous levels; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: restricted car use and production in factories in Mexico City; Chinese government trying to institute use of renewable resources in place of coal)
- 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. Modern-day examples are employed in the treatment of the task demonstrating a good understanding of the ongoing effects of pollution and efforts to address related problems. Additional details to support some of the generalizations and a better integration of facts would have strengthened the response.

Waste and pollution have been created by humans throughout history. The pollution of land, water, and air has been contributed to by urbanization and industrialization. As urbanization and industrialization have increased, many attempts to address the problems of waste and pollution have been made with different results of success.

Humans have faced many problems over the years caused by pollution, which is made worse by urbanization and industrialization. For example, even around 2,000 years ago, the city of Athens experienced problems as a result of poor sanitation. One problem faced is the threat of disease. Streets in Athens were muddy, dusty, and are contaminated by great accumulations of filth. This filth and poor sanitation led to the development of plagues and other diseases. (Doc. 2) As history continued, pollution and contamination continued to affect life around the world, for example in Europe. In the dark ages of Europe, waste disposal and public hygiene in congested areas became major concerns. Sewage was dumped on the street, unsold fish was tossed on the street, and sewage and animal cadavers were thrown into rivers. Another cause of unsanitary conditions was when the butchers let blood of slaughtered animals flow into the gutters. (Doc. 3) The contamination of the streets in the Middle Ages was one of the causes of the spread of the Bubonic Plague, a widespread disease that killed nearly one third of the people living in Europe. Another source of the Bubonic Plague in Europe was the rise of the rat population in waste filled cities. The rats carried the fleas that carried the plague in these dirty cities. Another problem was the contamination of drinking water. For example during the Industrial

Revolution London's drinking water was polluted because factories made water unlivable for fish, who then died in the water, so the drinking water in London is filled with dead fish. (Doc. 4a). Dyes and industrial waste not only hurt the fish but was harmful for humans too. Many people who lived in London got diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Often these diseases affected the poor working classes who lived and worked in the dirtiest polluted areas. Humans have faced many problems because of pollution caused by urbanization and industrialization.

Governments have attempted to address these problems of pollution, and some methods have worked, while some did not reach the same success. For example, the Indian government's methods of depolluting the Ganges River did not work well because the methods used were designed for use in countries with a stable supply of electricity, no monsoon rains, and where the population doesn't drink directly from the water sources. (Doc. 5) One reason the Ganges River is polluted is the fact people scatter the ashes or put the dead bodies of relatives in the river for religious purposes. Another reason for the pollution is that many factories and large farms surround the river which then causes the river to be dirty with fertilizers and chemicals. Another example of a government's failure to fix environmental problems is when in 1992, Mexico City's ozone level climbed to "very dangerous" levels. It was considered to be one of the most polluted cities in the world. So the government had to act. Car use was restricted, and industries were required to cut back operations. (Doc. 7). These methods have helped Mexico City for the short term during a state of emergency despite their increase of industrialization. But the most important success

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 3 – B

was that the state of emergency made people rethink about polluting cars and factories. People became more aware of the issues and are on the path to do even more.

Throughout history, industrialization and urbanization have been two key causes of pollution in the world. They led to dirty streets in Athens, plague in the Dark Ages, and the pollution of India's holy river. Some government methods worked like in Mexico, and some government methods did not like India's. Historians believe that as urbanization and industrialization have increased, humans have attempted to address the problems of waste and pollution through different means with varying degrees of success.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with some depth for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: filth and poor sanitation in ancient Athens led to development of plagues and other diseases; in Dark Ages of Europe waste disposal and public hygiene in congested areas were major concerns; during Industrial Revolution London's drinking water was polluted because factories made water unlivable for fish who died in water; dyes and industrial waste not only hurt fish but harmful to humans as well; often diseases such as cholera affected poor working classes who lived and worked in dirtiest polluted areas; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: Indian government's methods of depolluting Ganges did not work well because method designed for use in countries with stable supply of electricity; in Mexico City restrictions helped during short term state of emergency despite increase of industrialization; attempts in Mexico City caused people to rethink about polluting cars and factories and become more aware of issues)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: bubonic plague killed nearly one third of people living in Europe; another source of bubonic plague in Europe was rise of rat population in waste-filled cities; many people who lived in London got diseases such as typhoid; people scatter ashes or put dead bodies of relatives in Ganges for religious purposes; many factories and large farms surround Ganges which causes river to be dirty with fertilizers and chemicals; Mexico City considered to be one of most polluted cities in world)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: streets in ancient Athens contaminated with great accumulations of filth; in Middle Ages sewage dumped on streets, unsold fish tossed in streets, and sewage and animal cadavers thrown into rivers; butchers let blood of slaughtered animals flow into gutters; drinking water contaminated; in 1992 Mexico City's ozone levels climbed to dangerous high levels; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: car use restricted and industries required to cut back on operations in Mexico City)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that summarizes specific examples

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Document information frames the discussion of causes of pollution and problems resulting from pollution, demonstrating an understanding of the task. However, lack of analysis and limited development of attempts to address pollution problems weaken the response.

Human society has been evolving since the first days mankind walked the Earth. We have grown to become the most intelligent and technologically advanced species on Earth. The growth of our industry has spread worldwide. But what are the side effects of our evolution? One of the answers is pollution. Urbanization and industrialization have affected the world in a tedious manner, and our planet suffers because of it.

We, as a society, also suffer from pollution. Since the dawn of cities, pollution has spread disease causing pathogens to society. Disease often spreads much faster in crowded cities littered with garbage and excrement (Doc 1). In cities, there was the added problem of people migrating in who brought diseases with them and people already living there were not immune. Without pollution, living conditions would be much better as a whole. Even our water is now diseased and unclean in many parts of the world. An example is India's Ganges River, a huge supplier of water to many millions of people, which is polluted and can cause illness simply from drinking it. (Doc. 5). Europe, in 1865 experienced an epidemic of cholera. A disease that infects drinking water, cholera killed thousands (Doc. 4b). At this time, Europe's sewers dumped directly into the same water that was used for drinking. This provided perfect disease conditions. In Ancient Athens, people often tossed waste and garbage into the streets. (Doc. 2). It is seen throughout history how pollution makes society much less presentable, bearable, and clean. Imagining a world with much less pollution is imagining a world with much less disease.

Around the world, countries have realized the global epidemic of pollution. Efforts to stop pollution from destroying the world have

been made, however, most of these efforts have been greatly unsuccessful. Mexico City, for example, has incredibly high air pollution. The city then restricted car use as well as emissions from factories. These efforts did not assist the problem much, only showing the population how dangerous pollution can become (Doc 7). These temporary fixes did not do much of anything to find a real solution to the problem. China also looks to end pollution, by trying to move to more renewable energy sources which would be a more permanent solution than in Mexico City. However, these methods are still being developed, but do not have a bright future outlook because of the costs and the large energy needs of the country. (Doc. 8). Indian Efforts to clean the beforehand mentioned Ganges River have also been unsuccessful, starting in 1985, and still going on largely because of problems with corruption, the monsoon season, and lack of steady energy sources. (Doc. 5). Pollution has become a modern issue, literally plaguing our world and unfortunately in many places the problems remain.

Humans face illness and uncleanliness in the world with the strengthening of pollution. It is a modern issue that countries internationally struggle with. Take China for example. As a byproduct of China's exponential economic growth each year, China becomes more and more polluted. The breakdown of ozone has made sunlight harsh. Air pollution in certain cities is so bad that Chinese citizens must wear masks to go outdoors. This issue of pollution truly makes one think twice about how we are treating the Earth.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: since dawn of cities pollution has spread disease-causing pathogens to society; disease often spreads much faster in crowded cities littered with garbage and excrement; water diseased and unclean in many parts of world; India's polluted Ganges supplies water to millions of people and can cause illness simply from drinking it; China does not have a bright future outlook because of costs and large energy needs of country; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: China looks to end pollution by trying to move to renewable energy sources which would be a more permanent solution than in Mexico City; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: efforts in Mexico City did not help problem only showing how dangerous pollution can become; Indian efforts to clean Ganges largely unsuccessful because of problems with corruption, monsoon season, and lack of steady energy sources)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: as a by-product of exponential economic growth each year China becomes more and more polluted; breakdown of ozone layer has made sunlight harsh; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: air pollution in certain cities so bad that Chinese citizens must wear masks to go outdoors)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: in ancient Athens people often tossed waste and garbage into streets; in 1865 Europe experienced cholera which killed thousands; in 1860s Europe's sewers dumped directly into same water used for drinking; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Mexico City restricted car use as well as emissions from factories)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states pollution has affected our evolution and our planet suffers because of it, and no formal conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response focuses on the role cities and pollution have played in the spread of disease, demonstrating an understanding of the task. Sweeping generalizations, unintegrated information, and lack of development weaken this response.

One fact about humanity is that we produce a lot of waste. When not taken care of properly, waste can pollute air and water as well as spread diseases. Today we have the luxury of efficient sewage systems and waste management, but for many years people were not so lucky. From Ancient times of the Greeks to modern Industrial Revolutions, waste removal has been an issue. These issues have caused people to make changes with their waste removal.

During the times of the Ancient Athenians, the narrow streets of their markets were the worst (Doc 2). People would just throw waste out of windows and to the ground of the crowded streets (Doc. 2). Similar troubles were faced in medieval times as well. The lack of rules regarding sewage waste let people throw waste anywhere (Doc. 3). This led to an abundance of waste left on the streets. In both of these cases, the untreated waste led to spread of disease. Better sanitation was needed.

Moving on to the times of the Industrial Revolution, large and polluted cities of the U.S. and western Europe had waste left on streets. Disease spread through the mucky streets of the cities in the U.S, with more people coming into already congested cities (Doc 1). In places like London, sewage was dumped into rivers, the same rivers used for drinking water (Doc 7a). This led to the spread of cholera (Doc 4b). The only way to stop such severe spread of this disease was better sanitation (Doc 4b).

Countries who have started to industrialize after Europe still have pollution problems today. In some places in Venezuela, such as Lake Maracaibo, only 20 percent of all waste is treated before it reaches the water (Doc 6). Mexico City has had times where pollution levels were too

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

high for days at a time. The only solutions were to restrict car use and to limit industry production (Doc 7). One issue the countries face is installing the right pollution treatment plants, like India. India installed western-style plants to clean sewage, but were not adapted to the needs of India, thus being less effective (Doc 5).

Pollution continues to be a big issue globally. Today conditions are much better than in the past, but are not perfect. It has been a struggle to fully treat pollution in the past as well as today. This is an issue we need to continue working on.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is primarily descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: untreated waste led to spread of disease in Athens and medieval times; better sanitation needed; during Industrial Revolution large and polluted cities of United States and western Europe had waste left on streets; sewage dumped into London rivers used for drinking water which led to spread of cholera; cholera could only be stopped by better sanitation; countries who industrialized after Europe still have problems today; in Mexico City pollution levels too high for days at a time; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: countries face the issue of installing the right pollution treatment plants; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: today we have luxury of efficient sewer systems and waste management but for many years people not so lucky; India installed western-style plants to clean sewage but they were not adapted to the needs of India so they were less effective)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: people would throw waste out of windows to the ground of crowded streets; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: in Mexico City car use restricted and industry production limited; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: only 20 percent of waste treated before it enters Lake Maracaibo)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states when waste is not taken care of properly it can pollute air and water as well as spread diseases and a conclusion that states the issue of pollution today is better than in the past but we need to continue to work on the problem

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Document information is strung together and used to briefly address all aspects of the task. Lack of development and details weaken the effort.

Throughout history, waste and pollution have covered the environment. This is the result of industrialization and urbanization increasing as time goes on. People may not be fully aware of it, but they are and have been harming the environment which has many negative effects on not only the places we live, but our own health too. This serious problem has been confronted in several different regions in different ways. However, these efforts ultimately failed.

Since the beginning of civilization, societies have suffered from pollution and waste. According to William Sterns Davis, the streets of Ancient Athens were “contaminated by great accumulations of filth; for the city [was] without an efficient sewer system or regular scavengers” (Doc 2). This filth that filled the streets threatened disease to the people of Athens; it put their health on the line. Additionally, as noted in an expert from *What Life was Like in the Age of Chivalry*, “sewage and animal cadavers were thrown into the rivers; butchers let the blood of slaughtered animals flow into the gutters, as did dyers the contaminated water from their vats” (Doc 3). Public hygiene was a major concern and caused grotesque living conditions. Finally, in Document 4a, conditions in London are described through pictures shown, “the sewer, from cesspool and sink/that feeds the fish that float in the inky stream.” Drinking water in London was dirty and unsafe, a major health concern.

To solve the problems of pollution and waste, many steps have been taken, but unfortunately failed. In 1985, the government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan. However, “the western-style treatment plans simply did not meet the needs of the region.” (Doc 5). The plan didn’t take into account factors such as India’s unstable

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

electricity and monsoons. Therefore, it did not work. In China, the government turned to renewable energy sources rather than coal, but “wind power and solar power are still in the initial stages of development. They cost a lot to install, and they supply only a fraction of China’s energy needs” (Doc 8). Like India, this solution doesn’t meet the needed criteria to be effective.

History has been filled with dirty streets, contaminated water, and polluted air. As a result, people’s health have been put on the line. Although many efforts have been made to solve this problem, they are mostly unsuccessful. If we all work together, we can find a solution that works.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is primarily descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: people of Athens threatened with disease which put their health on the line; public hygiene a major concern; drinking water in London was a major health concern; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: Ganga Action Plan did not meet needs of region as it did not take into account India’s unstable electricity and monsoons; government of China turned to renewable energy sources rather than coal but wind and solar power still in initial stages of development)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: Athens did not have efficient sewer system or regular scavengers; sewage and animal cadavers thrown into rivers; butchers let blood of slaughtered animals flow into gutters; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: government of India adopted western-style treatment plants; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: wind and solar power cost much to install and supply only a fraction of China’s needs)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states while people may not be fully aware of it they have continued to harm the environment and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Quotations and statements taken from the documents are used to minimally address all aspects of the task. Brief explanations of document information demonstrate a basic understanding of problems humans face because of pollution.

Humans face many problems of pollution because of urbanization and industrialization. In the middle ages people threw all their garbage into the streets and there was no sewage system. They were so badly polluted that disease was common. The rats eventually started the bubonic plague and killed thousands.

The Ganges river in India is not only a river but is regarded as a goddess. The river is so badly polluted that sewage treatment facilities hardly make a dent in the problem. India set up a plan to clean the river but it failed because of a lack of stable and constant electricity.

Factories are a major cause of pollution in Mexico City and in many other places. The pollution was destroying the ozone layer over Mexico. Their government set out a precaution to halt the destruction of the ozone layer by shutting down factories and limiting car usage. It was four days before the ozone layer was restored.

Most attempts at cleansing the earth of pollution in the past have failed. Technology someday may give us the chance to create a clean earth. Pollution is mainly from urbanization and industrialization so the advancement of technology could cause even more pollution. Humanity must apply its best efforts to make sure that doesn't happen.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is primarily descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: diseases common in Middle Ages because of pollution; factories major cause of pollution in Mexico City and other places; pollution destroying ozone layer over Mexico City; since pollution is mainly from urbanization and industrialization, advancement of technology could cause even more pollution; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Mexico tried to halt destruction of ozone layer by limiting car usage; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: sewage treatment facilities hardly make a dent in India's problems; India's plan to clean the Ganges failed because of lack of stable and constant electricity; most attempts at cleansing earth of pollution in past have failed); includes faulty and weak application (*attempts to address the problem of pollution*: in Mexico City four days before ozone layer restored)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 3, 5, and 7
- Presents little relevant outside information (*attempts to address the problem of pollution*: technology may someday give us a chance to create a clean earth)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: people of Middle Ages threw their garbage into streets; no sewage system in Middle Ages)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes no formal introduction and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response demonstrates a basic understanding of the connection between pollution and disease as well as the hazards of relying on technology as an effective solution to pollution problems. Reliance on overgeneralizations and random pieces of information weaken the effort.

All throughout time people have had a problem with waste and pollution. The growth of industrialization has helped the evergrowing risk of pollution increase tremendously. Pollution of land, air, and water have all been effected by this crisis. Humans have tried to keep this epidemic under control in many ways; some succesful, others not so much.

The issue of waste and pollution has caused many problems for people since the beginning. The production of these harmful toxins don't go without repercussions. The number of fatal diseases that can be transmitted because of water is through the roof. Diseases such as cholera have been contracted simply because of a lack of sewer systems and clean drinking water. [D4b]. This can lead to an early death because of a lack of hygiene. That can bring down average lifespans and just be bad for everyone. [D1]. The dilemma of waste can even bring you down economically. In the city of ancient Athens fewer people travelled to the market place because of small, dirty, streets. [D2].

Throughout history, many different strategies have been used to try to control this dilemma, with varying success rates. In Mexico City the government has issued industrial cut backs to lower air pollution through their many smokestacks. This has been one of the more useful was to cut back. [D7]. Another attempt was in the Ganges River region of India. Their polluted religious entity could no longer be ignored. Unfortunately for them, the land around them was not suitable for the treatment plants that were needed. [D5].

Pollution has always been a threat to us and our planet. It has caused disease, death, and irreversable environmental damage. Hopefully through trial and error we can soon find the key to redusing waste as much as possible.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally addresses some aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: issue of pollution has caused many problems for people since the beginning; production of harmful toxins did not go without repercussions; diseases such as cholera have been contracted because of lack of sewer systems and clean drinking water; cholera can lead to an early death); includes faulty and weak application (few people traveled to the marketplace in ancient Athens because of the small, dirty streets; land in India was not suitable for the treatment plants that were needed)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 4, and 7
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: Ganges in India is polluted; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Mexico City has issued industrial cutbacks to lower air pollution through many smokestacks)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states pollution has been a threat to us and our planet

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. An attempt is made to address all aspects of the task; however, a minimal understanding is demonstrated. While a listing of limited facts from the documents frames the basis of the discussion, explanations and supporting facts and details would have strengthened the effort.

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

Throughout history, humans have created waste and pollution. Urbanization and industrialization have contributed to the pollution of the land water and air. As this increases, humans are realizing that they need to address these problems.

Pollution is creating many problems on a global scale. It has been a problem for centuries, dating back to 800 AD. It caused disease to spread (Doc 1). Athens was also filthy (Doc 2). The water that people got from the rivers wasn't clean (Doc 4). The government tried to impose laws in England but weren't successful (Doc 3). Also, attempts made to protect the Ganges River were not successful either (Doc 5).

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

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: pollution is creating problems on a global scale, has been a problem for centuries, and caused disease to spread; water people got from rivers was not clean; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: attempts to protect Ganges were not successful); lacks understanding and application (pollution dates back to 800 A.D.)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: Athens was filthy)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. All aspects of the task are minimally addressed with single statements from selected documents. Although the response is limited in scope and lacks development, a narrow understanding of problems humans face because of pollution is demonstrated.

Throughout history, regardless of the region, civilizations have faced the problem of pollution. This is an issue which has only grown in response to industrialization. While governments have recognized the growing concern of environmental issues, efforts made to address these issues have had varying success. In many cases governments have learned from mistakes made, but new types of pollution require new mechanisms to fix them, so even today, it is difficult to address these issues.

In medieval times, the greatest source of pollution was improper waste disposal. Products not sold at markets and animal wastes were simply thrown into the streets. People did not have flush toilets or garbage service so people “cleaned” by literally throwing waste out the window. This caused many problems including diseases. People lived surrounded by waste and filth. Hygiene Laws did little to change people’s habits because the laws weren’t enforced so people didn’t follow them. These laws were unsuccessful at addressing the issue of waste disposal. (Document 3).

Several hundred years later, pollution is still an issue although the nature of the contamination changed somewhat. In the 1800’s drinking water wasn’t purified or cleaned properly so diseases were spread through the water. Sewer systems not much better than during medieval times caused the Thames River to become a cesspool. Dead fish floated in the streams from which people drank and the factories dumped their waste making the river not very clean. (Document 4a). But London recognized this issue and attempted to fix it. The sewer systems were improved and drinking water sources were cleaned. These actions taken were successful as seen by how when a cholera outbreak

reached London, it did not affect the people as much as it had during previous outbreaks. The rivers from which drinking water was taken was cleaner than it had been in a long time. (Document 4b.)

While 1860's London worked to successfully clean its water, not all countries were able to address the issue of dirty drinking water as effectively. The Ganges River in India is a sacred river, but had become a source for water-borne illnesses due to pollution from industrial waste and overpopulation. The government attempted to resolve the problem with the Ganga Action Plan. This installed treatment plants along the river. However, these treatment systems weren't created to be used in the conditions which existed in India. Rather they were built for places with stable electricity, no monsoons and where people don't drink directly from the river. Because India does not have these required characteristics, the government's plan was largely unsuccessful. (Document 5) The big problem is that people still depend on the river for religious and agricultural purposes. Industries also depend on the river and dump toxic waste there. This affects people's lives and jobs. If the river remains polluted this will be a huge problem.

In more current times a growing pollution concern is our factories and industries and how emissions could affect the air. In Mexico City, people were proud of the many smokestacks and their production. But these smokestacks emit a lot of harmful substances into the air. This causes ozone levels to rise. To address this the government would restrict car use and industrial operations when ozone levels got too high and they had to declare an emergency. Not only did this allow the government to successfully deal with the air pollution, but it also changed the ideology of those living in Mexico City, making them

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – A

recognize the negative impacts of the smokestacks. (Document 7)
However restricting car use and cutting back hours of industrial
operation is a temporary fix for the problem. A better long term
solution needs to be found.

With pollution continuing to be a growing concern. It is important
that governments and organizations handle the problem in effective
ways that are appropriate for the setting. People, governments and
organizations need to work together to find long term solutions to
pollution.

Pollution hurts the world population just as much as weapons do. Humans have created waste and pollution throughout history. Urbanization and industrialization have contributed to the pollution of the land, air, and water. As urbanization and industrialization have increased, humans have tried to address problems of waste and pollution through different means with various degrees of success. Due to urbanization and industrialization, humans have faced problems related to pollution and have tried to take action to fix these problems. Examples of problems include the threat of disease, and global warming. Some actions taken to attempt to fix these problems include the creation of laws and the discoveries of new technological advances.

Pollution has been a constant threat of human kind in history. Pollution has led to the increased threat of disease throughout the history of humans. In ancient history, people didn't know what to do with their waste when they lived in big cities. An example of this is in ancient Athens (2). Athens was a huge city without an efficient sewer system (2), which caused people to start dumping their waste in the city streets (2). The streets were narrow and often filled with mud, dust, and human waste. This same problem can be found in medieval Europe, where they actually wore special shoes to walk over the waste in the streets (3). To create shoes to walk in the dirty streets obviously indicates the great amount of waste that could be found. Because of these waste problems both of these places faced the looming threat of disease. At that point in history, medical knowledge and treatments for disease was limited. The diseases were deadly and could potentially kill off entire populations. Hygiene and pollution had not yet been

linked to health and so diseases, like the plague, spread throughout cities killing large numbers of people.

An environmental issue related to pollution today is Global Warming. Due to all of the air pollution that has happened throughout history, it has been scientifically proven that the world is getting warmer. This air pollution has largely been caused by the burning of fossil fuels. This has caused the ice caps to start to melt, sea levels to rise, and changes in the weather leading to more drought, flooding, hurricanes, mudslides, and forest fires. In the future, with agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol, hopefully the countries will work together to solve these problems.

In Mexico City, there was serious problem with air pollution caused by overpopulation, industrialization, and congested highways. The problems with air pollution were made worse because of Mexico City's altitude and use of old polluting cars so the government restricted the use of cars and required a cut-back of operations from industries (7). This step of recovery was sort of successful. It did the job temporarily and people began to associate environmental problems with the use of cars and industries. However, long term solutions have not been successfully implemented.

India also tried to take a step towards solving the pollution crisis. The Ganges River had become incredibly polluted with human and industrial waste so India's government launched the Ganga Action Plan and built western style treatment plants to clean the water (5). In theory this should have worked but unfortunately the attempt was unsuccessful because India didn't have a stable enough electricity supply necessary to run the plants (5). The river remains polluted and

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

many fear that if something else isn't done then the river will become unusable. This could force many people, businesses, and factories to move as well as causing Hindus' culture and religion to be harmed.

China also has a pollution problem. China has the largest population in the world. It is also one of the most polluted places in the world. When China was not industrialized pollution was less of a problem. But after Mao Zedong died and Deng Xiaoping started the Four Modernizations pollution skyrocketed. Businesses focused on profit just like during the Industrial Revolution and the environment was sacrificed. Today China wants to use more newly discovered renewable energy (8). The Chinese government put in place a Renewable Energy Law that aims to convert China to renewable energy (8). However these new technologies are very expensive and cannot currently sustain China's large energy needs, so the goal of China to be an environmentally clean country is still a long way off.

All throughout history and to this day, steps are being taken to solve the problem of pollution. The goal is that hopefully someday we will have no pollution and a clean; healthy earth.

Throughout history, humans have created waste and pollution. Urbanization and industrialization have contributed to the pollution of the land, water, and air. As urbanization and industrialization have increased, humans have attempted to address the problems of waste and pollution through different means with varying degrees of success. Many different solutions have been addressed to try to decrease the rate of pollution humans have created over the span of human life and industrialization.

As humans produce a problem for nature, pollution, they also create a problem for themselves, illness and disease. An example, the Ganges River, was massively polluted due to dumping of waste, has created water-borne illnesses for the people of India. Another example of water-borne illness due to pollution is when cholera, returned to Europe in 1865. Pollution was also cause in air, such as in Document 7, where, Mexico City experience a dangerous ozone level due to the pollution of cars and factory smokestacks.

During these times of pollution, humans, have also advised ways to prevent or lessen the problem at hand. In India, the Ganges River, the people thought a plan to add sewage plants along the river to reduce waste production. Even though the plan was unsuccessful, they still addressed the situation. And in Europe when drinking water was polluted and cholera was introduced. They addressed it by cleaning drinking water supplies to make it less dangerous. And also in Mexico city, to reduce air pollution when ozone level was dangerous. They would limit the use of vehicles and they would cut back factory time to reduce smokestack emissions.

Through out history, humans have produced waste and pollution.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – C

All over the world, from, India, the Ganges River, to Mexico City, with dangerous ozone levels reached. These pollution factors were introduced as industrialization and urbanization increased. As they grew worse humans began to find ways to enhance the environment to lessen the pollution. Some of the ideas addressed were successful as well as some were not successful.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

Throughout history, humans have created waste and pollution. Having pollution and waste can cause a lot of problems as shown in documents one, three, six, seven, and eight. After people had realized there was a lot of pollution they made attempts to reduce it but not all attempts have been successful.

Many things can cause pollution in many places. In document one it states a lot of pollution was caused by the industrial revolution. In document three it says sewage and animal cadavers were thrown into the river, butchers let slaughtered animals blood flow into the gutters, and unsold fish from shops were thrown in the street at the end of each day. A lot of companies dump waste into the rivers and chemical runoff from farms also flow into the rivers as shown in document six. The air is also polluted by cars and factories as stated in document seven.

Pollution can cause people problems. It can cause disease. In document eight it also says it can cause Global warming, air pollution, and acid rain.

There have been attempts to decrease pollution. People have become more strict about throwing garbage everywhere. People have worked at improving sewer systems, cleaning up drinking water supplies, and collecting and desposing of refuse. Although that could not always be done because there are other pollutions like chemicals from farms running off into water.

Waste and pollution can cause disease. Many people have tried to reduce the amount but not all have been succesful.

Waste and pollution have been continuously made by humans throughout history. As urbanization and industrialization have increased, the main contributors to land, water and air pollution, humans have often tried to resolve the problems of waste and pollution with many different ideas, some successful, others not so much.

Many of the problems humans face due to pollution are similar. In Ancient Athens, alleys were covered in mud and dust and waste water. The city lacked an efficient sewer system and lacked regular scavengers to help decrease the issue of accumulated filth and the spread of disease (doc. 2). Ancient Athens was a city that thrived and experienced architectural advancements and a Golden age and wealth and so if this was an issue in Ancient Athens other less prosperous city states probably had it worse. (O.I.) In European medieval cities, unsanitary conditions were caused by pollution when sewage and animal cadavers were thrown into rivers and the blood of slaughtered animals flowed into the gutters (Doc. 3). Cities during the Middle Ages were not planned so they lacked sewage and garbage removal systems. The threat of disease and illness had often been a problem in the Middle Ages and is still a common fear and issue people face due to pollution in modern times. In the Ganges River region, the river is now sick with water-borne illnesses like cholera occurring (Doc. 5). Cholera, a disease spread through contaminated water was also a problem for many of those living in London in the 1800s (Doc. 4b). Industrial London had overcrowding and factories, both of which led to polluted water supplies. The same laissez-faire policies that allowed for industrial growth in England helped cause industrial pollution and poor living conditions in their cities. Lastly a major cause of

pollution in Mexico City is from the congested highways and a landscape filled with smokestacks (Doc. 7). Part of the reason is because urbanization or the movement of large groups of people to cities is becoming common and causes overpopulation and many cars which contributes to the air pollution.

There have been many many unsuccessful and successful efforts related to pollution as well, that shows people are willing to try to improve the environment and make a change. In European medieval cities, municipal hygiene laws didn't do much to prevent the unhealthy practices from occurring. Some citizens who wore clogs to stay above the muck when they were sweeping up the refuse often had to compete with free-roaming pigs that rooted in the garbage (Doc. 3). During medieval times, other local laws that led to better garbage disposal and disposal of dead bodies during the bubonic plague were more successful (01). In London in the 1800's, improvements were made to sewer systems, drinking water supplies and the collection and disposal of refuse all were made to help eliminate the fatal disease of cholera (Doc 4b). These were successful attempts made by the people and their government. However the treatment of pollution in Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela was not successful because the pipes put in the lake became old and rusty, and were leaking oil that washed up on the Lake's shore harming the environment and species living in it in the year of 2010 (Doc 6). Lastly in India, the government tried to address the problems of pollution in the Ganges river by installing western-style treatment plants which did not meet the needs of the region. The Ganges is known as their sacred holy river that cleanses Hindus from their sins (they bathe in it and drink from its untreated waters) and

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – E

is crucial to their daily lives (D.I.). Also these treatment facilities are designed to be used in countries where the supply of electricity is stable, there is no season of intense monsoon rains and the population doesn't drink directly from the water source (Doc. 5).

It is made evident that pollution, whether it be land, water or air is a severe issue that can really be a danger to both humans, the environment and species, and should be decreasing more and more due to the attempts by the people who therefore would like to see a change.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with some depth for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: in medieval times greatest source of pollution was improper waste disposal; people did not have flush toilets or garbage service so people “cleaned” by literally throwing waste out the window; in 1800s drinking water not purified or cleaned properly so diseases spread through water; sewer systems not much better than during medieval times so Thames became a cesspool; Ganges sacred river in India became a source for water-borne illnesses due to pollution from industrial waste and overpopulation; smokestacks in Mexico City emit harmful substances into air causing ozone levels to rise; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: medieval hygiene laws did little to change people’s habits because laws not enforced; sewer systems in London improved and drinking water sources cleaned; attempts successful because when cholera reached London it did not affect people as much as during previous outbreaks; efforts changed ideology in Mexico City causing inhabitants to recognize negative impact of smokestacks; restrictions by Mexico City are temporary fixes to problem)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 3, 4a, 4b, 5, and 7
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: big problem in India is people still depend on river for agricultural purposes; industries dumping toxic waste in Ganges affects people’s lives and jobs)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: dead fish floated in streams from which people drank; factories dumped waste into river; people in Mexico City proud of many smokestacks and their production; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: treatment plants installed along river in Ganga Action Plan; government of Mexico City restricted car use and industrial operations when ozone levels too high; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: treatment plants built in India for places with stable electricity, no monsoons, and places where people do not drink directly from river largely unsuccessful)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses in many cases governments have learned from mistakes but new types of pollution require new mechanisms to fix them and a conclusion that states with pollution continuing to be a growing concern, it is important that government organizations handle the problems in effective ways

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A chronological discussion of specific case studies demonstrates a good understanding of the impact pollution has on many cultures. Some scattered analytic and comparative statements and limited relevant outside information about attempts to address pollution problems are included but lack of development weakens the effort.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: ancient Athens a huge city without an efficient sewer system; streets of ancient Athens narrow and often filled with mud, dust, and human waste; Ganges incredibly polluted with human and industrial waste; people of India still facing pollution of Ganges and many fear if something not done river will be unusable; China one of largest populations in world and also one of most polluted places in world; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Mexican government restricted use of cars and required cut-back of operation from industries; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: attempts by Mexico City did job temporarily and people began to associate environmental problems with use of cars and industries; long-term solutions not successfully implemented for Mexico City; new renewable energy technologies very expensive and cannot currently sustain China's large energy needs)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: medical knowledge and treatments for disease limited in early history; hygiene and pollution not linked to health and so diseases, like plague, spread killing large numbers of people; scientifically proven that world getting warmer and global warming happening; air pollution largely caused by burning of fossil fuels causing ice caps to melt, sea levels to rise, and changes in weather; problems in Mexico City made worse because of city's altitude; after Deng Xiaoping started Four Modernizations pollution skyrocketed; businesses focus on profit just like during Industrial Revolution and environment sacrificed; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: with agreements such as Kyoto Protocol hopefully world will solve these problems)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: Mexico air pollution caused by industrialization and congested highways; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: in medieval Europe people wore special shoes to walk over waste in streets; India launched Ganga Action Plan and built western-style treatment plants to clean water; China put in place Renewable Energy Law; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: goal of China being environmentally clean still a long way off)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states pollution hurts the world's population as much as weapons do and a brief conclusion that states hopefully someday we will have no pollution and a clean healthy earth

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. A good understanding of the task is demonstrated with a presentation of ideas that are logically connected and supported with accurate facts and details. While a few well-placed analytic statements enhance the response, additional relevant outside information, especially concerning attempts to address problems related to pollution, would have strengthened the response.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is primarily descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: pollution not only produces a problem for nature but also creates a problem for humans; Ganges was massively polluted due to dumping of waste and has led to water-borne illnesses for people of India; Mexico City experiences dangerous ozone levels as result of pollution from cars and factory smokestacks; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: Europe cleaned drinking water supplies to make it less dangerous; Mexico City tried to reduce air pollution when ozone levels dangerous; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: in India plan to add sewage plants along Ganges to reduce waste production was unsuccessful)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, and 7
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: illness and disease created by pollution; cholera returned to Europe in 1865; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: in Mexico City use of vehicles was limited and factory time cut back to reduce smokestack emissions)
- 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. Single statements of relevant document information are employed to present problems humans face because of pollution. Although interpretation of document information for attempts to address problems related to pollution is simplistic, it demonstrates a basic understanding of the task.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 1

The response:

- Minimally addresses some aspects of the task for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is descriptive (*pollution problems humans face*: many things can cause pollution in many places; a lot of pollution was caused by the Industrial Revolution; butchers let the blood of slaughtered animals flow into gutters; many companies dump waste into rivers; chemical runoff from farms flows into rivers; pollution can cause disease, global warming, and acid rain; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: people have become more strict about throwing garbage everywhere)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 3, 6, 7, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: sewage and animal cadavers thrown into the river; unsold fish from shops thrown into street at end of each day; air polluted by cars and factories; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: people have worked at improving sewer systems, cleaning up drinking water supplies, and collecting and disposing of refuse)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response demonstrates a limited understanding of the task. Brief statements of document information address problems humans face because of pollution and a few simplistic generalizations refer to attempts to address problems related to pollution.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops most aspects of the task with some depth for problems humans face because of pollution
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*pollution problems humans face*: ancient Athens lacked efficient sewer system and regular scavengers to decrease accumulated filth; industrial London had overcrowding and factories that led to polluted water supplies; congested highways and a landscape filled with smokestacks a major cause of pollution in Mexico City; urbanization becoming common and causing overpopulation and many cars which contribute to air pollution; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: some citizens who wore clogs to stay above muck when sweeping up refuse; in London improvements were made to sewer systems, drinking water supplies, and collection and disposal of refuse to help eliminate cholera; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: in European medieval cities municipal hygiene laws did not do much to prevent unhealthy practices from occurring; western-style treatment plants in India did not meet needs of region); includes faulty and weak application (treatment of pollution in Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela not successful because pipes put in lake were old, rusty, and leaking oil)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*pollution problems humans face*: cities during Middle Ages not planned so lacked sewage and garbage removal systems; same laissez-faire policies that allowed for industrial growth in England helped cause industrial pollution and poor living conditions; Hindus bathe in Ganges and drink from its untreated waters; *whether or not attempts have been successful*: local laws that led to better garbage disposal and disposal of dead bodies during the bubonic plague more successful)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*pollution problems humans face*: in ancient Athens alleys covered in mud and dust as well as waste water; sewage and animal cadavers thrown into rivers in Middle Ages; blood of slaughtered animals flowed into gutters in Middle Ages; Ganges sick with water-borne illnesses; cholera spread through contaminated water; *attempts to address the problem of pollution*: treatment facilities on Ganges designed to be used in countries where supply of electricity stable, no season of intense monsoon rains, and population does not drink directly from water source)
- 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 relies on generalizations and descriptive statements from the documents to frame the discussion and supports them with some outside information and a few well-placed analytic statements. Although facts, examples, and details are accurate, lack of development and explanation weaken the effort.

Global History and Geography Specifications August 2016

Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Belief Systems	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Environment and Society; Science and Technology; Urbanization; Conflict; Human and Physical Geography; Movement of People and Goods	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 2016 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.