

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

## UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Thursday, January 28, 2010 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

### SCORING KEY FOR PART I AND RATING GUIDE FOR PART II (THEMATIC ESSAY)

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Visit the site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and select the link "Examination Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and at least one more time before the final scores for the examination are recorded.

#### Contents of the Rating Guide

For **Part I** (Multiple-Choice Questions):

- Scoring Key

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

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

General:

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

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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
Albany, New York 12234

VOLUME  
**1 OF 2**  
MC & THEMATIC

United States History  
and Government

January 28, 2010

#### Part I

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2... 3 ...	27... 2 ...
3... 1 ...	28... 4 ...
4... 1 ...	29... 3 ...
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7... 1 ...	32... 4 ...
8... 3 ...	33... 3 ...
9... 1 ...	34... 2 ...
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12... 1 ...	37... 1 ...
13... 2 ...	38... 4 ...
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20... 2 ...	45... 3 ...
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23... 1 ...	48... 3 ...
24... 4 ...	49... 2 ...
25... 3 ...	50... 1 ...

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## Mechanics of Rating

The following procedures 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*.

### Scoring the Part I Multiple-Choice Questions

On the detachable answer sheet, indicate by means of a checkmark each incorrect or omitted answer to multiple-choice questions; do not place a checkmark beside a correct answer. Use only red ink or red pencil. In the box provided on the answer sheet, record the number of questions the student answered correctly in Part I.

### 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.

**United States History and Government**  
**Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Thematic Essay**  
**January 2010**

**Theme: Individuals, Groups, Institutions—Writing and Reform**

Throughout United States history, individuals have used writing as a way to focus attention on issues facing the American people. To resolve the issues raised in these writings, actions have been taken by the government, groups, or individuals.

**Task:** Select *two* pieces of writing that have focused attention on issues facing American society and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding the issue addressed by the author
- Discuss an action taken by the government *or* a group *or* an individual in response to the issue raised by the author

You may use any piece of writing from your study of United States history that focuses attention on an issue facing American society. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine (1776), *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1852), *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis (1890), *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair (1906), "I, Too, Sing America" by Langston Hughes (1925), *The Other America* by Michael Harrington (1962), *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson (1962), *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan (1963), and "Letter from Birmingham Jail" by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (1963).

**Scoring Notes:**

1. This thematic essay has a minimum of *four* components (the historical circumstances surrounding the issue addressed by an author **and** an action taken by the government *or* a group *or* an individual in response to the issue raised in *each* of *two* pieces of writing).
2. The focus of this question is on the issues addressed by various writings. Details about the works themselves may be, but do not have to be, included.
3. The issues facing American society may be from any time period in United States history.
4. The response to the issue may be an action taken immediately following the work's publication or an action taken later, e.g., *Common Sense* had an immediate impact on the writing of the Declaration of Independence whereas "I, Too, Sing America" raised civil rights issues that eventually led to the modern civil rights movement and the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
5. The response may focus on the specific issue addressed by the author, e.g., *Uncle Tom's Cabin* deals with the treatment of enslaved persons on southern plantations, or the response may focus on a broader issue influenced by the writing such as the contribution of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to increased sectional tensions.
6. Actions taken by the government may include federal, state, or local government actions.

**Score of 5:**

- Thoroughly develops **all** aspects of the task evenly and in depth for **each** of **two** pieces of writing by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issue addressed by the author and by discussing an action taken by the government *or* a group *or* an individual in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: connects a description of how Stowe's graphic descriptions of slavery infuriated readers and escalated sectional tensions between the North and the South leading to the Civil War to a discussion of Abraham Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, expanding the goals of the Civil War to include abolition and resulting in passage of the 13th amendment; *The Jungle*: connects a description of how unregulated industries, especially meatpacking, led to public outrage and Progressive calls for reform to a discussion of how the Roosevelt Administration immediately responded with passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act, beginning a shift in policy from laissez-faire toward consumer protection)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: abolitionist movement; national best selling novel; Simon Legree's brutality; slave auctions; Frederick Douglass; Compromise of 1850; tougher Fugitive Slave Act; underground railroad; Harriet Tubman; shift in European support; Reconstruction; *The Jungle*: muckraker; socialism; Chicago; immigrant labor; unsafe working conditions; exploited workers; lack of sanitary standards; rotten meat; rats; FDA; federal inspectors; testing and labeling
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

**Score of 4:**

- Develops **all** aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing all aspects of the task for one piece of writing more thoroughly than for the second piece of writing *or* by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspect of the task for each piece of writing
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates\* information), e.g., *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: describes how sectional tensions between the North and the South over the issue of slavery were heightened by Stowe's story and discusses how the North's victory in the Civil War led to passage of the 13th amendment; *The Jungle*: describes poor sanitation, dangerous working conditions, and the filth in the meatpacking industry and discusses how the public's reaction prompted consumer protection laws such as the Meat Inspection Act
- 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

**Note:** At score levels 5 and 4, all **four** components should be developed.

*Holistic Scoring Reminder:* This note applies only to bullet 1 of the rubric.

**Score of 3:**

- Develops *all* aspects of the task in little depth *or* develops *at least three* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze, and/or evaluates 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 *both* aspects of the task for *one* piece of writing have been thoroughly developed evenly and in depth, and if the response meets most of the other Level 5 criteria, the overall response may be a Level 3 paper.

**Score of 2:**

- Minimally develops *all* aspects of the task *or* develops *at least two* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

**Score of 1:**

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details; may include inaccuracies
- May demonstrate a weakness in organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

**Score of 0:**

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

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

Any country, at any given time, will face political issues. It is these conflicts that drive that nation's government along and make a governing body necessary. The United States has faced its share of problems starting from its secession from Great Britain to the War in Iraq today. For citizens to get involved in combatting these issues, often it falls in the hands of a few concerned writers. Though great documents intended to promote change have existed throughout United States history, the ones introduced during the Progressive Era of the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century like The Jungle and How the Other Half Lives by Upton Sinclair and Jacob Riis, respectively, are keystones in the movement against problems at home.

Upton Sinclair's book The Jungle was intended to expose the terrible conditions under which poor Americans lived. The effect it had, however, was much different. Sinclair exposed in a few brief passages the threats of a government not controlling the meat industry with regulations. At the time, the United States government's laissez-faire, or hands-off, policy on business gave factory owners free reign over policies, health and safety and pay. Sinclair described the meat factories as hazardous and unsafe. Rats ran amok and, when they were killed with rat poison, were swept up and made part of the sausages that ended up on the dinner tables. Besides rats,

men had fallen into the grinder becoming a processed delight for the American people to feast upon. In words that made no effort to conceal the gore, Sinclair described the method by which cows were slaughtered. They would shoot the cow in the head, which did not have a one-hundred percent kill rate. If the cow lived, they would repeat the procedure until it stopped writhing. These heinous images shocked many into action.

President Theodore Roosevelt was one of these many. A notorious meat-eater, "Teddy" stepped up to the plate immediately. He worked with Congress to pass programs such as the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act under the clause to regulate interstate commerce. This resulted in such agencies as the FDA, or Food and Drug Administration. The food industry now follows guidelines to protect the health and safety of consumers by inspecting, labeling and testing.

The rat and human smorgasbord on the tables had been brought down, but America faced other socioeconomic problems. The growing number of immigrants as well as low-paying jobs led to a huge poor population. The conditions these unfortunate people faced were unknown to the upper and middle classes until Jacob Riis, armed with his trusty camera, the newly-discovered photo flash technology and a purpose, set out to expose the truth. In a series of shocking photographs compiled in Riis' book How the Other Half Lives, the conditions

endured by the poverty-stricken were brought to light. Shots depicted crowded boarding houses where humans lay as sardines shoulder to shoulder, crowded tenement buildings rotting away, and disgusting loads of garbage strewn across the streets and alleys where these people walked every day. The advent of the flash allowed Riis to photograph the windowless apartments where, due to an inability to afford lighting, total darkness was a permanent fixture. These undeniable photos presented the evidence that sparked the reformist attitudes of Americans.

As if by magic, many new ideas to help the poor were put forth. People like Jane Addams and Lillian Wald had already begun to establish settlement houses like the Hull House, for the poor. In these community gathering places, the poor immigrants were taught English, job skills, and health information, which improved their chances to assimilate into American life. This book inspired more women to become involved in social reforms such as prohibiting child labor and limiting working hours for ~~men~~ women. The government took a more active role in keeping cities clean and creating zoning laws so homes would be habitable. Riis' book also inspired the actions of Theodore Roosevelt when he became police commissioner in New York City. Also, the government began to set standards like minimum wage so workers would not be destitute.

Problems cannot be fixed if no one knows they exist. It is through caring, concerned individuals that problems are brought to the attention of the population. Only then can they be remedied.

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Anchor Level 5-A

**The response:**

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issue of consumer protection addressed in *The Jungle* and the issue of poor living conditions in cities addressed in *How the Other Half Lives* and discussing an action taken in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*The Jungle*: the United States government’s laissez-faire, or hands-off, policy on business gave factory owners free reign over policies, health and safety, and pay; Theodore Roosevelt worked with Congress to pass programs under the clause to regulate interstate commerce; *How the Other Half Lives*: shots depicted crowded boarding houses where humans lay as sardines shoulder to shoulder, crowded tenement buildings rotting away, and disgusting loads of garbage strewn across the streets and alleys; in these community gathering places, poor immigrants were taught English, job skills, and health information which improved their chances to assimilate into American life; inspired more women to become involved in social reforms;)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*The Jungle*: Progressive Era; hazardous and unsafe; rats ran amok; heinous images; Meat Inspection Act; Pure Food and Drug Act; inspecting, labeling, and testing; *How the Other Half Lives*: growing number of immigrants; low paying jobs; photo-flash technology; shocking photographs; windowless apartments; Jane Addams; Lillian Wald; Hull House; prohibiting child labor; limiting working hours for women; creating zoning laws; Theodore Roosevelt’s actions as police commissioner of New York City; minimum wage)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that applaud writers for combating the nation’s problems

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response showcases a very strong understanding of the Progressive Era, expressed with meticulous description. Smooth transitions connect the works chosen and link the two muckrakers to social and economic reforms.

Literature has often been means for a catalyst for change in society today. It has brought to public awareness the suffering and circumstances of unheard voices, forcing people to rise to action. The impact of literature as a catalyst for change can be seen in the pamphlet Common Sense by Thomas Paine and the novel, How the Other Half Lives, by Jacob Riis. Both works urged the public to take action and no longer sit complacently with the situations at hand.

The pamphlet created by Thomas Paine, Common Sense, came about during the American Revolution. At this time there was little support for the fight for independence; most Americans were fighting for their rights as Englishmen and would have been satisfied with the repeal of unpopular restrictions and taxes. The cause needed to rally greater support and force if it wished to succeed. Thus, Thomas Paine began to write Common Sense, urging people to fight for the American Revolution. Paine reminded the people of the injustices they had suffered at the hands of the British, questioning the authority of the tiny island over the large continent. Paine urged the colonists to take a stand for such a just cause. His pamphlets were read far and wide throughout the colonies and ultimately reached their goal. Common Sense was able to bring together the colonists, urging them to fight for the American Revolution and against Britain. The pamphlet rallied up support and pushed the American Revolution forward. Within a few months, the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence, which formally recognized Paine's ideas about separation from England.

The Declaration of Independence was a major influence in convincing many colonists that independence would solve the issues with Britain and that revolution was necessary to achieve it.

Next, the novel, How the Other Half Lives, by Jacob Riis, focused on the dilapidated conditions of city and tenement life. The novel consisted of photographs which depicted life in the cities. Riis illustrated the poverty and ramshackled conditions that the poorest of the poor lived by, while a couple of blocks away, the richest of the rich were enjoying affluence. The impact of these photographs was to bring to public awareness the conditions of the lives of the poor. Most of society was not aware of the conditions plaguing these cities, from the poor sewage systems to the sweatshops where young children toiled, and the cramped style of tenement houses. Thus, Jacob Riis was able to force change by making the public aware. As soon as the public had become aware, change soon became a powerful driving force. Soon, several laws and legislation was passed to regulate and improve the living conditions in tenements and the city overall. For example, the governor of New York created a commission to analyze city life. This commission ~~was~~ consisted of the experts in all fields. These experts were able to define and create legislation to improve the conditions of city life. New York City created tenement house building codes that became a model for several other cities and states, which soon began to emulate New York's example. This change was further surged by

the feelings of the Progressive Era, which continued the momentum. Thus, literature has had a major impact on history. As seen by *Common Sense*, by Thomas Paine, and *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis, literature can cause change to erupt. Both pieces brought to public awareness the poor conditions of the American people, urging them to act and to cause change.

Anchor Level 5-B

**The response:**

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issue of American independence addressed in *Common Sense* and the issue of living conditions addressed in *How the Other Half Lives* and discussing an action taken in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Common Sense*: at this time, there was little support for the fight for independence; most Americans were fighting for their rights as Englishmen and would have been satisfied by the repeal of unpopular restrictions and taxes; within a few months, the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence, which formally recognized Paine's ideas about separation from England; convinced many colonists that independence would solve the issues with Britain; *How the Other Half Lives*: most of society was not aware of the conditions plaguing the cities from the poor sewage systems, the sweat shops where young children toiled, and the cramped style of the tenement houses; New York City created tenement house building codes that became a model for several other cities which soon began to emulate New York's example)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Common Sense*: American Revolution; injustices they had suffered; authority of the tiny island over the large continent; pamphlets read far and wide; rallied up support; *How the Other Half Lives*: photographs; poverty and ramshackle conditions; rich were enjoying affluence; governor of New York created a commission; Progressive Era); includes a minor inaccuracy (*How the Other Half Lives*: the novel)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that show how literature can be a catalyst for change by raising public awareness

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response shows a very good understanding of the role played by these works in shifting the goal of the Revolutionary War from repeal of taxes to independence and in prompting tenement house reform.

Throughout United States history, there has never been a more efficient way to expose national problems than through the written word. Newspaper articles, novels, essays and exposes are just the beginning of America's strategy to bring life to the problems in the country. From the U.S.'s formation to present day, writing has brought about large and significant changes in our country. From Harriet Beecher Stowe's dramatic and devastating tale of slavery in Uncle Tom's Cabin to Upton Sinclair's deliberate inside look at the meat packing industry in The Jungle, writing has stirred change and controversy in America, often leading to new awareness and big changes.

In the mid-1800's, the biggest dilemma faced by the American people was the question of slavery. Northern abolitionists with little use for slaves protested the travesty and objected to the terrible treatment of the African American slaves.

Southern farmers whose very economy depended on the free labor slaves brought continued to defend and support their beliefs that they had a right to own slaves. Many debates continued to arise about this problem, especially after the problem was put forth to the common people in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. The story of a kind, caring slave who is eventually subjected to the fatal abuses of slavery touched the hearts and piqued

the tempers of Americans everywhere. People who before had no true idea of what slavery was really like got a first-hand look at what could happen. While fiction, the character of Uncle Tom and the disasters he faced soon became all too real in the eyes of the American people. Soon, more abolitionists began speaking up and more and more people joined the fight against slavery. For the first time, everyday Americans joined the heated debates and all because of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The argument grew to such a degree that the issue of slavery was the major factor in beginning the Civil War. Stowe had succeeded in spreading the word about the real terrors of slavery and escalated the abolitionist movement that sparked great change in the U.S. The 13th amendment abolishing slavery and the 14th amendment granting citizenship to former ~~slave~~ slaves were actions that came about partly as a result of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Like Harriet Beecher Stowe, Upton Sinclair also recognized a great problem in US society. Sinclair's problem had to do with the meat-packing industry. In a time where industry was quickly growing, many basic necessities like the conditions of factories, workers and products were disregarded. Sinclair's novel, The Jungle, exposed these terrible conditions and the effect they had on the American

people. When Americans realized the supreme lack of sanitation with the handling of the very food they eat, they were disgusted. All over the country, Americans objected to this lack of regulation in the food industry. The uproar became so great that the government was forced to create new laws and departments dedicated to the regulation of food distribution. The Meat Inspection Act, creating federal inspection of meat products was passed as a direct result of ~~the~~ the Jungle. The book also made the government look at other products like drugs. The Food and Drug Act required truth in labeling so that people would know what they were taking. Factories were now forced to handle their products with care and to make sure the American people would not regret what they were consuming. With this one novel, Sinclair managed to change an entire industry.

Writing has always been used as a form of communication, to expose what needs to be let out so that everyone can learn the hidden truths of the world. Both Upton Sinclair and Harriet Beecher Stowe used their writing as a ~~et~~ catalyst to a bigger change in America. In all of history, and most assuredly in the future, writing will continue to entertain and inform and bring about change.

## Anchor Level 4-A

### **The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issue of slavery addressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the issue of consumer protection addressed in *The Jungle* and discussing an action taken in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: story of a kind, caring slave who is eventually subjected to the fatal abuses of slavery touched the hearts and piqued the tempers of Americans everywhere; the argument grew to such a degree that the issue of slavery was the major factor in beginning the Civil War; the 13th amendment abolishing slavery and the 14th amendment granting citizenship to former slaves were actions that came about partly as a result of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; *The Jungle*: in a time where industry was quickly growing, many basic necessities like the conditions of factories, workers, and products were disregarded; the uproar became so great that the government was forced to create new laws and departments dedicated to the regulation of food distribution; the Meat Inspection Act creating federal inspection of meat products was passed as a direct result of *The Jungle*; Food and Drug Act required truth in labeling so that people would know what they were taking)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: northern abolitionists; southern farmers; fiction; *The Jungle*: meatpacking industry; lack of sanitation; lack of regulation)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that emphasize the power of the written word to entertain, inform, and prompt change

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response is written with clear and strong descriptions that establish important concepts. However, these concepts are not fully developed and lack the historical detail needed for a score of 5.

Throughout America's history, problems have arisen and stirred the public. However many times many issues were ignored and swept under the rug. To resolve these issues many people began to voice their opinion and concern through writing and literature.

During the pre-Civil War era, the issue of slavery was becoming more and more controversial. The government had passed a series of laws and compromises to appease both the north and the south. For example, the Missouri Compromise tried to keep the number of slave states and free states equal. However the Supreme Court ruled this compromise unconstitutional in the Dred Scott decision. The country soon became divided, and thousands began to protest the pros and cons of slavery. No novel was more graphic and emotionally riveting than Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. In the novel Stowe tells the story of a slave and depicts the slaves daily life in slavery and the cruelties he must endure. The novel had such a great impact many northerners became disgusted by the idea of slavery and called for the abolition of slavery. The south too was outraged by the novel claiming it a false representation of slave life in the south. The government's response to attempt to calm the emotions of both northerners and southerners was the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, establishing popular sovereignty in the territories. This act led to acts of violence in Kansas and in Congress. The tension eventually led to the Civil War and the abolition of slavery with the passing of the 13th amendment.

During the late 1950 and early 1960's few Americans realized the negative impact and burden they were placing on their environment. For example, huge amounts of DDT were used to keep the number of pests down, in hopes of growing healthier crops. However few people realized that the run-off from the DDT would end up in local rivers and streams, contaminating the fish that many birds such as eagles ate that would attack the calcium levels in the bird. Because calcium was a vital mineral in the development of the shell of an egg, the number of eagles decreased. Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* helped to awaken the public minds about the chemicals they were using and the potential dangers these chemicals were. Her novel also showed many people the effect that humans have on the environment and the responsibility people have towards their environment. Because of her novel many environmental groups stressed the end to the use of DDT and called for government help to eliminate DDT and help the endangered eagles by protecting them and placing a close eye on them. Because of the novel, DDT was ultimately banned by the government and slowly the eagle numbers increased. Furthermore the general public also became more environmentally aware, and concerned.

Throughout American history, Americans have voiced their opinion in many ways: violence, strikes, etc. However the use of rhetoric and writing also proved to be effective measures in voicing opinions.

*Just as the case in Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe and Silent Spring by Rachel Carson in which their novels had vast and huge impacts on society.*

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Anchor Level 4-B

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by addressing both aspects of the task for the issue of environmental pollution addressed in *Silent Spring* a bit more thoroughly than for the issue of slavery addressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: the South was outraged by the novel claiming it a false representation of slave life in the South; Supreme Court ruled the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional in the Dred Scott decision; passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act established popular sovereignty in the territories; the tension led to the Civil War and the abolition of slavery with the passing of the 13th amendment; *Silent Spring*: showed many people the effect that humans have on the environment and the responsibility that people have toward their environment; because of her, many environmental groups stressed the end to the use of DDT and called for government help to eliminate DDT and help the endangered eagle)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: pre-Civil War Era; series of laws and compromises; cruelties; violence in Kansas and in Congress; *Silent Spring*: healthier crops; local rivers and streams, contaminating the fish; calcium level in the birds; eagle numbers increased); includes an inaccuracy (*Silent Spring*: a novel)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that note the importance of writing in resolving critical issues

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response exhibits a good understanding of the environment and ecological systems as they relate to Rachel Carson's work. The response tends to generalize the historical circumstances leading to Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel and the actions taken after its publication.

SINCE colonial days, the American people often do not always listen to what the government says, but instead focus more upon the literature that evolved from their certain time period. The people were influenced more by books and stories, rather than what the president or high-status politician had said. Many books were written reflecting a certain crisis or problem within the country, and <sup>was</sup> followed by actions from the people or governments. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin sparked the beginning of severe abolition against slavery and Upton Sinclair's novel, The Jungle showed the country the lack of sanitation within the meat-marketing industry. Nevertheless, both novels had a huge impact on Americans felt during this time and caused people to take a stand against what they felt was a serious issue facing the country.

From the beginning of the country, the federal government had trouble with slave states and free states. Several compromises came about, such as the 3/5 compromise, and the compromise of 1820 and 1850, all trying to figure out how to resolve the matter of slavery within the states. Southern society depended on slaves to keep the economy stable, and several Northerners

felt that slavery was morally wrong. As tensions continued to grow tighter, Harriet Beecher Stowe, a northern abolitionist, wrote her novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin, depicting what she believed was the life a slave had to endure. Horrified northerners were disgusted with the South because of her story, and angry Southerners felt that the entire book was a lie because she had never even traveled South, and only made up what she thought the life of a slave was.

Her book came at a critical moment in the country. The already divided nation separate even more, only held together now by a thread. The novel helped gain much needed abolition support from sympathetic northerners, while it helped the South hate its northern neighbors even more. The introduction of popular sovereignty in the territories did little to improve the situation. Popular sovereignty became the focus of the Lincoln-Douglas debates further separating the North and South. Although written several years before the war actually took place, her novel seemed to give the South a reason to fight, and eventually she became the little lady whose book started the war that tore a country apart.

During the late 1800s, large industries dominated the economy without any government regulation. Upton

Sinclair's The Jungle was written as a result of a visit to a meat-packing industry in Chicago. Sinclair was inspired to write the book because of the horrible working conditions faced by poor immigrants. He wrote of dead bugs and rodents being ground up and then packaged along with the meat. The unsanitary conditions he found with <sup>the</sup> employees and surrounding area appalled him, and made him sick to know that this is the food that went into people's mouths.

His novel shocked so many people, that the government had to become involved. They, in response to the book, passed the Pure Food and Drug Act which required sanitary work places and healthy food not filled with bugs and rodents to be sold. This act was brought about by Sinclair's novel and helped prevent many people from buying bad food, but also it helped people be aware of unsanitary products that could cause sickness and death.

Both works of literature influenced people, and the government of the time. It helped make changes in the health department and also not so helpful in being a prime factor of growing tensions that began a war. Instead of making a statement by leading a protest or petitioning the government, these author's approached it with their words and thought, and appeared to have much success in certain terms. Hopefully because these stories are still around people will be influenced still by them and continue to realize that even a story can change a country.

## Anchor Level 4-C

### **The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issue of slavery addressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the issue of consumer protection addressed in *The Jungle* more thoroughly than discussing actions taken in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: horrified northerners were disgusted with the South because of her story, and angry southerners felt that the entire book was a lie because she had never even traveled south; introduction of popular sovereignty in the territories did little to improve the situation; popular sovereignty became the focus of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, further separating the North and South; Stowe became “the little lady whose book started the war” and tore the country apart; *The Jungle*: during the late 1800s, large industries dominated the economy without any government regulation; the government, in response to the book, passed the Pure Food and Drug Act, which required sanitary workplaces and healthy food)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: slave states and free states; Three-fifths Compromise; Compromises of 1820 and 1850; Northern abolitionists; written several years before the war; *The Jungle*: meatpacking industry; Chicago; poor immigrants; rodents being ground up)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that contain analysis about the lasting impact of each work

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The descriptions of the historical circumstances include good information about the time periods, but further development of the actions taken in response to the issues would have strengthened the discussion.

Since the very inception of government, the ability to write to proclaim ideas and complaints has defined the United States.

If one cannot have his or her thoughts spoken out to congress, one will take those thoughts and present them to the masses. There is a direct correlation between the issues discussed and the actions of the government. In Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel Uncle Tom's Cabin and The Jungle by Upton Sinclair are two novels that defined their eras, respectively, through opening the eyes of the people, government, and Presidents.

In 1850, the civil war was occurring and Lincoln was desperately trying to preserve the Union. However, the Northern abolitionists saw the war as an effort to end slavery in the cotton king south. It was Stowe's novel Uncle Tom's Cabin that revealed a world of slavery mistreatment to the North. Written in 1852, Stowe's work demonstrated the cruel harassment of slaves and ~~and~~ became an important cause for the abolitionist North. A huge force of support generated in response to the novel, abolition leaders including

Fredrick Douglas and William Garrison, ~~fast~~ gave rave reviews about Stowe's work. A wave of abolitionism was sweeping the nation.

As a result of Stowe's novel, hundreds of men and women in the Midwest and East ~~acted~~ demanded an official end of slavery in the South. Lincoln proclaimed Stowe to be "the little lady that started the war." Her dramatic novel influenced and deepened a split between the Union. It was only a matter of time before shots were fired.

Another novel which defined a moment in history was Sinclair's, The Jungle. Based on Chicago's meatpacking industry during the early ~~twentieth~~ 20<sup>th</sup> century, the novel graphically reveals the unsanitary working conditions under which the meat <sup>was</sup> handled. Public alarm occurred due to the publication of this novel and ~~many~~ many buildings were under investigation for such terrible conditions - which ranged from flies to mice to bare hands

and hair.

Government action was definitely necessary ~~the~~ in response to *The Jungle*. President Theodore Roosevelt passed the Meat Inspection Act in 1906 ~~to~~ requiring all meat packing plants to have mandatory sanitation laws when handling the food. ~~It~~ later the Food and Drug Administration was organized to oversee the output of consumer goods and drugs as well as to inspect food industries for any unhealthy sanitation conditions.

These novels and many others like them help the nation grow and mature. They enable the people and government to see a new ~~pr~~ perspective on many issues and also allow activists to have more support for their causes.

*Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a leading cause of the Civil War and *The Jungle* promoted the government to regulate food services. These and many other works have ~~solved issues that~~ allowed

for actions which have solved lingering issues that have lasted decades.

Anchor Level 3-A

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and for *The Jungle*
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: written in 1852, Stowe's work demonstrated the cruel harassment of slaves and became an important cause for the abolitionist North; her dramatic novel influenced and deepened a split between the Union; *The Jungle*: based on Chicago's meatpacking industry during the early 20th century, the novel graphically reveals the unsanitary conditions under which meat was handled; Meat Inspection Act in 1906, requiring all meatpacking plants to have mandatory sanitation laws when handling food)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: Cotton King South; Frederick Douglass; William Garrison; Lincoln; "little lady that started the war"; shots were fired; *The Jungle*: public alarm; Food and Drug Administration; inspect food industries); includes some minor inaccuracies (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: in 1856, the Civil War was occurring and Lincoln was trying to preserve the Union; *The Jungle*: President Theodore Roosevelt passed the Meat Inspection Act)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that notes that the two novels defined their eras and a conclusion that reemphasizes the impact of each piece of writing

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response illustrates comprehension of the time periods and clearly connects each piece of writing to an important action. The ideas expressed, however, lack the depth consistent with a higher level response.

Words are arguably the most influential form of action. When you put words into writing, it fosters awareness and realization of the issue focused on. Throughout American history, writing has been a great source of awareness and influence on historical events, specifically injustices. When an issue is exposed to the public in this form of media, the government usually takes action.

Great injustice towards African Americans has seemingly always been a part of American history. This terrible truth is seen in American writing throughout the centuries. In 1852 Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe and over 100 years later, Martin Luther King Jr. Letter From Birmingham Jail bring this issue to the forefront of governmental concerns.

In 1852, slavery was still a major and legal aspect of American culture. Slaves were dehumanized, forced to endure harsh brutality and belonged to these white people.

Stowe wrote this graphic documentation of what life was like for a slave. Its harsh, unbridled truth caused the public to open their eyes to the issue. In response, abolitionist movement were aroused, people in the North began to aid in slaves escape from the South. The South ignored it. Eventually the government took some action. The civil war fought to keep the Union together is commonly thought of the war that freed the slaves - for President Abraham Lincoln emancipated Southern slaves during the war. Afterwards, amendments 13, 14, + 15 were added to the constitution freeing slaves, giving the civil rights and liberties, and giving black males the right to vote (respectively). This action however did not stop discrimination against blacks, especially in the South. Jim Crow laws were implemented, ensuring that blacks would be segregated from whites. Poll taxes and grandfather clauses and literacy tests are examples of how white Southerners kept blacks from voting.

The ku klux klan emerged as a sort of terrorist group against blacks and other groups.

This segregation and gross mistreatment continued through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the 1950's, a leader for the black community surfaced - MLK. He tried and urged patiently for the government to ban segregation and make black Americans equal. His frustration with the government is seen in "Letter from Birmingham Jail". MLK was arrested and from Alabama he wrote this letter articulating the injustice and loss of freedom the black community was experiencing. "waiting usually means never" is a line from it. The government soon thereafter did away w/ segregation and thereby caused much tumult and backlash, especially in the South.

Blacks continue to be discriminated against, even to this day

But through education and awareness  
discrimination can be overcome. Writing is  
a powerful tool.

Anchor Level 3-B

**The response:**

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issues addressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and in "Letter from Birmingham Jail" and discussing an action taken in response to the issue raised in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: slaves were dehumanized, forced to endure harsh brutality and belonged to white people; the Civil War, fought to keep the Union together, is commonly thought of as the war that freed the slaves for President Abraham Lincoln emancipated Southern slaves during the war; Jim Crow laws were implemented, insuring that blacks would be segregated from whites; "Letter from Birmingham Jail": Martin Luther King, Jr. was arrested and he wrote this letter articulating the injustice and loss of patience the black community was experiencing); includes weak analysis ("Letter from Birmingham Jail": the government soon thereafter did away with segregation)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: graphic; abolitionist movement; amendments 13, 14, and 15; freeing slaves, giving them civil rights and liberties, giving black males the right to vote; poll taxes; grandfather clauses; literacy tests; Ku Klux Klan; "Letter from Birmingham Jail": Alabama; "waiting usually means never")
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that focus on the power of the written word

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. For *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a good understanding about injustices suffered by African Americans and the role of writing to expose discrimination is evident, but the response lacks any substantial discussion of an action prompted by Reverend King's letter.

American authors have written literary pieces in order to reveal issues within the nation. Such writings let citizens find out about aspects that needed changes. Many times, actions have been carried out to correct national issues. Works of literature such as *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe and *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair have played a significant role in American history by exposing problems and causing others to respond to these issues.

The authors that are mentioned wrote their literary pieces due to events that happened at the times that the books were produced. Firstly, Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was written during the time that slavery was an issue that was dividing the North and South. Slaves were miserable and spent their lives working for cruel owners. Furthermore, Upton Sinclair's novel was written in order to expose the truths of the meat industry. At that time, the working conditions inside of meat-packing factories were horrible and food would go through processes in unhealthy and filthy surroundings. There was no regulation of industry at the time. Both Stowe and Sinclair raised questions about the issues they wrote about in their novels.

The writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Upton Sinclair drew responses from the national government and American citizens. For example, there were many Americans who read Stowe's book and were horrified by the conditions of slavery. People in the North,

not being familiar with everything about southern slavery, found out about the terrible issue. The revelation of slaves' conditions contributed to an abolition movement in which abolitionists fought for putting an end to slavery. During the Civil War, President Lincoln ordered that slaves in the South be freed. Eventually, the movement was a success, with the passage of the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment, which outlawed slavery.

Upton Sinclair got attention from the federal government. Readers were in awe because of Sinclair's observations of rats and poison in meats. The author's writing was so effective that it caused President Roosevelt to sign a law regarding the safety of meat. Because of Sinclair's novel, the meat-packing industry would be regulated by the government. Stowe and Sinclair were successful in revealing serious problems and attracting attention from people who fixed the issues.

In Harriet Beecher Stowe's and Upton Sinclair's books, the authors wrote about their observations of two separate problems. These two writers were successful in helping the problems that they wrote about because certain groups acted upon fixing the situations. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Upton Sinclair contributed to improving two different national situations by writing effective literary pieces.

### Anchor Level 3-C

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issues addressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and in *The Jungle* and stating an action taken in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: written during the time that slavery was an issue that was dividing the North and South; during the Civil War, President Lincoln ordered that slaves in the South be freed; movement was a success with the passage of the 13th amendment, which outlawed slavery; *The Jungle*: readers were in awe because of Sinclair's observations of rats and poison in meats; because of Sinclair's novel, the meatpacking industry would be regulated by the government)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: cruel owners; abolition movement; *The Jungle*: horrible working conditions; filthy surroundings; President Roosevelt)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that go slightly beyond a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates a basic understanding about the writings and the ensuing changes. However, it is somewhat repetitive and lacks sufficient detail for a higher score.

Throughout history many Americans have dealt with issues of concern in several different ways. One of the more familiar ways in which these issues were presented was through writing. These writings have helped to resolve some issues faced, through reforms and actions taken by government that later arose.

One of the more influential writers of all time was Upton Sinclair. Upton Sinclair was a muckraker, which is someone who attempts to show the corruption in society. Sinclair wrote The Jungle, which dealt mainly in part with the corruption of the meat packing industry. ~~He~~ In the book he described how filthy the meat was. From people working with bare hands, to rat excretions in the meat were just some of the unsanitary conditions during that time. After the production and distribution of this work of muckraking literature, the government had decided to step in. ~~Meat~~ <sup>Meat</sup> inspection acts were now passed in order to help maintain a healthy food supply. This piece of literature helped to change the meat packing industry + future food companies for the rest of the 1900's as well as today.

Another famous work of literature was Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Uncle Tom's Cabin was an extremely influential book during the times of slavery. It was basically a story about racism towards blacks + the harsh cruelty's they faced. ~~These~~ book help to

advocate the idea that African Americans should not be treated in such a way, as property. After this book, President Abraham Lincoln helped to abolish slavery, but in doing so, had to try and preserve the Union as well, due to the fact that they did not want slavery to be abolished. Moreover, Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe played a major role in eliminating societal problems

The Jungle by Upton Sinclair, and Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe played an important role in resolving conflicts in society. American History could have ~~be~~ possibly been altered had these books not advocated a such a cause. In conclusion, these writings have helped to spark government reform, in to which problems could be solved.

Anchor Level 2-A

**The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issues addressed in *The Jungle* and in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and mentioning an action taken in response to the issues addressed by each author
- Is primarily descriptive (*The Jungle*: described how filthy the meat was; meat inspection acts were now passed to help maintain a healthy food supply; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: helped to advocate the idea that African Americans should not be treated in such a way, as property; President Abraham Lincoln helped to abolish slavery); includes weak analysis (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: it was basically a story about racism towards blacks; Lincoln had to try and preserve the Union as well; book played a major role in eliminating societal problems)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*The Jungle*: muckraker; corruption in society; meatpacking industry; rat excretions; unsanitary conditions; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: harsh cruelties)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are little more than a restatement of the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. An attempt to address all parts of the task is made, but the response includes only basic information that is too often overgeneralized.

Throughout history, writing has been a popular way for people to share their opinions or get an idea across to the public. This type of expression has ~~occurred~~ occurred many times during the history of the United States. Opinionated writing such as this often happens during times of crisis or confusion in a country. Two examples of this type of writing could be "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe and "The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair. Both of these works of literature have opened the eyes of the American people to get an important idea across.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1852 during times of slavery in the United States. Slavery was a highly debated issue during this time because of varying opinions between the slave owners and abolitionists. The abolitionists knew that keeping human beings as slaves was an incredibly unjust action, while the slave owners did not view black people as humans, feeling that white men were the supreme race. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a black woman, wrote her novel to show people what slavery was really like; how it affected the slaves and the injustice of owning people. When she wrote her story, she did not expect anyone to want to

read it, or even for it to be published. Fortunately for Stone and the American people, the book was published and sold many copies all over the world. Her novel opened the eyes of many Americans, showing them the harshness of the slave world. Many people who read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" became passionate about abolishing slavery and allowing black people to have better lives. More ~~abolitionists~~ abolitionists began to speak out and encouraged more people to join in on the cause. Harriet Beecher Stone changed many American lives by writing her novel; she opened the eyes of white people and improved the lives of black people.

Similarly to how "Uncle Tom's Cabin" opened the eyes of many Americans, Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle" written in 1906 changed the opinions of those who ~~read~~ read it. During the industrial era in the United States, the way products were made changed dramatically. Products were no longer made ~~by~~ in someone's home to sell in the market. People would work in factories doing jobs that they haven't necessarily skilled in. Products were not the only things put ~~together~~ together in this way; foods were manufactured in bulk to allow more food to get out around the ~~country~~ country much faster.

Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle* after observing a meat-packing factory. After seeing the horrors inside, he had to show the American public to know the truth. Meat was packed well below the allowed grade mark, and factory officials did not do anything to stop it. Meat ~~was~~ factories were infested with rats and sprayed with rat poison, causing both dead rats and poisonous chemicals to end up in someone's food. People who worked in the factories would not wash their hands before handling the meat either, making the situation even worse. The uncleanliness of the meat put American health at risk for various germs and diseases. Upton Sinclair allowed Americans to know what really went on inside the factories, causing various protests and factories getting shut down. "The Jungle" sparked a rebellion to improve the way products and food were made to improve the safety of the American people.

Various authors throughout history have written books to share their opinions about topics they feel strongly about. Their writings often times spark an interest among the American people to learn more about a certain issue or try to make a change in society.

Both Harriet ~~Stowe~~ Beecher Stowe and Upton Sinclair tried to make a change with their books "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Jungle", respectively. These books made a change in society and changed the way Americans viewed different issues.

Anchor Level 2-B

**The response:**

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issues addressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and in *The Jungle*
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: the abolitionists knew that keeping human beings as slaves was an incredibly unjust action, while the slave owners did not view black people as humans, feeling that white men were the supreme race; *The Jungle*: during the industrial era in the United States, the way products were made changed dramatically; meat factories were infested with rats and sprayed with rat poison, causing both dead rats and poisonous chemicals to end up in someone's food); includes weak and faulty analysis (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: when she wrote her story, she did not expect anyone to want to read it, or even for it to be published; *The Jungle*: causing various protests and factories getting shut down)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: highly debated issue; sold many copies all over the world; *The Jungle*: foods were manufactured in bulk; American health at risk); includes an inaccuracy (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: Harriet Beecher Stowe, a black woman)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state the importance of these pieces of writing in sparking awareness and interest about the issues

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Solid descriptions about historical circumstances are overshadowed by the response's failure to discuss valid actions resulting from either publication.

Over the years, Americans have sent ~~a~~ messages out to the public in many different forms. The most popular and effective way to spread concern for America's issues is through writing. ~~HA~~ The publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the novel, The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair, both rose awareness for certain causes and sparked significant social and political change.

The publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in 1852 rose much controversy in the north and south over the issue of slavery. Stowe ~~filled~~ <sup>filled</sup> her pages with <sup>details</sup> <sup>of</sup> the dark side of slavery such as the beatings, deaths, and separations Africans had to endure ~~at~~ ~~they~~ upon their arrival to America. The novel became widely spread, talked about and publicized and directly affected most Americans by demonstrating the inhumane ways slaves were treated and →

the desperate need for universal change. A direct effect of this novel ~~was~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~World War I~~ Civil War. The novel sparked so much conflict between the North and the South that the feuding areas began to fight for the freedom of slaves. Stowe's novel rose public awareness for an ~~increasingly~~ accumulating issue.

The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair was a novel surrounding the sanitation issues in the meat-packing industry. Its publication in 1906 informed Americans on the need for change and laws that would protect Americans and ensure their health and wellbeing. The gruesome but true details in the book raised awareness and encouraged Americans to ~~make a~~ <sup>demand</sup> reform. One result of this novel's success was the passing of "The Meat Inspection Act," by Theodore Roosevelt to improve conditions for both workers and →

Consumers.

Clearly, the publications of the novels, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair raised much controversy to spark much social and political changes and both sparked drastic changes in American History.

Anchor Level 2-C

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issue of slavery addressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, mentioning the issue of sanitation addressed in *The Jungle*, and mentioning an action taken in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: Stowe filled her pages with details of the dark side of slavery such as the beatings, deaths, and separation Africans had to endure upon their arrival to America; a direct effect of this novel was the Civil War; *The Jungle*: its publication in 1906 informed Americans of the need for change and laws that would protect Americans and insure their health and well being; one result of the novel's success was the Meat Inspection Act to improve conditions for both workers and consumers); includes faulty analysis (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: the feuding areas began to fight for the freedom of slaves)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: controversy in the North and South; the novel became widespread; *The Jungle*: sanitation issues; meatpacking; gruesome but true details); includes a minor inaccuracy (*The Jungle*: passing of the Meat Inspection Act by Theodore Roosevelt)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that credit writing for sparking political and social change

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response includes many valid generalizations but lacks supporting details. Moreover, the references to actions taken in response to the writings are incomplete and vague.

Throughout history in the United States, people have always had methods of dealing with issues in society. Some exposed these issues through protests, boycotts, civil disobedience, and violence, while others simply exposed it in writings through literature. Two prime examples of pieces that helped to focus in on issues surrounding the American people were, *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair and *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan.

*The Jungle*, by Upton Sinclair was a piece written in order to expose the problems in the meat packing industry. It showed the uncleanliness of the factories and the gross tactics that were used when packaging meat. This caused action to be taken by the government where they created the board of health and things had to be FDA approved so that this would not be such a major problem. The action of Upton Sinclair writing the book *The Jungle* caused the exposure of the meat packing industry to the public which then demanded of the government to come

a solution and a change.

Another example of a piece of writing which showed the problems of American society was the feminine mystique.

by Betty Friedan. Through her work of art she encouraged women to stand up for their rights and fight for their rights.

Through her writing she was able to encourage American women to embrace their femininity and want to be represented and respected

in society. This brought about a change in society because women realized that they indeed do deserve respect and they should be able to have that respect.

Women would now fight for their rights and demand their wants.

In conclusion literature in history has helped expose many of the problems facing American society. Still today, many authors write in order to express and air problems facing our society in hope that it will bring about a change.

## Anchor Level 1-A

### **The response:**

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances surrounding issues addressed in *The Jungle* and mentioning an action taken in response to the issue raised by the author
- Is descriptive (*The Jungle*: showed the uncleanliness of the factories and the gross tactics that were used in packaging meat; things had to be FDA approved); includes weak application (*The Jungle*: the government where they created the board of health)
- Includes no additional relevant facts, examples, or details
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that cites literature as one method for exposing the ills of society and a conclusion that remarks that authors continue to expose problems facing America

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. A cursory development of the issues and actions related to *The Jungle* weakens the response. Furthermore, the discussion of *The Feminine Mystique* shows little understanding of the work, the historical circumstances, or the responsive actions taken.

Throughout United States history, individuals have used writing as a way to focus attention on issues facing the American people. To resolve these issues raised in these writings, actions were taken by the government, groups or individuals.

In The Jungle by Upton Sinclair, Mr. Sinclair wrote about how bad American society was. He inspected industries and stores and realized how bad some of these industries were. Rats, fingers, dead bugs would all be found in food. The food industries just didn't care how their final product tasted or how it looked. The government read the book and decided to take action. They passed the meat inspection act which would improve the taste and quality of meat. Also, they were forced to put a label on all products produced.

Also when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. nailed his 20 points to a church door. In those 20 points he talked about how the world was unequal and that it was a segregated world.

Talked about how Blacks were different from everyone else in the world. The government passed the Jim Crow Laws

Which stated all are equal but shall remain seperated. This made all races seperate but also equal.

The government always responds to a major action taken by an individual.

The government will pass laws to make the country safer or to make everyone equal. The United States government will to everything in their power to make their country a better place

Anchor Level 1-B

**The response:**

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances addressed in *The Jungle* and mentioning an action taken in response to the publication
- Is descriptive (*The Jungle*: rats, fingers, dead bugs would all be found in food; the government passed the Meat Inspection Act which would improve the taste and quality of meat)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*The Jungle*: label on all products); includes inaccuracies (“Letter from Birmingham Jail”: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. nailed his 20 points to a church door; Jim Crow laws made all races separate but also equal)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that consists of broad generalizations

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response demonstrates limited knowledge about the issues in *The Jungle* and confuses “Letter from Birmingham Jail” with Martin Luther’s *Ninety-five Theses*.

THROUGHOUT HISTORY WRITERS HAVE WRITTEN ABOUT THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS FACING AMERICAN SOCIETY. THE GOAL OF THESE WRITINGS WERE TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE ISSUES AND EXPRESS PEOPLE'S VIEWPOINTS ABOUT THE ISSUES RAISED. AS A RESULT OF THESE WRITINGS, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOOK ACTIONS TO TRY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. TWO VERY IMPORTANT WRITINGS IN AMERICAN HISTORY ARE THE JUNGLE BY UPTON SINCLAIR AND UNCLE TOM'S CABIN BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

AROUND THE TIME THAT THE JUNGLE WAS WRITTEN AMERICA WAS IN THE PERIOD OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. MACHINES PLACED HAND MADE GOODS, AND LARGE FACTORIES DEVELOPED IN THE CITIES. ALTHOUGH THERE WERE MANY GOOD EFFECTS FROM THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION THERE WERE ALSO MANY PROBLEMS. ONE PROMINENT PROBLEM WAS THE ADULTERATION AND FILTHINESS OF FOOD. THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY HAD MANY PROBLEMS. THE MEAT WAS NOT FRESH, AND THE MEAT CONTAINED FECELS, BODY PARTS AND OTHER UNWANTED MATERIAL IN IT. PEOPLE WERE OUTRAGED BY THE QUALITY OF THE MEAT THAT WAS BEING PRODUCED AND SOLD. PEOPLE WERE GETTING SICK, AND THE GOVERNMENT DIDN'T TAKE ACTION. THE JUNGLE RAISED MOMENTS TO THIS ISSUE. UPTON SINCLAIR DESCRIBED IN VIVID DETAIL THE HORRORS AND FILTH INVOLVED IN THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY. HE DESCRIBED THE FILTHY, HOT CONDITIONS THAT THE WORKERS WERE WORKING IN, AND THE LIMITED EFFORT TAKEN TO TRY TO MAKE THE MEAT FRESH. PEOPLE WERE OUTRAGED BY THE THINGS THAT WERE WRITTEN IN THIS BOOK. PEOPLE DEMANDED THAT SOMETHING BE DONE TO ENSURE THAT THE FOOD THAT THEY WERE EATING WAS SAFE. THE GOVERNMENT

EVENTUALLY PASSED THE MEAT INSPECTION ACT WHICH MADE IT MANDATORY FOR THE MEAT TO BE INSPECTED THAT CROSSED OVER STATE LINES. THE PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT WAS ALSO PASSED WHICH HELPED TO MAKE SURE DRUGS WERE PROPERLY LABELED AND THERE WAS NO ADULTERATION OF THE FOOD BEING SOLD.

UNDER THE LAWN WRITTEN BY MARGARET BECHER STOWE ALSO WROTE ABOUT A VERY IMPORTANT, CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE IN AMERICAN HISTORY. SHE WROTE ABOUT ALL THE ASPECTS OF SLAVERY. SHE DISCUSSED THE INHUMANE TREATMENT OF SLAVES AND THE BRUTAL MEASURES TAKEN BY THEIR MASTERS TO CONTROL THEIR SLAVES. PEOPLE WERE OUTRAGED BY WHAT THEY READ IN THEIR BOOK. THIS BOOK RAISED AWARENESS OF THE EVILS OF SLAVERY THAT EXISTED SUCH AS BEATING, TORTURE, AND SEVERE STARVATION. THE NORTHERNERS WERE ESPECIALLY MAD ABOUT THIS BECAUSE THEY WANTED TO ABOLISH SLAVERY. AFTER THIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED MANY PEOPLE TRIED TO HELP RESCUE SLAVES. AFTER A WHILE, THE 13<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT WAS PASSED WHICH ABOLISHED SLAVERY.

THERE WERE MANY EVENTS THAT OCCURRED IN AMERICAN HISTORY WHICH SPARKED CONTROVERSIAL VIEWPOINTS TO FORM FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. WRITERS USED WRITING AS A WAY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THESE EVENTS IN ORDER TO GET A RESPONSE. BECAUSE OF THESE WRITINGS MANY DIFFERENT GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS THE GOVERNMENT TOOK ACTIONS TO HELP SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS IN AMERICA.

The writings of many muckrakers has been a very successful tool in shedding light on either the bad conditions of an issue or on something corrupt in the nation. This can be seen through the works of many including Upton Sinclair, who wrote The Jungle, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. In Sinclair's novel, the bad conditions that meat was packaged in were exposed. In Stowe's book, the world gets to see just how bad it is living as an African American slave during that time frame. These moving and informative works let citizens in of or what is shielded from the naked eye of society.

In Upton Sinclair's The Jungle, the thought of regular people that they believe their lives are good and think that the food they eat is up to snuff, get told a shocking truth. Sinclair writes of the horrible, disgusting conditions the meat is made ready in, and reveals to the citizens that what they are eating is probably contaminated and is very dangerous. Through reading The Jungle, people are appalled that what they are eating could be so disgusting. By him writing in such a way, Sinclair shows a whole city how they are being cheated out of a healthy life.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin and writes of the tragedies the slaves of the south have to face on a daily basis. By her writing this book, it opened many people's eyes on the issue of slavery and how bad it actually was. While opening eyes across the nation, the book inspired both free slaves that wanted to start up a movement, and slaves themselves to fight for their freedom. This book was set at the heart of the Civil Rights movement and the freeing of slaves because it told the

truth of how horrible it was to actually live as an African American slave. Many legislatures read this and saw the actions of the plantation owners, unlawful and felt it necessary to do something about it legally. Stowe's novel gave inspiration along with letting people in on what was covered up by many and let readers know that something should be done about this problem.

Both Upton Sinclair's and Harriet Beecher Stowe's novels are both informative and moving. They both open citizens' eyes and shed <sup>needed</sup> light on what certain people are trying to cover up from the rest of society. Upton ~~does~~ does this by informing about the bad conditions of meat packaging. Harriet does this by opening the eyes of many about the horrors of black slavery. Both these two books and the works of many other muckrakers have left lasting impacts on the nation as a whole and I think without the novels of these writers, the country would be in worse conditions.

Over the course of history, literature has been used as a method to focus attention on certain American issues. These pieces of writing has greatly influenced the government and other groups of people to take action and resolve these conditions.

Martin Luther King, Jr, a civil rights activist, practiced civil disobedience throughout the 1960s and 1970s. This was seen in his writing, "A Letter from Birmingham Jail." This letter was written while King was in prison for protesting without a permit. King's letter, directed toward clergymen, addressed the issue of segregation in public facilities. This act of civil disobedience started the civil rights movement which eventually persuaded the U.S. government to integrate public facilities and allow black and white people to equally use the same things. Even though discrimination was still apparent, blacks

and whites were essentially now equal. In the *Brown vs Board of Education* Supreme Court case, the judge declared previous facilities "separate but not equal", overruling the *Plessy vs Ferguson* case.

"The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair is another example of writing that has immensely impacted the history of the United States. Sinclair, a muckraker during the Progressive Era, uncovered the issue of sanitation in the meat packing industry through the publication of his novel. In response, the government passed a meat inspection act, requiring that ~~meat~~ the meat meet required standards before being sold on the market.

Throughout the United States, writing has had an enormous effect on the actions of government and of people. Martin Luther King Jr's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" and Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle" raised issues in our nation.

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, America had many problems. These problems resulted in weak laws and standards to high numbers of unemployed US citizens and also unemployed foreign immigrants. The US government overlooked these problems. The only solution to these problems were muckrakers; Muckrakers are writers who tell about harsh society and may also show examples of these problems of society in pictures or other documents.

One famous Muckraker is Upton Sinclair. Upton wrote a story or documentary of how city lifestyles were during the early 1900's. He showed in his book that many people were unemployed and poor. He showed what type of housing these people had and how unsafe this way of life was. He published many books and more opportunities for employment had risen.

Many times throughout the history of the United States change has been prompted through writing. Often certain important issues have been brought to light by the printed word. The writings of Thomas Paine, in his pamphlet, *Common Sense* and those of Upton Sinclair were able to raise very important issues of their time and successfully pushed for change.

*Common Sense* which was written in 1776, was able to raise the issue of American independence, to the average American and as a result was one of the causing factors that led to greater support for the American Revolution. *Common Sense* was a pamphlet, which was a vernacular, popular language, making it easy to read for the common American. It discusses the need for the American colonies to distance itself from the mother country, Great Britain, and to pursue its own destiny. He discusses the conflict of interest between the colonies and the mother country, as an example of the failures of Virtual Representation. He also discussed the "foolish" idea that American continent is controlled by an island. He considers the American people to have their own identity completely different from Britain. The last issue Paine brings up is the need for a government to rule without a monarch. This pamphlet which called for revolution and

the creation of a new nation, was successful in doing so, along with many other factors. The Declaration of Independence which came out later that year, shows the influence Common Sense had in prompting change.

Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle* is another example of the power the printed word has in creating change. *The Jungle* is a novel that tells the story of an immigrant family's attempt to achieve the American Dream in a meat-packing town during the United States Industrial Revolution. Although the novel was meant to increase the popularity of socialism, it included <sup>many</sup> gruesome and disgusting details about the meat-packing business. As Sinclair commented, "I aimed for the nation's heart but hit its stomach." These details brought attention to the fact that the government had failed to regulate the safety of foods consumed by the American people. One individual who read the novel, was Theodore Roosevelt who pushed for the Food and Drug Act, that established government regulations of food and drugs. By creating <sup>expectations</sup> ~~expectations~~, mortality and poisoning by food poisoning dropped. Thanks to Sinclair's novel, many Americans can feel assured that the food they are eating is safe.

These two examples of the power of writing and its ability to mobilize change, Common Sense was able to

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Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – E

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cause revolution and built a nation, while the  
Jungle saved lives and improved the quality of food.

**The response:**

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issues addressed in *The Jungle* and in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, discussing an action taken by government in response to the issue raised in *The Jungle*, and identifying a response to the issue raised in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*The Jungle*: Upton Sinclair described in vivid detail the horrors and filth involved in the meatpacking industry; the Pure Food and Drug Act was also passed which helped to make sure that drugs were properly labeled and there was no adulteration of the food being sold; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: discussed the inhumane treatment of slaves and the brutal measures taken by their master to control their slaves; after awhile the 13th amendment was passed which abolished slavery); includes isolated analysis (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*: after this book was published, many people tried to help rescue slaves)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*The Jungle*: Industrial Revolution; feces, body parts and other unwanted material; filthy, hot conditions; Meat Inspection Act; crossed over state lines; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: evils of slavery; beating; torturing; starvation)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate the theme

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates a clear understanding of the correlation between industrialization and increasing threats to consumer safety. The descriptions of meatpacking and slavery are lengthy but lacking in specific historical detail. Additionally, the mention of the 13th amendment does not qualify as a discussion of an action taken in response to an issue.

## Practice Paper B—Score Level 1

### The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issues addressed in *The Jungle* and *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
- Is descriptive (*The Jungle*: Sinclair writes of the horrible, disgusting conditions the meat is made and reveals to the citizens that what they are eating is probably contaminated and very dangerous; *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*: it told the truth about how horrible it was to live as an African American slave); lacks understanding (*The Jungle*: Sinclair shows a whole city how they are being cheated out of a healthy life; *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*: the book inspired both free slaves that wanted to start up a movement and slaves themselves to fight for their freedom; this book was set at the heart of the civil rights movement; many legislatures read this and saw the actions of the plantation owners unlawful and felt it necessary to do something about it legally)
- Includes no additional relevant facts, examples, or details
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that call the novels informative and moving and notes that muckrakers have made a lasting impact on the nation

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Despite its length, there are few accurate or relevant observations about the issues raised in these books.

## Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

### The response:

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issues addressed in “Letter from Birmingham Jail” and in *The Jungle* and mentioning an action taken in response to the issue raised in *The Jungle*
- Is primarily descriptive (“Letter from Birmingham Jail”: King’s letter, directed towards clergymen, addressed the issue of segregation in public facilities; *The Jungle*: Sinclair, a muckraker during the Progressive Era, uncovered the issue of sanitation in the meatpacking industry through the publication of his novel; the government passed a meat inspection act, requiring that the meat meet required standards before being sold on the market); includes weak analysis (“Letter from Birmingham Jail”: this act of civil disobedience started the civil rights movement; even though discrimination was still apparent, blacks and whites were essentially now equal)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (“Letter from Birmingham Jail”: civil rights activist; in prison for protesting); includes an inaccuracy (“Letter from Birmingham Jail” [1963]: uses *Brown v. Board of Education* [1954] as a responding action)
- 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. Brief statements, faulty analysis, and the lack of a specific action taken in response to “Letter from Birmingham Jail” make this a Level 2 paper.

### Practice Paper D—Score Level 0

**The response:**

Fails to develop the task; includes no relevant facts, examples, or details

**Conclusion:** The response fits the criteria for level 0 because it demonstrates no understanding of Upton Sinclair’s work.

### Practice Paper E—Score Level 4

**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by describing the historical circumstances surrounding the issue of American independence addressed in *Common Sense* and the issue of consumer protection addressed in *The Jungle* more thoroughly than discussing an action taken in response to the issue raised by each author
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Common Sense*: discusses the need for the American colonies to distance themselves from the mother country, Great Britain, and to pursue their own destiny; the Declaration of Independence, which came out later that year, shows the influence *Common Sense* had in prompting change; *The Jungle*: although the novel was meant to increase the popularity of socialism, it included many gruesome and disgusting details about the meatpacking business; these details brought attention to the government’s failure to regulate the safety of foods consumed by the American people)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Common Sense*: greater support for the American Revolution; pamphlet; popular language; virtual representation; continent controlled by an island; own identity; *The Jungle*: immigrant family; meatpacking town; Industrial Revolution; “I aimed for the nation’s heart but hit its stomach”; Theodore Roosevelt; Food and Drug Act)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that note the power of the written word

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Concise language and ample detail confirm a command of the facts and an understanding of the literature’s content. However, the actions taken are discussed in a cursory and less detailed way, especially in relation to the Declaration of Independence.



# United States History and Government Specifications January 2010

## Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

## Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Individuals, Groups, Institutions; Reform Movements	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Places and Regions; Physical Systems; Human Systems; Environment; Factors of Production; Immigration and Migration; Change	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

***Notes:***

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

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

**The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the January 2010 Regents Examination in United States History and Government* will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the United States History and Government examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.**

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

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

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