

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Thursday, January 29, 2009 — 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 29, 2009

Part I

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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 2009

Theme: Movements of People—Migration

The movement of people *into* and *within* the United States has had a significant impact on the nation. These movements have been both voluntary and involuntary.

Task: Select *two* periods of migration that had an impact on the United States and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the migration
- Discuss the impact of the migration on the United States

You may use any period of migration from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include colonial settlement (1600s–1700s), westward expansion (1800s), rural to urban migration (1870s–1920s), European immigration (1880–1910), the Dust Bowl (1930s), suburbanization (1950s–1960s), and illegal immigration (1990 to the present).

Scoring Notes:

1. This thematic essay has a minimum of *four* components (the historical circumstances that led to *each* of *two* periods of migration and the impact of *each* migration on the United States).
2. The period of migration that had an impact on United States history may be from any time period in United States history. Two distinct periods must be selected; however, since the time periods for specific groups may overlap, a response may discuss these as two distinct time periods of migration as long as different and relevant details are used for each migration, e.g., the time periods of rural to urban migration (1870s–1920s) and European immigration (1880–1910) overlap but have distinct differences. On the other hand, the response may combine the two periods as one migration, e.g., farmers and immigrants were both drawn to northeastern cities during industrialization in search of steady jobs.
3. The period of migration may be treated as a broad category or narrowed to a more specific topic within the time period, e.g., colonial settlement (1600s–1700s) or slave trade from Africa; rural to urban migration (1870s–1920s) or Great Migration (early 1900s).
4. The impact of the migration on the United States may be either short term or long term.
5. The response may discuss the impact of the migration on the United States from any perspective as long as the position taken is supported by accurate historical facts and examples.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops **all** aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to a migration in **each** of **two** time periods and discussing the impact of **each** migration on the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *European immigration (1880–1910)*: connects wide-ranging oppression in southern and eastern Europe, unrestricted immigration policies in the United States, and the need for cheap labor in United States factories to an influx of immigrants into eastern United States cities; connects the wave of “new immigrants” to cultural enrichment, urban problems, and rising nativism; *suburbanization (1950s–1960s)*: connects the return of World War II soldiers, the baby boom, and the expansion of interstate highways to mass migration from urban areas to the suburbs; connects the growth of suburbs to decaying inner cities, construction of shopping malls, schools, and businesses, and the growth of the automobile culture
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *European immigration*: push-pull factors; pogroms; autocratic empires; steamships; padrone system; Ellis Island; ethnic enclaves; Little Italy; melting pot; tenements; slums; Jacob Riis; American Protective Association; quotas; *suburbanization*: GI Bill; Interstate Highway Act; Eisenhower; Levittown; beltways; “white flight”; bedroom communities; soccer moms; de facto segregation; gas stations; dependence on foreign oil; drive-in theaters; Little League; conformity
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 4:

- Develops **all** aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing one aspect of the task more thoroughly than the other aspect of the task for both periods of migration *or* discussing all aspects of the task for one period of migration more thoroughly than for the second period
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *European immigration (1880–1910)*: describes how poverty and tyranny abroad and the need for cheap labor in expanding United States industries led to immigration from southern and eastern Europe and discusses the numerous problems in northeastern cities caused by a rapid influx of immigrants which led to restrictions; *suburbanization (1950s–1960s)*: describes how the return of World War II soldiers, the baby boom, highway construction, and the need for new housing led to the growth of suburbs and discusses cultural changes resulting from dependence on the automobile such as the creation of shopping malls
- 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 with little depth *or* develops *at least three* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze and/or evaluate 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* components of the task for *one* period of migration 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.

The United States has been known for its diversity of cultures and languages. Over the years, various migrations of people into the United States have contributed to the "melting pot" theory. African Americans were forced to migrate from their native lands to the plantations of America. On the other hand, the Irish fled their homelands to pursue economic security and greater freedom in the Americas. The migration of African Americans in the seventeenth century and Irish in the nineteenth century greatly affected the economic and social life in the United States.

African Americans were used as a cheap labor supply in plantations beginning in the early seventeenth century. After Native Americans had been decimated by European diseases, and white farmers were low in supply, the need for labor increased. Part of the triangular trade that existed between America, Europe and Africa was the African slave trade. Africans made their first voyage to America in 1619. In return for slaves, African leaders received goods from the slave traders. The continuing demand for laborers increased. Thought to be immune to working long hours in the large fields under the sun, Africans were involuntarily imported in large numbers to work on large plantations, especially in the south, where the soil was favorable for a cash-crop economy. Africans were brought to America on the Middle Passage, where thousands of Blacks died of malnutrition and impoverished conditions.

The forced immigration of Africans into the United States would result in various consequences. The use of blacks as a labor supply in the South introduced slavery in the United States. Slavery would contribute to a rigid social class in the southern United States, with slaves at the bottom. Also, slavery would be one of the focuses of the American Civil War, with the North in favor of restricting slavery and the South in favor of keeping slavery ~~in~~ intact. The long term effects of slavery would include racial segregation. This occurred with the passing ~~of~~ of the Jim Crow laws and was upheld in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson. The scars of racism continue into the 21st century.

Unlike the forced migration of the African Americans, Europeans of the early nineteenth century came to the United States with hopes of economic freedom. Two groups of Europeans who arrived in large numbers during the 1840s were the Germans and the Irish. The immigrants would settle in the New England states, where mills awaited their labor. The primary reasons why they voluntarily left Europe were due to crop failures, starvation and political distress. The Irish, who were ruled by Britain experienced potato crop failures and hoped to change their fate in the United States of America.

The Irish took up factory jobs in New England states and were also used to build canals and railroads. Their introduction to the United States would result in animosities by native born Americans

who didn't like the Catholics. The native born Americans felt as though the Europeans were taking away their jobs. Irish immigrants were less likely to resist the injustice of ~~the~~ and low pay of factory owners. All these ideas led to the formation of the Know-Nothing Party and the Anti-Masonic Party, both dominated by nativists. The introduction of the Irish to the United States contributed to resistance of central government. The Irish had been ruled by a monarchy, and had resented the authority of the British government. They (Irish) would help the growth of the Democratic Party, which initially fought for minimal central government and increased states' rights.

Evidently, the migration of African Americans and the Irish into the United States led to serious development of the United States culture and policies. The African Americans formed a great role in the southern economy of the United States but were at the bottom of society. The economy and other policies of the North were shaped by the presence of Irish immigrants. Together, these two groups of people would contribute to the diversity of the United States. The society and politics of America have been shaped by the presence of various cultures.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to the colonial slave trade and to Irish immigration in the 1840s and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*colonial slave trade*: thought to be immune to working long hours in the large fields under the Sun, Africans were involuntarily imported; the soil was favorable for a cash-crop economy; slavery would contribute to a rigid social class in the southern United States, with slaves at the bottom; the long-term effects of slavery would include racial segregation with the passing of the Jim Crow Laws; the scars of racism continue into the 21st century; *Irish immigration 1840s*: Europeans of the early 19th century came to the United States with hopes of economic freedom; their introduction to the United States would result in animosities by native born Americans who did not like the Catholics; these ideas led to the formation of the Know Nothing Party, dominated by nativists; the Irish would help the growth of the Democratic Party, which initially fought for minimal central government and increased States rights)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*colonial slave trade*: melting pot; plantations; triangular trade; Middle Passage; rigid social class; Civil War; *Plessy v. Ferguson*; *Irish immigration 1840s*: New England states; mills; crop failures; built canals and railroads; low pay; monarchy; diversity)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that praises the diversity that resulted from immigration and a conclusion that cites the economic and social contributions of diverse groups

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response demonstrates a good knowledge of history especially regarding the causes of immigration in each period and the important consequences of African and Irish migration to the United States.

The movement of people into & within the United States has had a significant ^{impact} on the nation's development. Two of these many movements are colonial settlement from Europe in the early 1600's-1700's and post World War II suburbanization in the 1950's and 1960's.

The United States was formed as a result of the first migration of colonial settlers in the 1600's and 1700's. Many settlers originally came from England and were in search of religious freedom and other opportunities that the new world presented. These brave pioneers risked everything to improve their lives. The first two permanent colonies that arose from this migration were Plymouth and Jamestown. Plymouth was founded by Pilgrims for religious purposes and Jamestown was founded for trading and set up by the English Trading Company. Plymouth settlers were leaving England to escape the religion King George enforced. While settlers came for different reasons they had a lasting impact. As a result of these new colonies a new idea of self government arose. The colonial settlers developed the Mayflower Compact in Plymouth and the House of Burgesses in Virginia laying down the basis for the representative government the United States still uses today. As time progressed, these colonies desire for self government grew as each colony adopted a representative assembly. They later joined together in a fight to separate from the "Mother Country." They drafted a Declaration of Independence that reflected their dedication to the ideal of self

government. Their influence also led to the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution. The most lasting impact of the early colonial settlers left behind is & was the formation of the United States, which is often considered a role model of democracy by the rest of the world.

Migration within the United States occurred, as well, on many occasions, especially suburbanization in the 1950's and 1960's. A cause of this migration was the G.I. Bill that offered money to World War II veterans for the purchase of homes. Also the Interstate Highway Act was passed and resulted in the construction of thousands of miles of highways enabling Americans to commute to work more easily especially now that many families owned automobiles. The automobile prompted the growth of a whole new range of businesses and services like shopping malls and drive in restaurants. With the post war economy growing, middle class Americans were now able to afford homes and left crowded cities to improve their lives. A lasting impact of suburbanization and home building was a boost in the consumer economy. With homes to furnish, families needed/wanted appliances and furniture. In towns such as Levittown, mass-produced homes were built more quickly as this new idea of the perfect lifestyle arose. Finally, advertising urged Americans into buying/spending more. Suburbanization left a lasting impact on American thoughts and suburban living is still the American

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 5 – B

dream for most people today.

In conclusion both the colonial settlement and suburbanization were movements that had a lasting impact on the U. S. Colonial settlements established the U. S. and the foundations of representative govt while suburbanization changed the way Americans thought + spent money. These movements had a significant impact on the U. S. at that time in history and left impacts that continue today.

Anchor Level 5-B**The response:**

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to colonial settlement during the 17th century and suburbanization during the 1950s and 1960s and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*colonial settlement*: the United States was formed as a result of the first migration of colonial settlers; the colonial settlers developed the Mayflower Compact in Plymouth and the House of Burgesses in Virginia, laying down the basis for the representative government the United States still uses today; these colonies' desire for self-government grew as each colony adopted a representative assembly; often considered a role model of democracy by the rest of the world; *suburbanization*: the construction of thousands of miles of highways enabled Americans to commute to work more easily; left crowded cities to improve their lives; a lasting impact of suburbanization and home building was a boost in the consumer economy; a new idea of the perfect family lifestyle arose)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*colonial settlement*: England; religious freedom; English trading company; Pilgrims; representative assembly; mother country; Declaration of Independence; Bill of Rights; *suburbanization*: GI Bill; World War II; Interstate Highway Act; Levittown; advertising) includes an inaccuracy (*colonial settlement*: settlers were leaving England to escape the religion King George had implemented)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes a brief introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that notes the political and economic impact of the migrations.

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response makes a strong connection between early political institutions and the development of representative government in the United States. Additionally, it includes a good discussion of the economic impact of suburbanization on such factors as increased consumer spending.

Throughout its history, the United States has come to be known as a country where diverse groups of people can come to settle and have the opportunity to make better lives for themselves. European immigration during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century as well as suburbanization in the 1950s and 60s are key instances of how migration of people into the United States and within the country influenced the nation's population growth and American culture.

From 1880-1910 there was a significant influx of people immigrating from Eastern and Southern Europe into America. Many of the immigrants came to escape religious persecution such as Jewish immigrants fleeing Russia and Italian peasants seeking jobs. Aspiring Americans sought to create new lives for themselves and their families. People were told that in America the streets were "paved with gold" and that America was the "land of opportunity". The belief of the American Dream came about in which anyone could come to America and have the chance to work towards his or her goals and achieve success. Ellis Island in New York City became the primary place where immigrants would come off of their boats and be greeted first with the Statue

of Liberty, which came to represent freedom and hope to immigrants.

As a result of all of the different immigrants coming into the country, America went through a cultural change. Catholic churches were being built, as well as Jewish synagogues. Immigrant laborers flooded the work place, as well as setting up their own businesses. Jewish immigrants worked in the garment district making clothes while Italian stonecutters built beautiful buildings. New restaurants and cultural foods appeared and are still prominent today such as pizza, spaghetti, bagels, and delis.

After the end of World War II, American soldiers back from war reunited with wives or girlfriends and began to migrate away from the cities to settle down and start a family. The prominent increase in births during this period, the baby boom, significantly contributed to this migration because it gave Americans a reason to ~~want~~ need more homes for growing families. These new housing developments on the outskirts of the cities were known as suburbs, and the new homes became the cornerstone of the ideal family in the 50s and 60s.

Suburbs offered a safer and more sheltered environment for the new American family. There wasn't a major threat of crime as there was in the city and a communal attitude among different families within the suburb was evident. Children were more sheltered and protected from dangers in the cities. As more people moved away from the cities, the cities began to decline and people even began to shop in suburban malls not downtown stores.

The highway system built by Eisenhower during this time allowed much more migration possible for Americans and the emergence of suburbanization. The national highway system extended all across the United States and is still a major aid in transportation today. Families could move more easily in their own cars whenever they wanted to rather than relying on boats, trains, or air planes.

Migration within the United States and to the United States has played a major role in shaping America's history. Immigration during the latter part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century as well as the suburbanization of the 1950s and 60s dramatically increase America's population and develop a mainstream culture among a nation of diverse groups of people.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by describing the historical circumstances that led to European immigration and suburbanization more thoroughly than discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*European immigration*: aspiring Americans sought to create new lives for themselves and their families; the belief of the American dream came about; many of the immigrants came to escape religious persecution such as Jewish immigrants fleeing Russia; greeted first by the Statue of Liberty, which came to represent freedom and hope; Jewish immigrants worked in the garment district making clothes; *suburbanization*: the outskirts of cities were known as suburbs, and the new homes became the cornerstone of the ideal family in the 50s and 60s; the baby boom significantly contributed to this migration; the national highway system extended all across the United States and is still a major aid in transportation today; children were more sheltered and protected from dangers in the cities)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*European immigration*: eastern and southern Europe; Italian peasants; “paved with gold”; American dream; Ellis island; Catholic churches; Jewish synagogues; spaghetti, bagels, and delis; *suburbanization*: end of World War II; communal attitude; Eisenhower; decline of cities; suburban malls; mainstream culture)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that go beyond a restatement of the theme by noting the impact of both migrations on a diverse American culture

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The descriptions of each migration are carefully developed and highlighted with good details. The discussion of the impact of each migration is not as well developed.

America has been called many things to describe its ethnicity such as "melting pot" and "salad bowl." However, it does not change the fact that the United States is comprised of various types of people with different reasons for moving here. Back when America was a British colony, only the native Americans were nativist, although the British settlers did not see it that way. Centuries of historical events and movements that have taken place caused new immigrants to live in U.S., such as the Irish. It was not only people from foreign countries, however that moved about this diverse nation. Western farmers also relocated due to geographic problems.

Whether it was a voluntary or involuntary movement into and within the US, it had a significant impact on the country as seen by the immigration of the Irish and the relocation of Western farmers.

Ireland during the late 1840's was going through a difficult economic period. Due to a potato blight and exploitation of the British government, the small island nation was suffering from a potato famine. The British were selling the potatoes that the Irish had farmed to other countries and, in the process, left many Irish people hungry. Many Irish took the opportunity to come to America not only to escape

the starvation and injustices but also to achieve the "American dream." They sought out jobs in mills and factories in Northeastern cities and lived in crowded tenements with their families. They took on the backbreaking jobs of building canals and rail lines. Their cheap labor helped America to industrialize. Although these cities were dirty and working hours were long, many Irish were hopeful about their new life and the future. With these people came Catholicism and prejudice from the W.A.S.P. citizen of America. Fortunately, this racism did not discourage the Irish because they made up a large percent of the working force.

Farmers who settled in the west also made up a huge part of the working force in agriculture. They worked many relentless hours on their farms growing staple foods for the American people. However, there were many problems that these farmers faced during the 1930's. Not only was the country still recovering from the effects of the great depression, but the farmers faced severe droughts that led to an event that was unimaginable. The Dust Bowl, named for

the immeasurable amount of dust that it blew along the Mid-west, only put the country in a worse position. Farm animals were killed due to suffocation and farms were completely covered in this thick substance. In response to the government's lack of action, many farmers had no other choice but to abandon what was left of their farms and to relocate to California picking and canning fruit. Eventually the government realized the problem and officials tried as best as they could to help the farmers get on their feet again after the devastating natural disaster. A New Deal program, the Soil Conservation ^{service} System, was started to help farmers improve their land managing techniques. Dust Bowl farmers were paid to use these safer methods of farming.

Both the Irish during the 1800's and the Western farmers in the 1930's were forced to leave their homes due to the lack of food and moved to America or another part of the U.S. For the Irish, starvation was the driving force behind the migration while uninhabitable conditions caused farmers

in the mid-west to leave their homes. Regardless of the reason why these people chose to move, they both affected America economically. The Irish acted as a labor force to the industrial nation while the farmer's movement to different part of the country left it without agricultural producers and lead to the sky high food prices. Whether for good or bad, the Irish and midwestern farmers had a big impact on the nation's development.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by describing the historical circumstances that led to Irish immigration and its impact on the United States more thoroughly than describing the historical circumstances that led to Dust Bowl migration and its impact on the United States
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Irish immigration*: due to a potato blight and the exploitation of the British government, the small island nation was suffering from a potato famine; the British were selling the potatoes that the Irish had farmed to other countries; left many Irish people hungry; they took on the backbreaking jobs of building canals and rail lines; their cheap labor helped America to industrialize; *Dust Bowl migration*: the farmers faced severe droughts that led to an event that was unimaginable; many farmers had no other choice but to abandon what was left of their farms and relocate to California picking and canning fruit; New Deal programs helped farmers improve land managing techniques); includes faulty analysis (*Dust Bowl migration*: the farmers' movement to different parts of the country left it without agricultural producers and led to the sky high food prices)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Irish immigration*: melting pot; nativists; starvation and injustice; American dreams; jobs in mills and factories in northeastern cities; crowded tenements; Catholicism; WASP; *Dust Bowl migration*: Great Depression; Midwest; Soil Conservation Service)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that uses information from the historical context, but shows some insight, and a conclusion that attempts to connect the examples to economic impacts, but does so with an inaccurate generalization

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response includes a sophisticated analysis of events that led the Irish to the United States and the social and economic impact of their migration. However, the discussion of Dust Bowl Era farmers is overgeneralized and lacks detail.

Since the very advent of transportation, people have moved. Motives for motion can be religious, cultural, economic or social. America is surely a nation broadly impacted by the movement of people. Indeed, the forefathers of this country immigrated here, moving across the Atlantic Ocean. In the past century, the movement of Americans has greatly affected the fabric of American culture. The movement to cities towards the end of the 19th and into the 20th century as well as the suburbanization of the 1950's are of great import. The situations in America which led to these events as well as the profound impact they had is worthy of dissection.

Industrialization is one of the most important events in the history of the world. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the economies of developed countries for the first time were dependent on something other than agriculture. With the Industrial Revolution came factories, thousands of them. Factories offered the opportunity for stable jobs. Country folk migrated to the cities in search of factory work, partially because there was money to be had but also because country farm workers were being replaced by mechanical

ingenuity. So the cities flooded with eager country folk in search of work because the cities were where work could be found. Due to the large quantity of factories, this had a tremendous impact on American society. The onslaught of factory workers had no where to live, so tenements sprung up around factories. They were filthy places, crowded, sullied with disease and poorly maintained. It was essentially in humane squalor. These horrifying conditions led to the reform movement, wherein American social activists fought to clean up the tenements and factories (which were death traps) also, gangs proliferated during the time of rural to city migration. Finally, some good did come of this migration. As black folks moved to the city from the country, black communities like Harlem developed, giving way to the Harlem Renaissance, a beautiful flowering of black culture. In conclusion, the rural to city migration led to the poor conditions of poor city life and consequentially the reform movement, but also positive cultural events like the Harlem Renaissance.

after WW II, the Americans were in search of stability, the war had sapped the life out of

America and Americans were looking to forget it. Also, after WWII, American GIs came home to their wives and families grew rapidly, leading to the baby boom. These events converged to give rise to suburbanization. Young American families flocked to the suburbs to enjoy a well structured home life, secure and comfortable. With this, America became family oriented. Everything centered around the family. It was also painfully conformist. Conformity was safe and secure so everybody sought the American ideal: white picket fence, idyllic home, with a car in the garage. This stifling conformity led to the radical sixties where teenage baby boomers sought to shake off their empty suburban upbringing.

To conclude, suburbanization was born out of post war angst and the baby boom and led to the more radical sixties.

In the end, migration within the United States is and was responsible for broad social and cultural change.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in some depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to rural to urban migration and suburbanization and discussing the impact of both migrations on the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*rural to urban migration*: with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the economies of developed countries for the first time were dependent on something other than agriculture; farm workers were being replaced by mechanical ingenuity; tenements sprung up around factories; tenements were filthy places, crowded, sullied with disease; black communities like Harlem developed, giving way to the Harlem Renaissance, a beautiful flowering of black culture; *suburbanization*: after World War II, the Americans were in search of stability; conformity was safe and secure so everybody sought the American ideal; suburbanization was born out of postwar angst and the baby boom)
- Supports the theme with some relevant facts, examples, and details (*rural to urban migration*: thousands of factories; stable jobs; reform movement; social activists; gangs; *suburbanization*: American GIs; family oriented; drive-through restaurants; white picket fence; radical 60s)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion about how the movement of Americans greatly affected the fabric of American culture

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response conveys a strong understanding of the task; however, it suffers from a lack of specific information.

Throughout its history the United States has been changed by the movement of people. The movement of citizens within it, and immigrants entering it, has greatly impacted our beliefs, customs, and culture as a nation. Two mass migrations that have affected the national development are the rural to ~~sub~~ urban migration, and the migration of ~~the~~ the Europeans, both of which occurred in the late 1800s to early 1900s.

The transition of the majority of the population of this country from rural to urban areas was a slow process. It has its roots firmly planted in the Reconstruction Era after the Civil War, with the Northern ~~industrialist~~ industrialist society trying to influence the South to follow its path. The influx of people into the cities was a response to the increased use of technology on the farm. The invention of the steel plow and increased usage of tractors and other farm machinery cut down the need for many manual laborers on the farm. These workers were for the most part unskilled workers, with little formal education. The onset of the Industrial Revolution in America created many factory jobs, that were a perfect fit for the work force of unskilled workers. The migration also changed the lives of these new urban residents. The cramped living quarters of the tenement houses and slums had no room for the large families found in the

rural areas, so families got smaller. Traditions were lost, as the new residents tried to gain a foothold in city life. Many of these ~~urban~~ urban residents were also immigrants, from another migration that affected American society.

The influx of European immigrants was happening during the same period of urbanization in United States history.

Many of these peoples were escaping problems in their homeland or just looked to America as a way to better their lives.

The first immigrants ~~were~~ ^{were} the German and Irish, escaping hard times of famine and political and religious persecution.

These people settled both out West and along the Eastern cities. Discrimination rose in the ~~1910s~~ ^{1910s}, with the First World War and other European conflicts, but a new immigrant group was on the rise. The second wave of immigrants were Southern and Eastern European. This included Italians and Slavic ~~people~~ peoples. The rise of communism helped fuel discrimination ~~against~~ against these groups, with a large amount of world news coverage given to two Italian immigrants, Sacco and Vanzetti;

tellor counts of robbery and murder. There was little evidence to convict these men, but the Red Scare and ferot extremists influenced the ~~decision~~ decision of the jury on these two Italian anarchists.

The rise in Ku Klux Klan membership is another show of anti-immigrant feeling.

The immigrant groups gave many good things to American society, however, as most were hard-working, honest and good people, who tried the best they could to achieve happiness. Their effects on

our modern society cannot be denied.

The movement of people ~~thought~~ and ~~sp~~ spread of ideas is one of the most determining factors on a society. The United States has been a world power for almost a century. This power comes from the people, people full of integrity and passion ~~to~~ to better themselves. The migration of people to and throughout the ~~the~~ United ~~states~~ States has ~~thought~~ at times been a challenge, as well as a triumph, but it will always be a needed change.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to rural to urban migration and discussing the impact of rural to urban migration and European immigration on the United States
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*rural to urban migration*: the influx of people into the cities was a response to the increased use of technology on the farm; the onset of the Industrial Revolution in America created many factory jobs that were a perfect fit for the workforce of unskilled workers; the cramped living quarters of the tenement houses and slums had no room for the large families found in the rural areas, so families got smaller; *European immigration*: the rise of communism helped fuel discrimination against these groups, with a large amount of world news coverage given to two Italian immigrants; the rise in Ku Klux Klan membership is another show of anti-immigrant feeling)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*rural to urban migration*: Reconstruction Era; northern industrialists; steel plow; tractor; *European immigration*: first World War; southern and eastern Europe; Italian and Slavic peoples; Sacco and Vanzetti; robbery and murder; Red Scare; fear of extremists; anarchists)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that cites the relationship between immigration and the status of the United States as a world power

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although an in-depth discussion of the historical circumstances of European immigration is lacking, the response does connect rural and European migrations during the same period to urban growth. The analysis of growing nativism after World War I is good.

Throughout our nation's history, migration has been a pattern that continued for long periods of time. Whatever the reason or circumstances, people have migrated to different ^{parts} ~~parts~~ of the nation and the world for significant reasons. The impact of these migrations has been immense and can be felt to this day. Two significant periods of migration that had an impact on United States history are rural to urban migration (1870's-1920's) and European immigration (1880 - 1910).

Throughout the late 1800's, something known as the Industrial Revolution began to develop in the United States. This so-called revolution was caused in part by the industrial revolution occurring in England. The industrial revolution included the switch from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy. As factories were built, and cities grew, many began to move to the bigger cities looking for employment and new opportunities. As the population in the cities grew, the cities had to grow as well in order to accommodate the new residents in some way. More factories were built. Some results of this urbanization of the United States included overcrowding, poor living conditions, ^a lack of resources such as food and water,

and the spread of disease. This urbanization and migration of people from farms to cities would continue for decades to come.

Another significant period of migration was the European immigration, which started in the late 19th century and continued into the 20th century.

Dating back to its foundation in the 1700's, ~~AND~~ the United States was always perceived as a nation that promoted freedom, liberty, and democracy.

This was the reason why many immigrants came to the United States. They wanted to have equal

opportunities and wanted freedom. As a result, many immigrants began migrating to the U.S. in the late

1800's. They all had different reasons for coming here. The most prevalent reasons, however, were

to escape political and religious persecution, and to make a better life for themselves. Some results

of this vast European immigration included overcrowding in cities, a vast increase in the country's population,

as well as the interaction and combination of different cultures. All of these cultures contributed

some part to what we refer to as the "American" culture today. Other results that were more negative included

nativist sentiments that began to come about,

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 3 – B

as well as anti-immigration legislation, which would strongly limit immigration for the years to come.

Migration of different groups of people has been a recurring pattern in our nation's history. These significant migrations, both into and out of the United States, have made a lasting impact on United States history.

Anchor Level 3-B**The response:**

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to rural to urban migration and European immigration during the nineteenth century and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*rural to urban migration*: the Industrial Revolution included the switch from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy; many began to move to the bigger cities looking for employment and new opportunities; results of this urbanization included overcrowding, poor living conditions, a lack of resources such as food and water, and the spread of disease; *European immigration*: dating back to its foundation in the 1700s, the United States was always perceived as a nation that promoted freedom, liberty, and democracy; all of these cultures contributed some part to what we refer to as the American culture today; other results that were more negative included nativist sentiments; anti-immigration legislation would strongly limit immigration for the years to come)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*rural to urban migration*: England; more factories; *European immigration*: political and religious persecution; overcrowding in cities; increase in the country's population)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that note the enduring impact of the migrations on the United States

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response is clear and direct with many effective generalizations. However, it does not elaborate on the relevant details that support its major points.

The United States is considered a melting pot. Here, all different people of different nationalities live and cooperate together. Throughout history there have been different time periods of mass migration. During the 1600's and 1700's there was mass migration primarily from Europe. Since 1980 there has been an increase in immigration across the Southern border with Mexico. Both instances have had a dramatic effect on the United States.

In the 17th and 18th centuries economic problems in Europe led to an increase to the migration of citizens to the North American continent. Many Europeans saw the opportunity of a better life in the Americas. They sought religious freedom, and wealth. The Pilgrims came to America in hope of religious freedom. They, along with many other Puritans were being persecuted for not being members of Anglican church. Along with the Puritans the Jamestown colony, the first established colony pioneered the migration of people's from Europe seeking gold and other wealth. Doves of Europeans soon followed. These first migrators launched a wave. A wave that would shape America into what it is today. The melting pot where people cooperate and live in harmony. Currently, many Mexican citizens are leaving their country and coming to America. They share the same dream as the first migrators, a dream of a better life. Crossing the border illegally into Texas and New Mexico, they search for employment that they could not find

in Mexico and find living quarters wherever they can find them.

Many send their paychecks back to Mexico.

Unfortunately, in the Southeast there are too many illegal aliens. Employment is tougher to come by for legal citizens.

Many legal citizens complain that their jobs are being taken by the aliens, because they can pay them lower wages. The

time has come and the government is being beginning to

step in. There is a difficult decision to be made on what

to do with the aliens. Some citizens known as minutemen are guarding the border to limit the amount of aliens

entering. New laws are being debated to prevent entrance and to deport illegals.

Both eras of immigration shaped the U.S. in a unique way. One group founded America and made its border open

to all. Another has resulted in the limit of immigrants into the U.S. Though different each group has shaped

America in a unique way.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to colonial settlement and the entry of undocumented aliens and discussing the impact of illegal immigration on the United States
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*colonial settlement*: they sought religious freedom and wealth; Jamestown, the first established colony, pioneered the migration of people seeking gold and other wealth; *entry of undocumented aliens*: crossing the border illegally into Texas and New Mexico, they search for employment that they could not find in Mexico; there is a difficult decision to be made on what to do with the aliens; new laws are being debated to prevent entrance and to deport illegals)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*colonial settlement*: Pilgrims; Puritans; Anglican Church; *entry of undocumented aliens*: paychecks sent back to Mexico; lower wages; Minutemen); includes a minor inaccuracy (*entry of undocumented aliens*: southeast)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that labels the United States a melting pot and a conclusion that contrasts the open borders of colonial times with limits on immigration today

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The motives for colonial settlement are clearly expressed and the response makes an interesting link to contemporary immigration. The response also mentions current controversies about undocumented aliens.

Migration, the movement of people into or within the United States has greatly impacted the development of our nation. The colonial settlement and the westward expansion are two examples of migration in United States history. Colonial settlement dealt with Caucasians from Britain who were hated because of their beliefs. While during westward expansion people moved west for a better lifestyle. Migration is shown through colonial settlement and westward expansion.

Colonial settlement occurred during the 1600+1700's. Quakers and Pilgrims moved to the East Coast of ^{North} America from Britain. They were pushed out of Britain due to their religious beliefs. They believed in ^{Puritanism} Eastern Orthodox and other religions. The people then set up a government and lived by a set of rules such as ^{the Mayflower} the ~~the~~ ~~House of Burg~~ Compact. This impacted the United States because it was like a ~~pre~~ prelude to the ~~Real~~ Constitution. It also allowed people

to believe their own religion freely.
Colonial Settlement is one example
Migration.

Westward expansion is another example
that occurred in the 1800's. After the United
States won the Revolutionary War and declared
freedom from Britain, people started moving
west, ^{for a new life.} they created new states, and new
problems. The government had to worry about
slavery in those states and representation
in Congress. People ^{who} moved gave the United
States income due to the raw materials
that were undiscovered such as oil and
gold. It created the idea of Manifest
Destiny, "from sea to shining sea." Westward
Expansion created a whole new United
States.

Migration is shown through colonial
settlement and westward expansion.

The Pilgrims settled in the United States
for religious reasons. United States citizens
moved west for a better lifestyle. Migration
improved ^{acted} the United States of America
in many ways.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances that led to colonial settlement and westward expansion and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*colonial settlement*: they were pushed out of Britain due to their religious beliefs; the people then set up a government; it was like a prelude to the Constitution; *westward expansion*: after the United States won the Revolutionary War and declared freedom from Britain, people started moving West for a new life; the government had to worry about slavery in those states and representation in Congress; it created the idea of Manifest Destiny, from sea to shining sea)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*colonial settlement*: Quakers; Pilgrims; east coast of North America; Puritanism; Mayflower Compact; *westward expansion*: raw materials)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that are little more than restatements of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response reveals understanding of the theme by including some appropriate ideas but misses the opportunity to develop these ideas adequately.

The United States has always been known for its migration movements, whether it is a movement moving to the United States or a movement moving within the United States. With every different migration movement comes a change in society. Many new migrants can impact or influence the United States. Many Europeans have been migrating to the United States. From 1880-1910 the European immigration was at its peak. Within the United States, many people began moving from rural areas to more urban communities during the 1870's to the 1920s. The United States was experiencing a lot of change during these periods.

European immigration was increasing by each year. More and more Europeans wanted to come to America to make more money, have more opportunities, or to leave behind their old lives. One ethnic group in particular was the Irish.

When the first few Irishmen moved to the United States they were not respected at all. It only became worse when more and more Irish immigrated into the United States. The Irish were denied jobs, homes to live in and even stores to go in. The Irish were considered to be almost as discriminated against as the African Americans. There was no "white" ~~more~~ ethnic race lower than the Irish. They began living in slums and only Irish communities ~~throughout~~. The only job Irishmen could truly have was a policeman or fireman. Their immigration into the United States truly changed the way people began viewing themselves, and their economic and social opportunities. Though the Irish were looked down upon they succeed and achieved their goals by themselves. The Irish added a diverse ethnic background to the all white society.

Many Americans migrated within the United States from rural areas to urban societies.

During the 1870s to the 1920s, Americans began to realize the vast opportunities the urban communities offered.

Farming and agricultural had died down and only the largest agricultural companies were left standing.

The move to the city from the countryside was extremely difficult. Many families sold almost everything they had to leave

a nice size home to go and live in a one bedroom apartment. Many cities became overcrowded and

very populated because everyone was moving out of the countryside. This caused a shortage of jobs in the cities and a shortage of homes.

Competition for jobs and homes became brutal. The United States'

urban societies were now faced

with many problems that had to be solved. City life was not what it seemed to be.

European Immigration and Rural and Urban migration were two movements that impacted the United States as a whole. Both movements brought new people into new societies, each with different goals and values. The migration of people coming into the United States or moving within the United States greatly impacted the society and other groups of people.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by mentioning the historical circumstances that led to Irish immigration and rural to urban migration and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is primarily descriptive (*Irish immigration*: more and more Europeans wanted to come to America to make more money, have more opportunities, or leave behind their old lives; the Irish were denied jobs, homes to live in, and even stores to go in; the Irish added a diverse ethnic background; *rural to urban migration*: many cities became overcrowded and very populated; urban societies were now faced with many problems that had to be solved); includes faulty analysis (*Irish immigration*: the Irish were considered to be almost as discriminated against as the African Americans)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Irish immigration*: slums; policemen; firemen; *rural to urban migration*: one-bedroom apartment; competition for jobs)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that do not focus on the task

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response contains much volume but little substance. The overgeneralizations are not supported by historical detail.

Throughout the history of the United States of America, migration and immigration have played a significant role. Between the movement of slaves to the US and the free will of Mexicans coming into our country to this day, America grew and will continue to grow. A main example of migration would be the California gold rush. Also the Harlem Renaissance brought many people north.

The California gold rush took place in the 1800's when a settler of California proclaimed the findings of gold. Due to the lack of settlement, a boom of people began pouring into and out of towns in California called boom towns. These boom towns became prosperous very quickly. Until no gold remained it when people would quickly leave these "boom towns". At that time these towns were to be known as ghost towns. The gold rush sharply impacted Americanization westward in the 1800's.

The Harlem Renaissance was known to be a boom of art and literature that moved African Americans to settle there. Harlem NY, once a ghetto, but quickly changed by the act of speaking, dancing,

writing, and acting. Many african americans took this as an opportunity to take their talents to a new level. This allowed a theatre boom and a artistic boom amongst african americans. A chance for arts. A chance for a black man to make something of himself. A chance to prove himself. This helped to modernize the north.

These are very minor movements in the US. An example of a big one would be the colonial settlement. This took place in the 1600-1700's. This allowed our great country to build a foundation. More than that a way of life. This settlement began in the NE near N.Y. and spread south to georgia. This settlement was able to create a great start to the US, the 13 Colonies.

Americanization, migration, and immigration all played their parts. From the 13 colonies to the 52 states and provinces we have now. None of this would have been possible without them.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by mentioning the historical circumstances that led to the California gold rush, mentioning the impact of the gold rush, and discussing the impact of the Harlem Renaissance
- Is primarily descriptive (*California gold rush*: took place in the 1800s when a settler of California proclaimed the findings of gold; a boom of people began pouring into and out of towns in California called boomtowns; *migration of African Americans to Harlem*: many African Americans took this as an opportunity to take their talents to a new level; this allowed a theater boom and an artistic boom amongst African Americans); includes weak and faulty analysis (*migration of African Americans to Harlem*: the Harlem Renaissance was known to be a boom of art and literature that moved African Americans to settle there; this helped to re-urbanize the North)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*California gold rush*: ghost towns; *migration of African Americans to Harlem*: ghetto); includes some inaccuracies (52 states and providences)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions topics not covered in the body of the response and a conclusion that is a broad overgeneralization

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Its failure to address all aspects of the topic greatly reduces its quality. In addition, the implication that the Harlem Renaissance was the cause rather than the result of African American migration exhibits a lack of understanding of that specific era. Since only the first two periods of migration can be scored, the information on colonial settlement cannot be rated.

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 1 – A

The movement of people into the U.S. was
rural urban migration, essential Americans and
the Nation's development.

The Migration from rural to urban areas
was caused by Industrialization. This was
the process of mass producing calling upon people
to work in the factories. Therefore, a lot of
people came to American cities to get these jobs just
to get by. It shaped American society because
basically, it changed society.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops an aspect of the task by mentioning a historical circumstance that led to rural to urban migration
- Is descriptive (*rural to urban migration*: the migration from rural to urban areas was caused by industrialization; this was the process of mass producing, calling upon people to work in the factories)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*rural to urban migration*: jobs)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response begins with a legitimate attempt to describe a cause of urbanization, but ends abruptly with no attempt to complete the task.

In the United States there has been many migration. Migration is the movement of people into and within the United States has had a significant impact on the nation's development. These movements have been both voluntary and involuntary. There were movements such as the Colonial Settlement (1600s - 1700s), also westward expansion (1800s), the rural to urban migration (1870 - 1920s), the European immigration (1850 - 1910), the Great Depression, suburbanization (1950s - 1960s), and much more to go. Today I'm gonna write about the Great Depression and the westward expansion.

The westward expansion happened because a lot of people was finding jobs and had a better life in the west. In the 1800s the south was bad because people was treated bad. When the people heard that in the west they giving jobs and have more opportunities they move to the west. Everybody started to migrate to the west because of the jobs and the freedom they got of had.

Another migration situation was the Great Depression. The Great Depression cause

Many people to migrate because they didn't had money like that and because the economy was bad. A lot of people didn't had jobs. People would make big lines to get food and to find jobs because the economy had gone down many persons migrated because of that situation. The Great Depression was United States most sad history there can be. The Great Depression made so many persons to migrate and leave because profits were going up taxes were going up food, clothing everything was going up.

In conclusion migration made of a lot of people move because there were a lot of significant impacts that made many people to migrate and go to many places. ~~These~~ these were movements that were both voluntary and involuntary to the United States. The Great Depression and the westward was one of the main events that happen during the movements of people also called migration.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances that led to westward expansion and migration during the Great Depression
- Is descriptive (*westward expansion*: people heard that in the west they were giving jobs and had more opportunities; *migration during the Great Depression*: the great Depression caused many people to migrate because they did not have money; a lot of people did not have jobs); includes faulty analysis (*migration during the Great Depression*: the Great Depression made so many persons migrate and leave because profits, taxes, food, clothing were going up; *westward expansion*: everybody started to move to the West because of the jobs and the freedom)
- Includes no additional relevant facts, examples or details
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that copies all the suggested topics and a conclusion that shows a lack of understanding of the task

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response lacks a clear focus with westward expansion linked to unidentified jobs and no clear migration pattern identified for the Great Depression.

Throughout history, migration or the movement of people has had a profound effect on following events which took place in the United States. Westward expansion and rural to urban migration are two examples of influential migration leading to changes in the United States. Both of these migrations changed the course of history as well as helping to establish the United States as a world power.

In the 1840s, manifest destiny (the belief that it was our nation's god given right to expand from ocean to ocean) helped spark westward expansion. The transcontinental railroad was finished after the Civil War and people began moving west. Also, the government issued the Homestead Act which offered farmers cheap farm land if they agreed to farm on it for at least five years. This act was a result of the discovery of fertile farm land in the Great Plains which was previously believed to be dry and unfertile. As well as the government offering land, the Railroad companies were also selling their unused land in the west to immigrants and other farmers who found the offer great because it was extremely cheap per acre, and because the land was near rail lines for shipping their crops. As a result of this westward expansion, the United States grew as a nation. Manifest destiny was fulfilled and the nation was prosperous due to

the new land opportunities given to immigrants and farmers. New jobs were created due to the railroads, eastern markets were opened and a national economy grew.

The creation of the transcontinental railroad and several other advances in American society helped spark further industrialization which led to urban migration.

From the 1870's to the 1920's America was at its most prosperous. With the steel, glass, oil and industries as well as many others needed to create materials to be used to produce railroads, railroad cars and other products; millions of people saw job opportunities and the means to a better life. This idea of a better life was a key factor in urbanisation. Many country people were attracted to the excitement and glamour of the city, especially after electricity came to urban centers. Migration rates were reaching an all time high and like rapid fire, people were moving from all over the country as well as from Europe to American cities to start a new life. As a result of this massive city population, a new modern age was created. In a positive light, opportunities were created, and the massive industrialization helped bring America closer to becoming a world power. On the other hand, the working class was over-worked, underpaid, children were being put to work, working

Conditions were terrible, and the living conditions of the working class were intolerable. These effects led to the creation of workers unions, and Progressives called for child labor laws, a legal minimum wage, and several other advancements in American society. Settlement houses opened in big cities like New York and Chicago to help the poor.

Migration in the United States has had both positive and negative effects on our country. However, all of these effects have led to great advancements in our government, society, and economy. Westward expansion helped fulfill Manifest destiny and helped immigrants as well as Americans create a new life for themselves. Urbanisation also gave immigrants and Americans a means to a new life and helped establish the United States as a world power. Mass migration has had profoundly influenced our nation and without it, the United States would not be where it is today.

Migration into the United States has always been controversial. Although America was founded by immigrants, the idea of new immigrants coming into the U.S. is uncomfortable for many Americans.

For example, during the European migration in the 1800's, many people came in search for a better life in the United States. The Irish immigrants wanted to escape the growing famine back in Ireland. The famine had ruined the economy and livelihood because their staple crop, Potatoes were gone. Desperate to survive, they went to America to live a better life. This was the case for most immigrants, to escape harsh conditions abroad and seek refuge within our borders.

The European immigrants met both positive and negative circumstances. Because America was in the middle of the Industrial Revolution, they were able to find jobs in textile mills and building canals and railroads rather easily to make money. The downside however was in order to pay for necessities, they worked long and strenuous hours to make ends meet. The American people also disliked the idea of Catholic people entering, so they discriminated heavily. There was even a political party for people who hated immigrants. Immigrants were forced into separate areas away from the

American population. The prosperity they had hoped for, for many never came. They struggled everyday to make sure they could survive. The strong workforce did contribute to America's rapid growth as both an industrial and economic nation.

Another period of migration in the United States is The Great Migration of the early 1900's. This period is where many African Americans came from the South to the North United States to seek a better life. Constant discrimination, segregation and racism in the South haunted almost every black person. When they heard that life in the North was a lot better, they rushed up to live a better life.

Prosperity was met with adversity however. Like in the South many black people were met with racism such as when it came to buying a home. Like the European immigrants they were forced into separate dwelling and neighborhoods. Blacks also contributed heavily to the growing workforce. They worked in assembly lines and plants helping produce cars and other mechanical items. They also help the economy grow. And they brought new culture like jazz into neighborhoods like Harlem. Most blacks did find a better life in the North but discrimination was still there.

Through both periods of Migration whether foreign or domestic, the people impacted America. Although Natives saw it as negative, both ~~was~~ positively impacted America and helped make a change even through arduous obstacles.

Many people have migrated around the world to America. Whether it was for religion, money or family migration has occurred for many years and still is today. Such as European immigration and suburbanization in the '50's. Migration has had a major impact on the United States.

European immigration took place mostly from 1880 to 1910. This was an era where people moved from all over Europe to America. The main goal of these Europeans was to achieve "The American Dream." To most immigrants this consisted of a home and wealth. One place in particular was Ireland. They came to America because of the tragic potato famine. Other people came from other places such as Italy, Russia, Poland and more. Because of the variety of different people, America's culture was forever changed. New foods, religion, + music were brought to America. The European immigration had a major impact on the United States.

Suburbanization was a time period that forever changed America in many ways.

DURING THIS TIME PERIOD SUBURBIA BECAME A NEW WAY OF LIFE. NEW TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY WERE INVENTED AND A NEW CULTURE WAS BORN. INSTEAD OF LIVING IN PLACES LIKE NEW YORK CITY FAMILIES MIGRATED TO SMALLER TOWNS WITH HOUSES, CARS, AND CONFORMITY. SUBURBANIZATION WAS A TIME OF CONFORMITY AND SIMILARITY. FOR EXAMPLE NEW HOUSES WERE BEING MADE SUCH AS LEVITT HOMES. THESE WERE HOUSES THAT ALL LOOKED THE SAME WITH NO BASEMENTS.

LEVITTOWN WAS BUILT ON POTATO FIELDS. PEOPLE MOVED TO THOSE NEIGHBORHOODS TO RAISE FAMILIES IN A NICE ENVIRONMENT. THESE TOWNS STILL EXIST TODAY AND MADE SUBURBIA LIVING A NEW FAD FOR AMERICANS. SUBURBANIZATION EFFECTED THE UNITED STATES IN MANY WAYS.

MIGRATION OCCURED IN AMERICA FOR MANY REASONS. MIGRATION BROUGHT NEW CULTURES TO THE UNITED STATES AND IMPACTED THE NATION FOREVER.

It is an absolute fact, seen throughout United States history that America is a land of immigrants and emigrants. The first indigenous people that lived in America migrated from Asia, and once they arrived here they continued to migrate throughout both American continents. Thousands of years later, migration from Europe began. Immigration and migration to and within the United States continued to have impacts throughout our history.

After Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492, migration to the 'New World' began slowly. Three main European powers, France, Britain, and Spain, sent countless explorers and individuals over to the Americas for the acquisition of land, wealth, and power. One prime example came from Britain in 1607 when the London Company began to offer money and countless propositions to eager young men searching for wealth and land. These people were sent to the British colony of Virginia and founded the first successful English colony of Jamestown. These people who took the long journey across the Atlantic dealt with many hardships, including severe amounts of sickness and famine and constant fighting with the local Indian tribe, the Powhatans. Though these hardships continued year after year, Jamestown prospered into a

thriving colony. The English grew to have a understanding of land and worked hard to maintain food to avoid starvation and sickness. While they continued to stabilize their colony, the men of Virginia formed their own representative government called the House of Burgesses. This government set up laws and regulations regarding land, taxes, farming, trade, and other domestic matters. The men, who were white wealthy land owners, met to pass these laws and regulations and also to discuss and solve problems concerning the colony. They believed strongly that taxes should come only from a government of elected representatives, which became a foundation of United States government. This representative form of government, the House of Burgesses, had a great influence on the American ideal as it became a great influence to the Founding Fathers during the Revolution. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson called for independence in the House of Burgesses. The writing of the Constitution, and the formation of our government were descendants of this first example of representative government.

When the American Revolution was won and the country grew in population, it also began to increase in size. Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase doubled the nation's size, opening the Great Plains to the Era of Westward

Expansion) which brought great trouble and prosperity to our country. The exploration of Lewis and Clark brought descriptions of fertile land, rivers, and fur trading from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. At first, people began to migrate beyond the Appalachian mountains so that they could acquire more land for farming and trade, so that they could acquire more money to support themselves and their families. Unfortunately, the settlers ran into conflict with local Native American tribes, causing the start of an endless and bloody conflict of strife over land. Even with these problems present, even more people migrated past the the Appalachian territory and into the mid West and Great Plains region. Eventually conflict would arise again between the settlers. The conflict would be about the institution of slavery in new territories and states. Many northern settlers wished to abolish slavery within their territories while southern settlers wished to expand the institution of slavery into their territories. Although the federal government tried to ease these tensions by passing such bills as the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, they could not stop the growing tension between northern and southern

settlers that ultimately led to violent conflict and uprisings, like Bleeding Kansas, which contributed to the start of the Civil War.

As you continue through United States history, you'll see that immigration and migration within our country continues to have a huge impact today. Modern examples of this are issues of illegal immigration and suburban sprawl, maybe we can look back at our history and try to form a solution from their situations, mistakes, and examples.

Throughout the history of the United States immigration, the movement of people, has had a significant impact on the development of the nation. The movement of certain groups of people may be considered voluntary or involuntary. The westward movement during the 1800's was a voluntary movement while the rural to urban movement during 1870-1920's was involuntary. There were various causes for these two movements and they both had significant impacts on the nation.

The westward movement during the 1800's was a choice made by the government. The government saw the need to expand and gain more colonies in the west. Not only did they want more land and a bigger country but to get rid of European colonies that threatened the safety of the nation. Along with the ridding of European threat the nation gained more natural resources. The westward movement changed the United States for the better.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by describing the historical circumstances that led to westward expansion and discussing the impact of rural to urban migration more thoroughly than discussing the impact of westward expansion and describing the historical circumstances that led to rural to urban migration
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*westward expansion*: in the 1840s, Manifest Destiny helped spark westward expansion; the railroad companies were also selling their unused land in the West to immigrants and other farmers; the land was near rail lines for shipping their crops; eastern markets were opened and a national economy grew; *rural to urban migration*: the creation of the transcontinental railroad and several other advances in American society helped spark further industrialization, which led to urban migration; as a result of this massive city population, a new modern age was created; the massive industrialization helped bring America closer to becoming a world power; Progressives called for child labor laws, a legal minimum wage, and several other advancements in American society)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*westward expansion*: Homestead Act; cheap farmland; Great Plains; *rural to urban migration*: steel, glass, and oil industries; glamour of the city; electricity; working class; unions; settlement houses)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization using the transcontinental railroad as a transition between the two examples; includes an introduction and conclusion that emphasize how westward expansion and urbanization contributed the growth of world power

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although unevenly developed, the response exhibits an understanding of the economic factors that led to westward expansion and the social impact of urbanization.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to European immigration in the 1800s and the Great Migration and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*European immigration in the 1800s*: Irish immigrants wanted to escape the growing famine back in Ireland; because America was in the middle of the Industrial Revolution, they were able to find jobs in textile mills and building canals and railroads; the American people also disliked the idea of Catholic people entering, so they discriminated heavily; *Great Migration*: constant discrimination, segregation, and racism in the South haunted almost every black person; as in the South, many black people were met with racism such as when it came to buying a home; they brought new culture like jazz into neighborhoods like Harlem); includes isolated analysis (*European immigration in the 1800s*: immigrants were forced into separate neighborhoods away from the American population)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*European immigration in the 1800s*: staple crop; potatoes; long and strenuous hours; political party; *Great Migration*: separate dwellings)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that point out that migrant populations face obstacles

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response remains overly general throughout and fails to offer sufficient detail. A strength of the response is the inclusion of positive and negative aspects of migrations.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by describing the historical circumstances that led to European immigration and suburbanization and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is primarily descriptive (*European immigration*: the main goal of these Europeans was to achieve the “American Dream”; other people came from other places such as Italy, Russia, Poland and more; new foods, religions, and music were brought to America; *suburbanization*: a time of conformity and similarity; people moved to these neighborhoods to raise families in a nice environment; made suburban living a new fad for Americans); includes faulty application (*European immigration*: Irish came to America because of the tragic potato famine)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*suburbanization*: New York City; cars; Levitt homes; Levittown)
- 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. Except for a brief discussion of the relationship between conformity and suburbanization, the response is not developed in enough depth to indicate comprehension of the issues.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 5

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to colonial settlement and to westward expansion and discussing the impact of each migration on the United States
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*colonial settlement*: France, Britain, and Spain sent countless explorers and individuals over to the Americas for the acquisition of land, wealth, and power; while they continued to stabilize their colony, the men of Virginia formed their own representative government called the House of Burgesses; they believed strongly that taxes should come only from elected representatives, which became a foundation of United States government; *westward expansion*: Jefferson’s Louisiana Purchase doubled the nation’s size, opening the Great Plains to westward expansion; the settlers ran into conflict with local Native American tribes, causing the start of an endless and bloody conflict of strife over land; they could not stop the growing tension between northern and southern settlers that ultimately led to violent conflict)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*colonial settlement*: Christopher Columbus in 1492; the London Company; Powhatans; Jamestown; Patrick Henry; Thomas Jefferson; Constitution; *westward expansion*: Appalachian Mountains; American Revolution; Lewis and Clark; Missouri Compromise; Kansas-Nebraska Act; Bleeding Kansas; Civil War)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that labels the United States as a land of immigrants and a conclusion that points to continuing examples of how the United States is affected by migration

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response contains a detailed description of early settlements and their contribution to self-government. The discussion about the impact of westward migration, including the unintended consequences inherent in taking land from Native American Indians and the battle over the expansion of slavery, is insightful and thoughtful.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 1

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task by mentioning a historical circumstance that led to westward expansion and an impact of the expansion on the United States
- Is descriptive (*westward expansion*: not only did they want more land and a bigger country, but to get rid of European colonies that threatened the safety of the nation; the nation gained more natural resources) includes faulty analysis (the rural to urban movement between 1870 and 1920s was involuntary; *westward expansion*: the government saw the need to expand and gain more colonies in the West)
- Includes no additional relevant facts, examples or details
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response addressed only half the task and included only generalities about the westward migration.

United States History and Government Specifications January 2009

Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Migration and Immigration: Movement of People into and within the United States	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Constitutional Principles: Effect of Decisions of the Warren Court	Standards 1 and 5: United States and New York History; 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 2009 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.