

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Wednesday, August 12, 2009 — 12:30 to 3:30 p.m., only

RATING GUIDE FOR PART III A AND PART III B (DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION)

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Visit the site <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 III A** Scaffold (open-ended) questions:

- A question-specific rubric

For **Part III B** (DBQ) essay:

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

General:

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

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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12234

VOLUME
2 OF **2**
DBQ

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*.

Rating the Essay Question

(1) Follow your school's procedures for training raters. This process should include:

Introduction to the task—

- Raters read the task
- Raters identify the answers to the task
- Raters discuss possible answers and summarize expectations for student responses

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

- Trainer leads review of specific rubric with reference to the task
- Trainer reviews procedures for assigning holistic scores, i.e., by matching evidence from the response to the rubric
- Trainer leads review of each anchor paper and commentary

Practice scoring individually—

- Raters score a set of five papers independently without looking at the scores and commentaries provided
- Trainer records scores and leads discussion until the raters feel confident enough to move on to actual rating

(2) When actual rating begins, each rater should record his or her individual rating for a student's essay on the rating sheet provided, *not* directly on the student's essay or answer sheet. The rater should *not* correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind.

(3) Each essay must be rated by at least two raters; a third rater will be necessary to resolve scores that differ by more than one point.

Rating the Scaffold (open-ended) Questions

- (1) Follow a similar procedure for training raters.
- (2) The scaffold questions need only be scored by one rater.
- (3) The scores for each scaffold question may be recorded in the student's examination booklet.

The scoring coordinator will be responsible for organizing the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay, recording that score on the student's Part I answer sheet, and determining the student's final examination score. The conversion chart for this examination is located at <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and must be used for determining the final examination score.

Global History and Geography
Part A Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question—August 2009

Document 1

Hymn to the Nile
ca. 2100 B.C.

Adoration to the Nile!
Hail to thee, O Nile!
Who manifesteth thyself over this land
And comest to give life to Egypt!
Mysterious is thy issuing forth from the darkness,
On this day whereon it is celebrated!
Watering the orchards created by Ra
To cause all the cattle to live,
Thou givest the earth to drink, inexhaustible one!
Path that descendest from the sky,
Loving the bread of Seb and the first-fruits of Nepera,
Thou causest the workshops of Ptah to prosper!
Lord of the fish, during the inundation,
No bird alights on the crops.
Thou createst the corn [grain], thou bringest forth the barley,
Assuring perpetuity to the temples.
If thou ceasest thy toil and thy work,
Then all that exists is in anguish.
If the gods suffer in heaven
Then the faces of men waste away. . . .

Source: Oliver J. Thatcher, ed., *The Library of Original Sources*,
University Research Extension Co. (adapted)

1 Based on this poem, identify *two* ways the Nile River influenced the economic development of Egypt.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* way the Nile River influenced the economic development of Egypt as stated in this poem

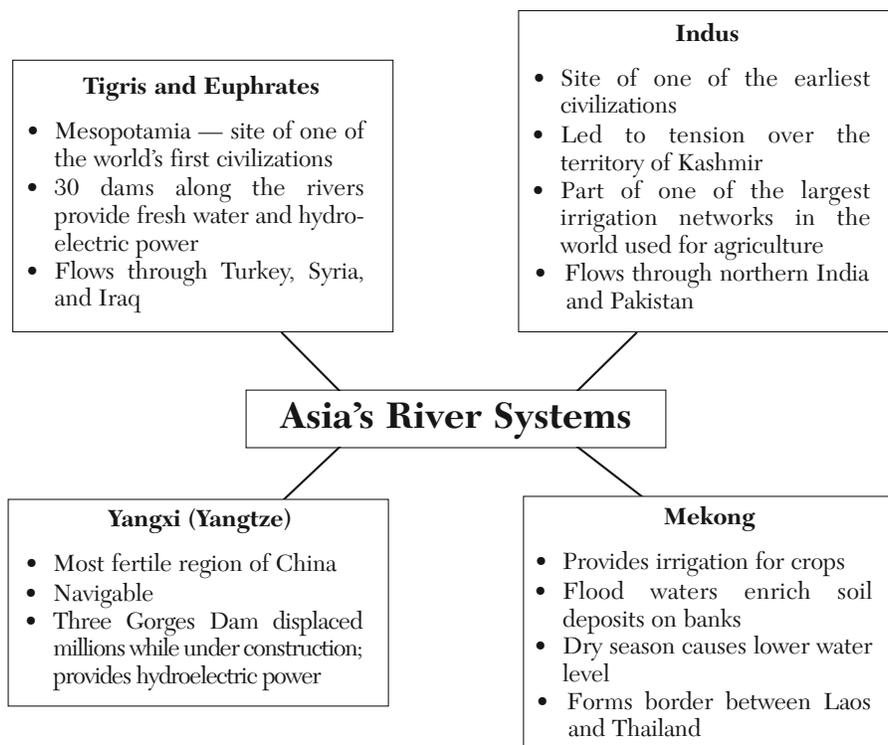
Examples: watered the orchards/gave Earth water to drink; caused the cattle to live; created the corn/grain; brought forth barley; caused the workshops of Ptah to prosper; provided fish; the Nile brings prosperity

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* ways the Nile River influenced the economic development of Egypt must be stated. For example, *watered the orchards* and *provided water for farming/agriculture* are the same way expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the gods suffered in heaven; it hurt the economy; all that existed was in anguish; it ceasest thy toil; they worked
- Vague response
Examples: Hail to thee, O Nile!; give the Earth; it helped; it was adored
- No response

Document 2



2 Based on this graphic organizer, identify *two* river systems in Asia, and for *each*, state *one* effect of that river system on society.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for *two different* river systems in Asia and the effect of each river system on society based on the graphic organizer

Examples: Tigris and Euphrates: provides freshwater; provides hydroelectric power; became the site of one of the earliest civilizations

Indus: became the site of one of the earliest civilizations; provides irrigation for agriculture; led to tensions over Kashmir

Yangxi (Yangtze): hydroelectric power is provided; provides fertile land; is navigable and can be used as a highway

Mekong: provides irrigation for crops; soil is enriched by floods; has a dry season that may affect farming/has a dry season that can lower water levels; forms border between Laos and Thailand

Notes: (1) To receive credit, the effect on society must match the river system that is chosen. For example, if in box 1, *Yangtze* and *forms border between Laos and Thailand* are the responses, award no credit.

(2) Award no credit for simply identifying the river system.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: Tigris and Euphrates: led to construction of the Three Gorges Dam
Indus: flows through northern India/Pakistan

- Vague response

Examples: Indus: largest; Mekong: good and bad

- No response

Document 3

. . . Most dramatically, hydro politics, or the interplay of water resource issues and politics, has raised tensions between countries that share drainage basins. For example, Sudan's plans to expand its irrigation networks along the upper Nile and Ethiopia's Blue Nile Dam project are both causes of concern in Egypt. To the north, Turkey's growing development of the upper Tigris and Euphrates rivers (the Southeast Anatolian Project) has raised issues with Iraq and Syria, who argue that capturing "their" water might be considered a provocative [challenging] political act. Hydro politics has also played into negotiations between Israel, the Palestinians, and other neighboring states, particularly in the valuable Jordan River drainage, which runs through the center of the area's most hotly disputed lands. Israelis fear Palestinian and Syrian pollution; nearby Jordanians argue for more water from Syria; and all regional residents must deal with the uncomfortable reality that, regardless of their political differences, they must drink from the same limited supplies of freshwater. . . .

Source: Les Rowntree et al., *Diversity Amid Globalization*, Prentice Hall, 2003 (adapted)

3 According to the authors of *Diversity Amid Globalization*, what is *one* way that water resource issues have increased tension between countries?

Score of 1:

- States a way that water resource issues have increased tension between countries according to the authors of *Diversity Amid Globalization*
Examples: countries have to share drainage basins; Turkey's capturing of water at the upper Tigris and Euphrates for development has raised issues with Iraq and Syria; Ethiopia's construction of the Blue Nile Dam has been a cause of concern for Egypt; countries in the Middle East have been in conflict over control of water because it affects their supply of available drinking water; possible pollution of the Jordan by Palestinians and Syrians is a concern to Israelis; Sudan's planned expansion of irrigation networks along the upper Nile could reduce Egypt's water supply; two countries can claim the same water supply; countries are afraid that other countries located upriver may pollute the river

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Turkey's capturing of water at the upper Tigris and Euphrates for development has raised issues with Egypt; Jordan's construction of the Blue Nile Dam had angered Israel; negotiations have been easier
- Vague response
Examples: there have been political differences; it is hydro politics; it has made them angry; tensions increased
- No response

Document 4

. . . The Aral Sea, covering an area the size of Lithuania, started receding in the 1960s after Soviet state planners diverted its water sources, the Amu Dar'ya and the Syr Dar'ya rivers, to irrigate cotton and other crops.

From 1960 to 1990, the area of irrigated land in Central Asia increased from 3.5 million hectares to 7.5 million. Cotton production soared, making the region the world's fourth largest producer. But by the 1980s the annual flow of fresh water into the Aral was barely one-tenth of the 1950 supply. The salinity [salt] level increased, destroying the sea's flora and fauna. The fishing industry suffered; all but two of the 30 species once found in the sea died out.

With no other means of water supply, the sea started to recede, eventually losing half of its former area and a third of its volume. In 1989, it divided into a smaller northern sea and a larger southern one. The two main fishing ports, Moynaq in Uzbekistan and Aralsk in Kazakhstan were left high and dry, and fishing communities found themselves 100 kilometres or more away from the shore. . . .

Source: Lloyd-Roberts and Anbarasan, "The Aral Sea: Back From The Brink?," *UNESCO Courier*

4 According to the *UNESCO Courier*, what is *one* impact the Soviet policies had on the Aral Sea region?

Score of 1:

- States an impact Soviet policies had on the Aral Sea region according to the *UNESCO Courier*
Examples: the Aral Sea started receding in the 1960s after water sources were diverted; the Aral Sea lost half of its former area/a third of its volume; the salt level increased destroying flora/fauna; the salinity level increased; all but two of the 30 species of fish in the sea died out; irrigation policies increased cotton production; the two main fishing ports of Moynaq and Aralsk were left high and dry; they caused cotton production to soar; the area of irrigated land in Central Asia increased; the fishing industry suffered after 1980

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the freshwater that supplied the Aral Sea increased; new fishing ports were created; became the fourth largest producer
- Vague response
Examples: there was production; the area was the size of Lithuania; it got worse
- No response

Document 5

Trade Routes

The Panama Canal, with its unique location at the narrowest point between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has had a far-reaching effect on world economic and commercial developments throughout most of this [20th] century. By providing a short, relatively inexpensive passageway between these two great bodies of water, the Canal has influenced world trade patterns, spurred growth in developed countries, and has been a primary impetus [force] for economic expansion in many remote areas of the world. For example, a vessel laden with coal sailing from the east coast of the United States to Japan via the Panama Canal saves about 4,800 kilometers (3,000 miles) versus the shortest alternative all-water route, and for a vessel laden with bananas sailing from Ecuador to Europe the distance saved is about 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles).

By far, most of the traffic through the Canal moves between the east coast of the United States and the Far East, while movements between Europe and the west coast of the United States and Canada comprise the second major trade route at the waterway. Other regions and countries, however, such as the neighboring countries of Central and South America, are proportionately more dependent on this vital artery to promote their economic development and expand trade. . . .

Source: *Maritime Industry*, Panama Canal Authority

5 According to the Panama Canal Authority, what are *two* reasons the Panama Canal is important to world trade?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* reason the Panama Canal is important to world trade according to the Panama Canal Authority

Examples: it provides a short passageway between two great bodies of water; it is a relatively inexpensive route; it has spurred growth in developed countries; it has been a primary force for economic expansion in many remote areas of the world; a vessel sailing from the east coast of the United States to Japan saves 3,000 miles by using the Panama Canal; neighboring countries of Central/South America are more dependent on the canal to promote their economic development/expand trade; coal and bananas are shipped to various countries using the canal

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* reasons the Panama Canal is important to world trade must be stated. For example, *spurs growth* and *economic expansion* are the same way expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: it takes a vessel longer to get from the United States to Japan via the Panama Canal; there is a shorter all-water route between Ecuador and Europe than the Panama Canal; most of the ships on the canal are traveling between Europe and the west coast of the United States

- Vague response

Examples: it has had a far-reaching effect; it is a vital artery; it is sea trade

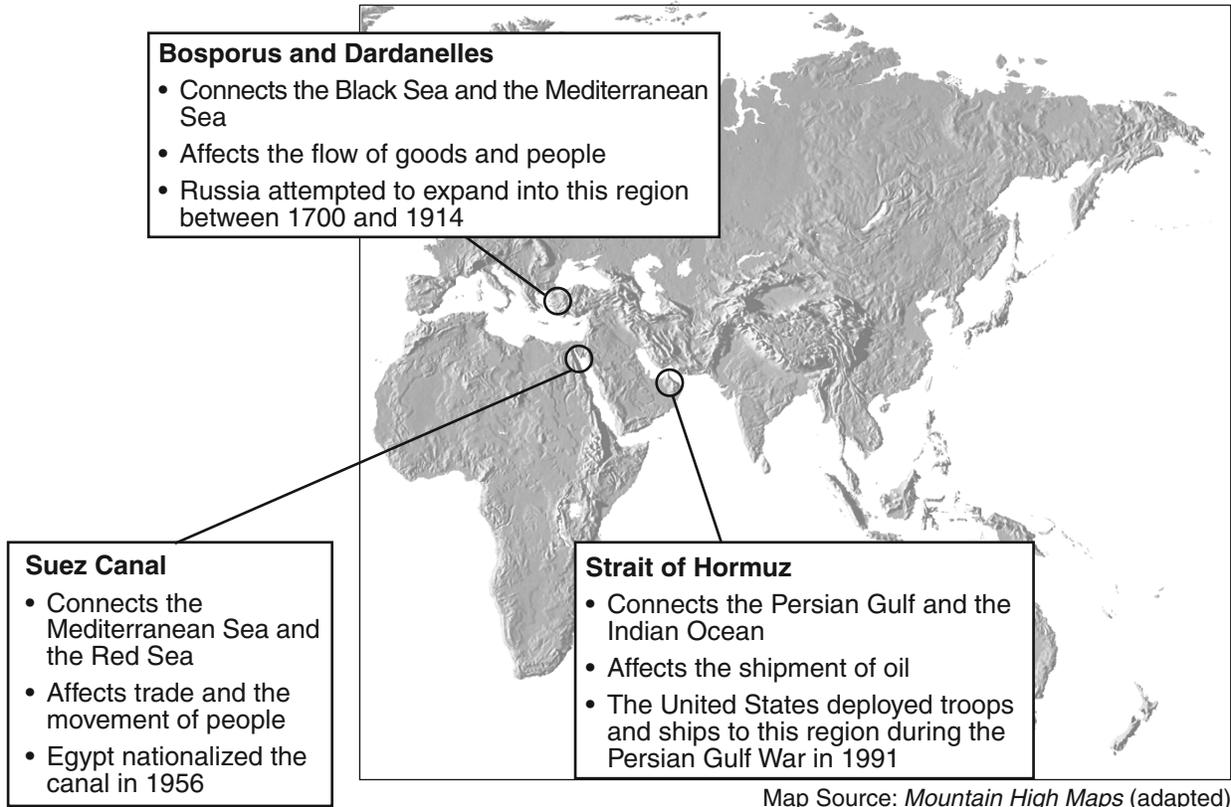
- No response

Document 6

Chokepoints

There are approximately 200 straits (narrow bodies of water connecting two larger bodies of water) or canals around the world but only a handful are known as chokepoints. A chokepoint is a strategic strait or canal which could be closed or blocked to stop sea traffic (especially oil). This type of aggression could surely cause an international incident. . . .

Source: "Chokepoints," <http://geography.about.com> (adapted)



6a Based on this document, state the definition of a chokepoint.

Score of 1:

- Defines a chokepoint as stated in this document
Examples: a strategic strait/canal that could be closed/blocked to stop sea traffic; a narrow body of water that serves as key trade routes between larger bodies of water, making them vulnerable to interference/aggression

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: narrow bodies of water connecting two larger bodies of water; straits that connect larger bodies of water; the connection between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea
- Vague response
Examples: bodies of water; an international incident; straits/canals
- No response

6b Based on this document, state *two* reasons chokepoints are strategically important.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* reason chokepoints are strategically important as stated in this document

Examples: they affect the flow of goods/people; they can be used during war to stop troops/goods from leaving/entering an area; they affect the shipments of oil; international incidents could occur if a nation takes control of a chokepoint; oil is shipped from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean through the Strait of Hormuz; troops were sent through the Strait of Hormuz during the Persian Gulf War; the Suez Canal gave Britain access to its colonies/possessions in Asia/Australia

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* reasons chokepoints are strategically important must be stated. For example, *they affect the flow of goods* and *they affect the shipments of oil* are the same reason since *they affect the shipments of oil* is a subset of *they affect the flow of goods*. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: Russia controlled the Bosphorus and Dardanelle Straits between 1700 and 1914; all nations have equal access to chokepoints; the United States nationalized the Suez Canal; there are approximately 200 chokepoints throughout the world; access to the Strait of Hormuz was a reason for the defeat of United States troops during the Persian Gulf War; canals serve as chokepoints

- Vague response

Examples: Strait of Hormuz; they are strategic; important throughout history; connects water

- No response

Document 7

. . . The Strait of Malacca is one of the most important strategic passages of the World because it supports the bulk of the maritime trade between Europe and Pacific Asia, which accounts for 50,000 ships per year. About 30% of the world's trade and 80% of Japan's, South Korea's and Taiwan's imports of petroleum transits through the strait, which involved approximately 11.7 Mb/d [millions of barrels per day] in 2004. It is the main passage between the Pacific and the Indian oceans with the strait of Sunda (Indonesia) being the closest alternative. It measures about 800 km in length, has a width between 50 and 320 km (2.5 km at its narrowest point) and a minimal channel depth of 23 meters (about 70 feet). It represents the longest strait in the world used for international navigation and can be transited in about 20 hours.

Traditionally, the Strait was an important passage point between the Chinese and the Indian worlds and was controlled at different points in time by Javanese and Malaysian kingdoms. From the 14th century, the region came under the control of Arab merchants who established several fortified trading towns, Malacca being the most important commercial center in Southeast Asia. Again, the control of the trade route shifted as the era of European expansion began in the 16th century. In 1511, Malacca fell to the Portuguese and this event marked the beginning of European control over the Strait. . . .

Source: Jean-Paul Rodrigue et al., *The Geography of Transport Systems*, Routledge

7 According to Jean-Paul Rodrigue, state *one* way the Strait of Malacca has been important to the economic development of Asia.

Score of 1:

- States a way the Strait of Malacca has been important to the economic development of Asia according to Jean-Paul Rodrigue

Examples: it supports the bulk of the maritime trade between Europe and Pacific Asia; most of Japan's/South Korea's/Taiwan's imports of petroleum are shipped through the strait; it is the main passage between the Pacific and Indian oceans; Arab merchants made Malacca the most important commercial center in Southeast Asia

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: 80% of the world's trade passes through the Strait of Malacca; it measures about 800 km in length; it is the longest strait in the world
- Vague response
Examples: it is important; Strait of Sunda is the closest alternative; this event marked the beginning of European control over the Strait; in 1511, Malacca fell to the Portuguese
- No response

Global History and Geography
Content-Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
August 2009

Historical Context: Throughout history, the usage and control of waterways such as rivers, canals, straits, and seas have had economic and political effects on many societies.

Task: Discuss how the usage or control of waterways has had economic effects *and/or* political effects on societies

Scoring Notes:

1. The response should discuss how the usage or control of waterways has had *at least two* economic *and/or* political effects on societies. However, to incorporate the minimum number of documents, most responses will discuss more than two effects.
2. Any combination of economic or political effects on societies may be used to develop the task.
3. The classification of effects as economic or political does not need to be specifically identified.
4. Specific examples or general settings may be used to discuss the usage or control of waterways; however, the discussion must demonstrate an economic effect or a political effect on society, e.g., closure of the Suez Canal led to higher shipping costs for many nations; agricultural systems in river valleys led to the development of early civilizations.
5. Either ancient or modern societies may be identified, e.g., Mesopotamian city-states; Iraq.
6. The same information may be used to discuss both an economic effect and a political effect of the usage or control of waterways, e.g., the stopping of construction on the Three Gorges Dam.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing how usage or control of waterways has had economic *and/or* political effects on societies
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Bosporus and Dardanelle Straits*: connects the location of Constantinople to the flow of goods between Europe, Africa, and Asia and the prosperity that led to the desire of many cultures to claim the city as their own capital; connects the history of the control of the region from efforts by Catherine the Great to find warm-water ports to the status of the straits as a chokepoint during the Cold War; *Indus River*: connects the ability to produce a surplus of food in river valleys to the development of powerful civilizations; connects location of the source waters of the Indus River to hydropolitics and the increased hostility between India and Pakistan that contributes to the threat of nuclear war between them
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to usage and control of waterways (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *Bosporus and Dardanelle Straits*: Silk Roads; Baltic Sea Routes, Mediterranean Sea Routes, porcelain, furs, spices, Ukraine, NATO; *Indus River*: Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, partition of British India in 1947, Himalayas, conflict in Kashmir
- 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 the task by discussing the economic *and/or* political effects of waterways on societies, but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing some effects more thoroughly than other effects
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Bosporus and Dardanelle Straits*: discusses the role of Constantinople in the east-west trade between Europe and the Far East and the trade between the Han and Roman empires; discusses Russia's historic search for warm-water ports and the battle for control during the Cold War; *Indus River*: discusses the rise of population in the area and the rise of powerful civilizations; discusses the control of source waters and increased hostility between India and Pakistan
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 3:

- Develops the task with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze, and/or evaluate information)
- Incorporates some relevant information from some of the documents
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some minor inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that may be a restatement of the theme

Score of 2:

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

Score of 1:

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

Score of 0:

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

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

<i>Key Ideas from the Documents</i>	<i>Relevant Outside Information</i> (This list is not all-inclusive.)
<p>Nile/Blue Nile Doc 1—Water for orchards Life for Egypt Life for cattle Provision of fish/grain Growing of corn and barley</p> <p>Doc 3—Plans by Sudan to expand irrigation networks along the upper Nile, causing concerns in Egypt Ethiopia’s dam project on the Blue Nile—a concern for Egypt</p>	<p>Nile/Blue Nile Key trade route between peoples living in different ancient kingdoms along the river Trade and travel more difficult and slower as a result of cataracts between Khartoum and Aswan Civilization of ancient Egypt based on river Highway during the period of exploration and colonization of Africa Aswan Dam—source of hydroelectric power Key in development of the cotton industry Construction of Aswan Dam and relation to political tensions (Cold War)</p>
<p>Tigris-Euphrates Doc 2—Freshwater and hydroelectric power from dams Site of one of earliest civilizations (Mesopotamia)</p> <p>Doc 3—Issues with Iraq and Syria as a result of Turkey’s Southeast Anatolian Project</p>	<p>Tigris-Euphrates Fertile Crescent Establishment of trade centers with links to trade in the Indian Ocean (Sumer, Baghdad) Crop damage from unpredictable flooding Attraction for invaders Saddam Hussein’s territorial claims (Iran-Iraq War)</p>
<p>Indus Doc 2—One of world’s largest irrigation networks Site of one of earliest civilizations Tension over territory of Kashmir</p>	<p>Indus Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa—important trade centers and cities in the Indus River Valley Tension over control of Indus during the division of British India</p>
<p>Yangxi (Yangtze) Doc 2—Most fertile region in China Navigable Hydroelectric power from Three Gorges Dam Displacement of millions because of Three Gorges Dam project</p>	<p>Yangxi (Yangtze) Connecting interior of China to coast Connection of Yellow River to Grand Canal, linking South China to North China Destruction by river (flooding, famine, mudslides, changing course) Loss of archaeological evidence/control of flooding with Three Gorges Dam Site of treaty ports established by Europeans (Unequal Treaties) Major port for Chinese goods (Shanghai)</p>
<p>Mekong Doc 2—Irrigation for crops Enrichment of soil by floodwaters Lower water level in dry season</p>	<p>Mekong Important for trade Freshwater source for countries on Indochina Peninsula Difficulty of travel and trade in dry season Fighting over control of delta during Vietnam War to control Saigon Factor in making border region difficult to control Golden triangle—drug trade region at intersection of Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar</p>

<i>Key Ideas from the Documents</i>	<i>Relevant Outside Information</i> (This list is not all-inclusive.)
<p>Jordan River Doc 3—Limited supplies of freshwater for residents Influence of hydropolitics on Israeli-Palestinian negotiations Israelis’ fear of pollution by Palestinians and Syrians Arguments over availability of freshwater</p>	<p>Jordan River Sea of Galilee (source of the Jordan River)—major source of freshwater for drinking Strain of irrigation projects and population growth on water supplies Key role of control of resources for drinking water and industrial purposes in Arab-Israeli conflict Division of mouth of river (Dead Sea) by Israel and Jordan</p>
<p>Aral Sea Doc 4—Diversion of Amu Dar’ya and Syr Dar’ya to grow cotton Destruction of flora and fauna as salinity level increased (less biodiversity) Effect of increased salinity on fishing industry Loss of shoreline and ports (Moynaq in Uzbekistan and Aralsk in Kazakhstan)</p>	<p>Aral Sea Unemployment with collapse of fishing industry Dumping of toxic waste into sea by Soviet government, causing problems for independent Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan</p>
<p>Panama Canal Doc 5—Relatively inexpensive passageway between Atlantic and Pacific Connection of Europe to west coast of United States and Canada Influence on world trade patterns Heavy use of route for traffic between United States and Far East Primary impetus for economic expansion in remote areas Dependence of neighboring countries of Central and South America on waterway</p>	<p>Panama Canal Widespread expansion of treatment of malaria during building of canal Independence for Panama with help from the United States Start of canal by French; completion by United States; leased by United States from Panama until 1999 Reason for continued involvement of United States in Central America Profit for Panama because of control of waterway Ongoing construction projects to meet the needs of current traffic</p>

<i>Key Ideas from the Documents</i>	<i>Relevant Outside Information</i> (This list is not all-inclusive.)
<p>Bosporus and Dardanelles Straits Doc 6—Flow of goods and movement of people Attempts by Russia to expand into area to gain access to the Mediterranean Sea between 1700 and 1914</p>	<p>Bosporus and Dardanelles Straits Wealth from Russian goods traded in Byzantium/Constantinople/Istanbul Importance of Constantinople as trade center in exchange of goods from trade routes (Mediterranean Sea, Silk Roads, Baltic Sea) War between Greek city-states and Persia over control of straits Control of region by Ottomans Attempt for control by Catherine the Great to gain warm-water ports Battle of Galipoli during World War I for control of region Protection of access to ports and trade between Mediterranean and Black Seas by Greece and Turkey (NATO members) during Cold War</p>
<p>Suez Canal Doc 6—Flow of goods and movement of people Nationalization by Egypt in 1956</p>	<p>Suez Canal Shorter distance between Atlantic coastal countries and South Asia/East Asia Design of French and construction by Egyptians to link Mediterranean Sea trade to Indian Ocean trade Control by British when Egypt could not repay loans Use by British to maintain control in India Closing during the Six Day War until 1975, increasing tensions in Middle East Vulnerable to attack because of strategic location</p>
<p>Strait of Hormuz Doc 6—Shipment of oil Deployment of United States troops and ships to protect area during Persian Gulf War</p>	<p>Strait of Hormuz Vulnerable to attack because of strategic location Tensions due to proximity to Iran</p>
<p>Strait of Malacca Doc 7—Passage of bulk of maritime trade between Europe and Pacific Asia (50,000 ships per year) Transit of 30% of world trade Importation of petroleum by Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan Importance of area as commercial center under Arabs Control of trade by Javanese and Malaysian kingdoms at different points in time Control and fortification of trading towns by Arab merchants from 14th century European control over strait and trade beginning in 1511 with Portuguese</p>	<p>Strait of Malacca Exchange of goods going west or east in Singapore, a tariff-free port Problem of piracy Region of many cultures and religions due to trade (cultural diffusion in Southeast Asia) Competition between Portuguese and Dutch for control British control of Singapore and Malaya to influence trade and power in Southeast Asia International cooperation to maintain safety of strait</p>

In the human body the main delivery system of nutrients is the circulatory system. Everytime the heart beats blood surges through the veins, arteries, and capillaries to go to areas of the body that need the blood. If the blood is somehow stopped terrible things can happen, such as loss of limb, and in many cases death by a heart attack. Waterways in the world outside the body are just as vital to the economy and politics of a society, as blood is to the human body. If the water continues to be used wisely it can be a source of prosperity, and admiration for many years to come, but if it is not used wisely, or clogged up by a blockade the blocked waterway can have a detrimental effect on the economy of a nation, just like what a blocked vein or artery does to the human body.

From the beginning and into ancient times waterways were so important they were looked up to as deities. A perfect example is the Nile River, its predictable flooding cycles fueled Egypt's economy with fresh water, and food, so they could shift their eyes from the worry of food production, to the building of wonders, such as temples, that still stand today. (Doc 1) Another example is the Ganges River in India, it provided the Indians in the area with so much, that today it is considered sacred in the Hindu religion, in fact the river became a symbol of reincarnation; a core belief in Hinduism. Both of these rivers helped produce a surplus of food which led to an increase in population and the specialization of labor and new crafts. With these new jobs, new social classes emerged.

The rivers had a religious meaning, an economic benefit, and even a political purpose. For example, part of the pharaoh's authority in ancient Egypt was thought to come from his ability to control the yearly floods. These waterways were a tremendous factor in the development of these two societies as is seen in how they deified them.

Though time has passed waterways remain vital to everyday life to everyone on earth in the area of economy. One example is the canal system that was built in England during the Industrial Revolution. With the growing use of steam power in local factories, there was a rapid increase in the demand for coal. Existing canals were improved and new ones were built and were used to bring the coal from the mines to the factories. This decreased the cost of coal and helped the British to further industrialize. Another example is the Panama canal that connects the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. This canal saves a lot of money and even enables many companies on the East Coast of the United States to trade with those in the far east, and likewise with West Coast companies, and trade with Europe. Needless to say when it was installed, it brought the United States much prosperity (Doc 5), and caused further economic imperialism. The canal became a center for trade under the control of the United States until the canal was returned to Panama in 1999. Today the Panama Canal still serves as a vital artery of trade and will continue to be important with ongoing construction

projects to deepen and widen the waterway to accommodate new ships.

The importance of waterways can at times be more a curse than a blessing. One example is the Soviet Union's use of the Aral Sea, which they implemented to irrigate crops on a large scale. By the eighties the sea had receded due to so much use, causing economic devastation to people in the area who needed the water most. (Doc 4) Sadly waterways we hold dear could easily be taken away by a malicious enemy. During World War two the United States anticipated a Japanese plot to take down the Panama Canal, if they had succeeded the United States would have had a crippled economy on top of the fact they could not transport naval ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Another valuable trading waterway is the Straits of Malacca through which much petroleum to the far east flows. Recently it has been under the threat of piracy. Boats have been hijacked, and hostages have been taken. Such actions are very damaging, and all too common. Waterways as a whole are very important which makes them very prone to misuse, and malicious acts that spark despair in politics, and economy.

As can be seen, waterways are a lifeline to many people today and yesterday. The Egyptians and Indians saw their importance, and brought them to a sacred level. Today we highly appreciate the value that waterways such as the canal system in England and the Panama Canal, bring, and have brought to our economies. Unfortunately the downfall of these waterways is an ever looming threat brought by humanity's overuse, and violent acts targeted toward them to either damage the other side,

or crookedly gain profit for their own. May we all continue to see the importance of these waterways and do our best to protect them.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is more analytical than descriptive (if water continues to be used wisely, it can be a source of prosperity and admiration for many years to come, but if is not used wisely or clogged up by a blockade, the blocked waterway can have a detrimental effect on the economy of a nation; from the beginning of and into ancient times, waterways were looked up to as deities; the receding of the Aral Sea caused economic devastation to people who needed the water most; waterways we hold dear could easily be taken away by a malicious enemy)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (Nile River’s predictable flooding cycles fueled Egypt’s economy with freshwater and food so they could shift their eyes from the worry of food production to the building of wonders such as temples that still stand today; Ganges River provided the Indians with so much that today it is considered sacred; Ganges became a symbol of reincarnation, a core belief in Hinduism; both the Nile and the Ganges helped produce a surplus of food that led to an increase in population and the specialization of labor and new crafts; part of the pharaoh’s authority in ancient Egypt was thought to come from his ability to control the yearly floods; during the Industrial Revolution, existing canals in England were improved and new ones were built to bring coal from the mines to factories; use of canals decreased the cost of coal and helped the British to further industrialize; Panama Canal brought the United States much prosperity and caused further economic imperialism; the canal became a center for trade under the control of the United States until it was returned to Panama; today the Panama Canal still serves as a vital artery for trade and will continue to be important with ongoing construction projects to deepen and widen the waterway; during World War II, the United States anticipated a plot to take down the Panama Canal and if it had succeeded the United States would have had a crippled economy; Strait of Malacca has been under the threat of piracy; boats have been hijacked and hostages have been taken)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (Panama Canal connects the Pacific to the Atlantic; Panama Canal saves money and enables many companies on the east coast of the United States to trade with those in the Far East and west coast companies to trade with Europe; Soviet Union used the Aral Sea to irrigate crops on a large scale; much petroleum to the Far East flows through the Strait of Malacca)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that compares the need for the flow of waterways to the need for the flow of blood in the human body and a conclusion that discusses how waterways are a lifeline to many people today and yesterday and need to be protected

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Ideas from the documents are used as stepping stones to introduce outside information. The discussion centers on the indispensable nature of waterways.

Nearly 70% of the Earth's surface is covered in water. Our planet has seemingly endless expanses of navigable oceans. It would seem, then, that conflict over water would not occur. Unfortunately, not all of this water provides economically viable trade routes. Not all of this water is fit for human use. Often many diverse people and groups can be dependent on the same source of water, and this can lead to ^astraining of the available resources. Controlling a passage of water can give a nation power over all the others who use that passage for trade, and being able to use a certain trade route may allow some nations to engage new trading partners and markets to benefit their economies. The flow of fresh water is also vital to the people of a nation, and rivers can affect millions at a time. Unfortunately, when misused, the consequences reach just as far.

Prior to Soviet Occupation, the Aral Sea was one of the world's largest inland seas. Two rivers, the Amu-Dar'ya and the Syr-Dar'ya, kept it supplied with water in the middle of an otherwise arid region. The area benefitted from a prosperous fishing ~~industry~~ industry and some trade.

During the cold war, the Aral Sea was part of Soviet territory, as were the rivers that fed it. The Soviets diverted much of the water from the rivers to feed cotton crops. While the cotton was successful, the Aral Sea began to feel the effect of its lost water. Salinity increased as existing water evaporated, and

most of the fish died. Vast portions of the sea dried up, leaving expanses of salt and chemicals from fertilizers washed downriver.

Ports and villages found themselves far from the shores, and the fishing industry collapsed. The exposed salt and chemicals also produced numerous health defects in residents of the area. With so many unemployed or incapacitated, the area has become a burden to the nations that surround it.

Egypt is also dependent on a river: the Nile. Egypt has expressed concerns about Sudanese plans for expanding irrigation on the upper Nile as this may affect the water supply further downstream. Egypt's concerns are coming from experience. When Nasser built the Aswan Dam, the result was an increased salinity in the Mediterranean Sea, which killed many species of fish. This is similar to what happened in the Caspian Sea region. When people try to alter their water supply they stress the available resources and often cause negative consequences. Ethiopia's Nile dam project may be even more concerning; a dam may disrupt the Nile's natural flood cycles, which are crucial to the area's agricultural industry.

Equally important to Egypt, for economic and political reasons, is the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean and Red seas, allowing easier trade between Europe and Asia. It has been so vital in this regard that it has been known, previously, as the "lifeline of the British Empire." The

Britain did control the Suez for most of its early life, having acquired it when Egypt was unable to pay back loans they had used for the canal and modernization projects. Without it, Great Britain probably would not have been able to maintain its vast empire, especially their "Jewel of the Crown," India.

Egypt regained control of the canal in 1956, when it was nationalized and it has been a source of conflict since then. When Egypt and other Middle-eastern nations attacked the newly created state of Israel, Israel retaliated and ended up taking several territories, including the Sinai peninsula, a part of Egypt that borders the other side of the Suez Canal. From this point, Israel could have affected the trade on the Suez Canal, which gave it some power over Egypt. As a result, Egypt closed the canal. This helped lead Egypt to recognize Israel's right to be a nation in the Camp David Accords, in return getting back the Sinai peninsula while allowing Israel passage through the Suez.

Controlling a strategic body of water can give a nation or group with little else a base of political power in dealing with other nations, and disrupting the flow of a river can affect millions downstream. Straits and canals connect trade partners who otherwise could not economically do business. The politics of water not only affect individual nations, they reinforce the network of global interdependence.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is more analytical than descriptive (not all water provides economically viable trade routes, nor is all water fit for human use; often many diverse people and groups can be dependent on the same source of water, which can lead to a stressing of available resources; controlling a passage of water can give a nation power over all others who use that passage for trade; being able to use trade routes may allow some nations to engage new trading partners and markets; Ethiopia's Nile Dam project may disrupt the natural flood cycles, which are crucial to the area's agricultural industry)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 3, 4, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (nearly 70 percent of the Earth's surface is covered in water; vast portions of the Aral Sea dried up leaving expanses of salt and chemicals from fertilizers; prior to Soviet occupation, the Aral Sea was one of the world's largest inland seas; exposed salt and chemicals from the Aral Sea produced numerous health defects in residents; Aral Sea region has become a burden to the nations that surround it because of the many unemployed and incapacitated; when Nasser built the Aswan Dam, the result was an increased salinity in the Mediterranean Sea, which is similar to what happened in the Aral Sea; Suez Canal has been known as the "lifeline of the British Empire"; British controlled the Suez Canal, having acquired it when Egypt was unable to pay back loans they had used for the canal and modernization projects; without the Suez Canal, Great Britain probably would not have been able to maintain its vast empire, especially their "Jewel of the Crown," India; when Israel gained control of the Sinai Peninsula, it could have affected trade on the canal; the Camp David Accords allowed Israel passage through the Suez Canal)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (Amu Dar'ya and the Syr Dar'ya kept the Aral Sea supplied with water in the middle of an otherwise arid region; Aral Sea region benefited from a prosperous fishing industry; Soviets diverted much of the water from the Aral Sea to feed cotton crops; salinity increased in the Aral Sea as existing water evaporated and most of the fish died; ports and villages found themselves far from the shores of the Aral Sea and the fishing industry collapsed; Egypt has expressed concerns about Sudanese plans for expanding irrigation on the upper Nile as this may affect the water supply further downstream; Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean and Red Seas allowing easier trade between Europe and Asia; Egypt regained control of the canal in 1956 when it was nationalized)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that sets the theme of discussing how water is vital to people, its affect on millions, and the consequences of the misuse of water and a conclusion that reiterates the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Although fewer than the required number of documents are used to discuss the Aral Sea and Egypt's waterways, the detailed analysis of document 4 and the comparison of the rising salinity of the Mediterranean Sea and the Aral Sea illustrate a sophisticated understanding of how waterways affect both politics and economics. Thoughtful integration of relevant outside information clearly establishes an understanding of the integral role waterways play in global interdependence.

Throughout history, many factors have influenced nations and societies, especially geography. Geographical features such as mountains, islands, rivers, and volcanoes have had profound effects on nearly all civilizations. The most influential of these features, covering about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Earth's surface and being an absolute necessity for human life, has been water. Waterways such as river systems, canals, and natural straits, have greatly affected peoples and countries, both ~~physically~~ politically and economically.

The major river systems of Asia, the Indus, Tigris and Euphrates, and Yangtze, were major factors in the development of ancient civilizations, as well as modern nations (Doc. 2) The Tigris and Euphrates River system, flowing through modern-day Turkey, Syria, and Iraq, formed the basis for ancient Mesopotamian civilization, providing water for irrigation and leading to its nickname, the Fertile Crescent. In modern times, they also provide hydroelectric power and fresh drinking water in the Middle East. The Yangtze river valley along with the Yellow river valley gave support to ancient Chinese civilization under the Qin Dynasty. Farming villages along the rivers became some of China's first cities. The need to control the rivers led to the rise of a strong central government. Today, the Three Gorges Dam is being constructed on the Yangtze, which will provide hydroelectric power to China's ever-growing population. The Indus River system supported the development of

Indian civilizations and is today one of the largest irrigation networks used for agriculture in the world. Flowing through northern India and Pakistan, it is part of the on-going conflict between those two nations over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Political tensions over rivers are not limited to India alone, however.

In the modern Middle East and elsewhere, sharp political divisions have led to conflicts over water supplies (Doc. 3) Turkey has built several dams in the northern Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which has threatened Syria and Iraq, who also depend on those rivers for water. They are worried that Turkey could control their water supply or use it as a form of political control. The Jordan River, from which Israel, Jordan, and other Arab states draw much of their drinking water, has also caused conflict. Israel fears the loss of drinkable water if Syrian and Palestinians pollute the river, and Jordan needs more water from Syria. This is all greatly complicated by some of the nations who have fought each other in various Arab-Israeli wars and now have a very ~~tense~~ tense peace. Control of waterways for trade has also caused political tensions and even outright war.

Various straits and canals around the world are known as chokepoints (Doc. 6) these chokepoint waterways could be closed to trade, causing severe economic repercussions and even lead to war. The Suez Canal, started in the 19th century by French entrepreneurs, connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red

Sea, made sea-borne trade between Europe and South Asia easier. In 1956, Egyptian President Nasser nationalized, or placed under state control, the canal, causing the Suez Wars between the United Kingdom, France, and Israel on one side and Egypt and its allies on the other. Though the canal was taken from Egypt, it was soon returned, and Egypt now has a valuable political tool at its disposal. The Strait of Hormuz, connecting the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean, is another important political waterway. The Strait of Hormuz lies between Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and can affect the flow of oil from Persian Gulf nations to the rest of the world. If it were seized by Iran or another Persian Gulf nation, that nation could dictate the flow of oil through the strait, gaining control over a significant portion of the Earth's oil reserves. This could also lead to open conflict, as did Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in 1990 partly in order to have more access to the Persian Gulf. Not all waterways have caused major political tensions. Many have led to great economic benefits.

The Panama Canal, built by the United States and completed in 1914, links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Doc. 5). Prior to the digging of the canal, one way to transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific was to go around South America, a trip of several thousand miles. The Panama Canal renders such a voyage unnecessary. A ship sailing from the Eastern United States

To Japan saves about 3000 miles by going through the Canal, and a ship going from Ecuador to Europe saves about 5000 miles with the canal. This has provided the force for economic expansion in nations like El Salvador and Peru. Many Central and South American nations are now heavily dependent on the canal for trade, and would suffer greatly if it were closed or destroyed.

The waterways of the world, whether used for economic or political purposes, have greatly affected world civilizations and nations. Some have been used as supplies of fresh water, others as conduits for invaluable trade. Water has always been among the most influential factors in human development. Geography, especially, including water, has always shaped human economic and political ~~changes~~ changes.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is both descriptive and analytical (major river systems of Asia were major factors in the development of ancient civilizations as well as modern nations; in the modern Middle East and elsewhere, sharp political divisions have led to conflicts over water supplies; Syria and Iraq are worried that Turkey could control their water supply or use it as a form of political control; Israel fears the loss of drinkable water if Syrians and Palestinians pollute the river; chokepoints could be closed to trade, causing severe economic repercussions and even leading to war; Suez Canal made sea-borne trade between Europe and South Asia easier; many Central and South American nations are heavily dependent on the Panama Canal for trade and would suffer greatly if it were closed or destroyed)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (Mesopotamia was given the nickname, the Fertile Crescent, because of the Tigris and Euphrates; Yangtze along with the Yellow River valley gave support to ancient Chinese civilizations under the Qin Dynasty; farming villages along the rivers became some of China's first cities when the need to control the rivers led to the rise of a strong central government; water issues in the Middle East are greatly complicated by some of the nations who have fought each other in various Arab-Israeli wars and now have a very tenuous peace; nationalization of the Suez Canal caused the Suez War between the United Kingdom, France, and Israel on one side and Egypt and its allies on the other side; if the Strait of Hormuz was seized by Iran or another Persian Gulf nation, that nation could dictate the flow of oil through the strait; Iraq seized Kuwait in 1990 partly in order to have more access to the Persian Gulf; prior to the digging of the Panama Canal, one way to transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific was to go around South America)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (in modern times, the Tigris and Euphrates provide hydroelectric power and fresh drinking water in the Middle East; Three Gorges Dam is being constructed on the Yangtze, which will provide hydroelectric power to China's ever-growing population; Indus River system supported the development of Indian civilizations and is today one of the largest irrigation networks used for agriculture in the world; Indus is part of the ongoing conflict between India and Pakistan over the disputed territory of Kashmir; Turkey has built several dams along the northern Tigris and Euphrates, which has threatened Syria and Iraq who also depend on these rivers for water; Israel, Jordan, and other Arab states draw much of their drinking water from the Jordan River)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state the premise that geographic features, especially water, have had profound effects on nearly all civilizations

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although some discussions in the narrative, such as Panama Canal, are document driven, most include good relevant outside information. A logical progression of information is used to address complex events, but much information is descriptive.

Throughout history, the domination of water routes such as rivers, straits, canals, and seas has had both political and economic effects on the societies around them. Beginning as far back as ancient times, water ways have been vital to the people who live around them, which provides true today. Generally, water routes have led to increased economic prosperity, yet they have raised political tension.

Water routes have provided countless numbers of civilization with fresh water and transportation. Such was the case in Ancient Egypt, as seen in Document 1. There, the Nile River was praised by its people for its helpful water sources. The Ancient Egyptians actively participated in trade along the Nile which helped spread their ideas to other cultures and vice versa (although trade along the Nile was somewhat difficult due to the cataracts - or small waterfalls and rapids - that existed there). The Nile River led to the development of an irrigation system which provided Egypt with fresh crops, such as grain and barley. Lastly, the Nile provided water for the animals such as cattle, and for the people. Thus, it is not surprising that the hymn in Document 1 states that "...If thou ceasest thy toil and thy work, then all that exists is in anguish." Another example of economic effects of river systems on society is seen in Document 2. The Tigris

and Euphrates Rivers were the site of one of the earliest civilizations known as Mesopotamia. The name itself demonstrates the importance of river systems, as the translation for Mesopotamia is "land between the rivers." These two rivers provided Mesopotamia with transportation routes, but more importantly good soil for farming. Each year, when these rivers flooded, they left deposits of silt on the shores, making the area very good for farmers. That is why Mesopotamia is often referred to as the "fertile Crescent."

Not only were water routes important in ancient civilizations, but they are also extremely beneficial today. For example, water routes such as straits and canals have increased trade and thus have helped to increase economic prosperity all over the world. This is seen in Document 5, where the Panama Canal is described. The Panama Canal, a water route located on the isthmus of Panama in Central America, connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. Since its construction, the canal has proved its great economic importance. Trade has increased dramatically since the canal provides a shorter route between the two oceans. While ships previously had to travel around the southern tip of South America, they can now sail straight through the

canal saves an average 4,000 miles of travel. Another important water route today is the Strait of Malacca. As seen in Document 7, this route provides for about 30% of world trade and 80% of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan's imports of petroleum. This strait is extremely important in regards to the distribution of petroleum in Asia which is in very high demand today. As these documents show, the Panama Canal and the Strait of Malacca are vital to their hemispheres and trade between many countries.

Although water routes provide the world with many economic benefits, they tend to lead to increased political tension between the nations surrounding them. The political issues concerning water routes is known as hydro-politics. Some examples of this are seen in Document 3. For instance; Sudan's plans to expand its irrigation system and Ethiopia's ideas to construct more dams (both projects take place along the Nile River) have led to strong concern in Egypt. This is also a result of ethnic tension. If these countries were not already hostile toward one another, it is plausible that they would not be so concerned about sharing waters. Another example of this is seen in Document 6. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits (both of which connect the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea) have been major areas of political tension

between 1700 and 1914 when Russia launched a series of campaigns in an attempt to gain access to the Mediterranean Sea. Also, the Strait of Hormuz is a key chokepoint both economically and politically as it connects the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the Strait of Hormuz is a vital trade route regarding the shipment of oil. Desires to keep peace in the region and free access to this waterway has been a priority of many nations. During the Persian Gulf War, the U.S. used the strait to move naval aircraft carriers into the region in preparation to retake Kuwait.

In conclusion, water routes have been sources of economic prosperity since the ancient times, providing civilization with food, water, good farming land, and routes for transportation. Today they serve as alternative trade routes (which often save large amounts of time) and sources of hydro-electric power. However, in contrast to their beneficial economic effects, water routes tend to lead to political tension due to the huge amounts of power that comes with the control over them. Also, they sometimes provide reason for argument between the nations that share drainage basins. However, water routes have been overall extremely beneficial and continue to do so today.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is both descriptive and analytical (water has provided countless civilizations with freshwater and transportation; straits and canals have helped to increase prosperity all over the world; Strait of Malacca is important in regard to the distribution of petroleum in Asia; Panama Canal and Strait of Malacca are vital to their hemispheres; desire to keep peace in the region and free access to the Strait of Hormuz has been a priority of many nations)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7
- Incorporates relevant outside information (ancient Egyptians actively participated in trade along the Nile, which helped spread their ideas to other cultures and vice versa; trade along the Nile was somewhat difficult due to the cataracts or small waterfalls and rapids that existed; the name Mesopotamia, meaning “land between the rivers,” demonstrates the importance of the river systems; each year when the Tigris and Euphrates flooded, they left deposits of silt on the shores, making the area very good for farmers; Mesopotamia is often referred to as “the Fertile Crescent”; because of the Panama Canal, ships no longer have to travel around the southern tip of South America; Russia launched a series of campaigns in an attempt to gain access to the Mediterranean Sea; during the Persian Gulf War, the United States used the strait to move naval aircraft carriers into the region in preparation to retake Kuwait)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (Nile River led to the development of an irrigation system, which provided Egypt with fresh crops; the Tigris and Euphrates provided Mesopotamia with good soil for farming; Panama Canal provides a shorter route between the Atlantic and the Pacific; about 30 percent of world trade and 80 percent of imports of petroleum for Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan go through the Strait of Malacca; Sudan’s plans to expand its irrigation system and Ethiopia’s ideas to construct major dams have led to strong concern in Egypt; Strait of Hormuz is a vital trade route regarding the shipment of oil)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state while water routes have led to increased economic prosperity, they also have raised political tension

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The emphasis on document information is offset by analytical statements and comparisons between different areas. Strategically placed relevant outside information enhances the discussion.

Throughout all of history, the usage and control of all kinds of waterways such as rivers, canals, straits, and seas have had both economic and political effects on many societies. From providing fertile soil to being the only route between bodies of water, strategic waterways have played a major part in developing the world into what it is today.

Waterways have had many economic effects on society throughout history. One example of how a waterway has helped out an economy is the Nile river in Egypt. Being in a desert, Egypt needs every drop of freshwater they can get, luckily for them the Nile river has a lot of drops in it they can use for anything they need, for be it drinking or watering their crops. Another way the Nile has affected the Egyptian economy is through irrigation. Every year the river floods, leaving behind a nice new layer of silt on the nearby ground. This silt is very fertile and helps provide Egypt with ideal growing conditions not only for food but for cotton as well. Egyptian cotton is still important today. Another waterway that has had significant effect on our economy is the Panama Canal which has been a major contributor to the world economy since it was built. With the creation of the Panama Canal, however, the distance of traveling between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is greatly reduced. This makes trading between Europe and East Asia, Europe and the West coast of the United States, or even just between the East coast of the United States and the West coast of South America much easier, cheaper, and faster which makes the Panama Canal a very important part of the world economy. Another way in which waterways in general have affected a society's economy is that they provide hydroelectric power to the area where dams are built. When the

water is flowing fast enough a country can build a dam and create hydro-electric power for the area as well as water for drinking or growing crops. Sometimes the building of dams can be controversial because people have to be relocated. For example, the Chinese government relocated millions of people when they built the Three Gorges Dam.

Not only have waterways throughout the world had economic effects on society but they have also had political effects as well. One example of this is the Bosphorus. Throughout much of its history, Russia has desired a warm water port through which they could trade with the world by sea. Russia has had ports but many are frozen for most of the year. One of the only warm water ports they owned was on the Black Sea and the problem with that is that the only way out of the Black Sea was through a narrow passage called the Bosphorus. Unfortunately for Russia though, they did not control the Bosphorus, the Ottoman Empire did. Russia tried unsuccessfully to take the Bosphorus for two centuries, once in the Russo-Turkish War. Another way that waterways have caused political tension is when multiple countries have to share a single waterway. This is the case for the Nile River in Africa. Some African countries use the Nile for almost everything they need such as food and water. When one country proposes a project on the Nile such as building some irrigation, ditches or a dam, it troubles the rest of the countries on the Nile because they fear that their supply of the water will be negatively altered and they will have to change the way they live. This ^{causes} ~~causes~~ some political tension among the countries that share the Nile whenever a project is proposed.

Waterways such as rivers, canals, straits and seas have had many political and economic effects on societies throughout history. The effects these waterways have had is undeniable when you stop and study specific societies throughout history. There is no doubt that waterways have been one of the most important players in the writing of history.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is both descriptive and analytical (the Nile has a lot of drops in it that can be used for drinking, watering crops, or irrigation; when water is flowing fast enough, a country can build a dam and create hydroelectric power for the area; in some cases, dams are controversial because people have to be relocated; waterways have caused political tensions when multiple countries have to share a single waterway; when one country proposes a project on the Nile, the rest of the countries on the Nile are troubled because they fear that their supply of water will be negatively altered and they will have to change the way they live)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (Egypt needs every drop of freshwater it can get because it is in a desert; every year the Nile floods leaving behind a new layer of silt on the nearby ground; silt is very fertile and helps provide Egypt with ideal growing conditions not only for food but for cotton as well; Russia had ports but many were frozen for most of the year; one of the only warm-water ports Russia owned was on the Black Sea and the problem with it was that the only way out of the Black Sea was through a narrow passage, the Bosphorus, which was controlled by the Ottoman Empire; Russia tried unsuccessfully to take the Bosphorus in the Russo-Turkish War)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (the distance of traveling between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is greatly reduced by the Panama Canal; Panama Canal makes trading between Europe and East Asia, Europe and the west coast of the United States, and between the east coast of the United States and the west coast of South America much easier, cheaper, and faster; waterways provide hydroelectric power to the area where dams are built; the Chinese government relocated millions of people when they built the Three Gorges Dam; some African countries use the Nile for almost everything they need such as food and water)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The analysis of document 3 and the discussion of Russia's desire to control the Bosphorus demonstrate an understanding of the effects of water resources; however, the discussion of the Panama Canal is primarily reliant on document information.

Throughout history, waterways have played a key role in the development of countries, both economically, and politically. The Mesopotamians, the Egyptians, almost all of the great Ancient civilizations developed around waterways. A country or state who controls a waterway, is a country or state with power.

In Egypt, the Nile river plays a major role in the economy. The Nile gives them water to drink, irrigates their crops, powers some of their factories, and supports their livestock. The ancient Egyptians consider it a gift from god, and believe that without it they would not live. (Document #1) On top of all that, the Nile is a major transportation route, and helped with the transportation of materials used to build the Great Pyramids and other buildings in Egypt. The Nile provides fish for food, nutrients for fertile land, and creates an oasis in the desert that makes life possible for the Egyptian People.

The Panama Canal, which connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at the narrowest point between North and South America, is a major factor in the economies of many countries. This short, inexpensive waterway allows ships to save valuable time and money by letting them cross between the Atlantic and Pacific without having to go all the way around the Americas. This has recently spurred economic development in more remote regions of the world, and increased trade all over. (Document #5). The Panama Canal is a major route

between the far east and the United States, and also allows the U.S. Pacific coast to trade with European countries quickly and easily. This canal was a major step in increasing world trade and has and continues to have a huge impact on global economy, especially with recent improvements.

Waterways also serve as political factors as well. In the middle east, hydro-politics are a daily issue. With limited water resources, many countries in the region share water supplies. Egypt is concerned with expanded irrigation and damming of the Nile by Sudan and Ethiopia. Syria and Iraq say that Turkey's development on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers could be taken as an ~~agress~~ aggressive act. Israel and Palestine have an ongoing conflict, but to make matters worse, the Jordan River runs right through the disputed land making the peace process between the Israelis and Palestinians even more difficult. (Document #3) Water is essential to life and some countries can get greedy. This creates conflict and disruption in daily life and political issues arise.

Chokepoints are strategic straits, or canals, that can be blocked off to stop sea traffic. Of the over 200 straits and canals in the world, only a few can be considered chokepoints. It is a huge political and strategic advantage to control one of these points. ~~it means you can control~~ it means you can control

what and who goes through, meaning that you have power. (Document #6). Countries that control chokepoints can have a monopoly on trade in that region. It is a big tactical advantage in times of conflict because trade can be cut off to your enemies such as when Egypt closed the Suez Canal to Israel and aid can be held up.

Politically, countries can bully others into doing what they want by threatening to cut off trade. This is a huge advantage and it plays a large role in politics around the world.

Waterways are a key part of life. They provide food, water, transportation, power, and pretty much life in general. Economy would suffer without their use to grow food, power factories, and transport goods, and politics would suffer without the power they give and their value. Three quarters of the world is covered in water, yet it is still one of the most valuable things known to man. Water is power, water is life.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is more descriptive than analytical (ancient Egyptians considered the Nile a gift from god; Nile River is a major transportation route; the Nile makes life possible for the Egyptian people; Nile provides nutrients for fertile land and creates an oasis in the desert; Panama Canal allows ships to save valuable time and money by letting ships cross between the Atlantic and Pacific; Panama Canal was a major step in increasing world trade; many countries in the Middle East share water supplies because of limited water resources; countries that control chokepoints can have a monopoly on trade in that region; control of chokepoints is a tactical advantage in times of conflict; countries can bully others into doing what they want by threatening to cut off trade)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 3, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (Nile River powers some of the Egyptian factories; Nile helped with the transportation of materials used to build the pyramids and other buildings in Egypt; Panama Canal continues to impact the global economy, especially with recent improvements; Jordan River makes the peace process between the Israelis and Palestinians even more difficult; Egypt closed the Suez Canal to Israel)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (Nile River plays a major role in the economy of Egypt; Nile gives Egyptians water to drink, irrigates their crops, and supports their livestock; Panama Canal has recently spurred economic development in more remote regions of the world; hydropolitics is a daily issue in the Middle East; Egypt is concerned with expanded irrigation and the damming of the Nile by Sudan and Ethiopia; Turkey's development on the Tigris and Euphrates could be taken as an aggressive act; Jordan River runs through disputed land between Israel and Palestine; chokepoints are strategic straits or canals that can be blocked off to stop sea traffic); includes an inaccuracy (Panama Canal increased trade all over)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that emphasize the relationship between water and power

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Concluding statements and pieces of relevant outside information are included, but they are often not supported with adequate facts and details. Summaries of document information are used as a framework for the discussion.

Even as our world advances technologically and politically, the most vital resources, like water and food, still remain sources of conflict and controversy. Water routes have a tremendous impact on the development of societies agriculturally, economically, and politically. The prosperity of many civilizations can be attributed simply to their source of water.

Ancient Egypt was a civilization of great wealth and technology. The Egyptians were able to prosper agriculturally despite their desert climate due to the Nile River, with its annual floods that refertilized the soil and its abundance of fresh water and fish. So vital was the Nile to the development of Egyptian society that it was integrated into the religious and political structure. The pharaoh's ability to control the Nile was considered a source of his power. An ancient hymn praises the Nile River, claiming it is responsible for, "watering the orchards created by Ra, to cause all the cattle to live,..." (Document 1).

Another ancient river system that led to early settlement was the Indus. The Indus lent its wealth of fresh water and fish to one of the earliest civilizations in history, that, in turn, integrated the river into a complex irrigation system to water crops (Document 2). The river played an essential role in the agriculture, and the economical development thereof. However, the value of water sources is not only a boon. Many recent tensions arise from control of such a vast and valuable resource. For example, the Indus has

also caused tension in the territory of Kashmir as a result of a desire to control the waterway and its tributaries and thus expand economic prosperity.

Another such conflict over a water source is the Israeli fear that the Jordan River, that provides water and natural resources to their country, is being polluted by Syria and Palestine (Document 3). These heightened tensions have a negative effect on these countries' political development and trade. It is bad for international morale and often results in warfare or conflicting systems of alliances. For example, during the Persian Gulf War, the United States deployed its troops and ships to the Strait of Hormuz, between the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, in order to protect shipments of oil and prevent possible military activity by Iraq. (Document 6) This was also attempted by Great Britain in World War I to gain control of the Dardanelles Strait between the Black and Mediterranean Seas. Waterways play a vital role in warfare and military stratagem.

In conclusion, water routes have an effect on every aspect of modern and ancient life. They can provide societies with a plethora of natural resources and irrigation systems, trade routes and military tactics. The resulting conflicts and controversies regarding this most essential of resources pale in comparison with the life-giving blessing of its existence.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is more descriptive than analytical (Egyptians were able to prosper agriculturally despite their desert climate due to the Nile River; Nile was vital to the development of Egyptian society; waterways can provide societies with a plethora of natural resources and irrigation systems)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (annual floods of the Nile re-fertilized the soil; Nile was integrated into the religion and political structure of Egypt; pharaoh's ability to control the Nile was considered a source of his power; Indus caused tension in the territory of Kashmir as a result of a desire to control the waterway and its tributaries; heightened tensions over control of water are bad for international morale and often result in warfare or conflicting systems of alliances; the United States was in the Strait of Hormuz to protect shipments of oil and prevent possible military activity by Iraq; as part of World War I, Great Britain attempted to control the Dardanelles Strait)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (Nile provided an abundance of freshwater and fish; earliest civilizations of the Indus used complex irrigation systems to water crops; Jordan River provides water and natural resources to Israel; Israel fears that Syria and Palestine are polluting the Jordan River; during the Persian Gulf War, the United States deployed its troops and ships to the Strait of Hormuz)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the prosperity of many civilizations can be attributed to waterways and a conclusion that states the importance of waterways and their impact on society

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The lack of specific supporting details and analysis leads to a limited interpretation of document information, particularly in the relationship of waterways to early civilizations. The outside information that is included demonstrates an understanding that control and access to water can lead to conflict and opposing systems of alliances.

Waterways have have economic and political effects on many civilizations and societies throughout history. Canals, straits, rivers, and seas continue to have economic and political effects on the world. Control of strategic waterways have caused tension and problems between nations. Certain societies have prospered as a result of waterways.

The Panama Canal and Suez Canal have affected the economy by providing a trade route. The canals have ~~has~~ made the routes shorter and faster. The Panama Canal Authority says that the Panama Canal which connects the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, promotes Central and South America's economic development and expands their trade. The trade increases their economy. The Suez Canal, the passage between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, is part of another trade route, according to the Mountain High maps. When Britain controlled the Suez Canal, it was considered their "lifeline." By travelling through the canal, they could trade faster and easier with their colonies, like India, which had many valuable resources and raw materials. The Suez Canal caused political problems about who should control it. Finally in 1956, Egypt nationalized the canal and ended European control of it.

Ancient civilizations were built near waterways. The four cradles of civilization: the Nile, Indus River Valley, Chinese and ~~Ancient~~ Mesopotamian, had similar characteristics.

The Nile River civilization had yearly flooding and provided food for the people. They were able to grow many crops, like grain and barley, according to the poem, "Hymn to the Nile." The Huang He river flooded yearly and provided rich soil from the loess, rich yellow silt. Later in China, dynasties ruled. A political effect of the river was that dynastic cycles were affected by the rivers. If a dynasty proved that they couldn't prepare the society for the floods, the Mandate of Heaven, or right to rule, was taken away from them and a new dynasty began. Mesopotamia was located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and the Indus civilization was on the Indus River. The graphic organizer on Asia's river systems shows that Mesopotamia and the Indus were two of the earliest civilizations.

The effects of waterways around the world have had negative and positive effects on countries in the world. While waterways provide faster trade routes and good soil, they are also the cause of conflict. Another current problem, besides conflicts, is the amount of available freshwater. Hopefully the world will find a way to conserve water and solve their conflicts, the world would have one less thing to worry about.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is more descriptive than analytical (trade increases the economy; the Suez Canal caused political problems over who should control it; hopefully, the world will find a way to conserve water and solve the conflicts)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (when Britain controlled the Suez Canal, it was considered its “lifeline”; traveling through the canal, Britain could trade faster and easier with its colonies such as India, which had many valuable resources and raw materials; nationalization of Suez Canal ended European control over it; Nile River civilization had yearly flooding; Huang He River flooded yearly and provided rich soil from the loess, rich yellow silt; dynastic cycles in China were affected by the rivers; if a dynasty proved that it could not prepare the society for the floods, the Mandate of Heaven or right to rule was taken away from it and a new dynasty began; the amount of freshwater is a current problem)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (Panama Canal and Suez Canal have made trade routes shorter and faster; Panama Canal promotes Central and South America’s economic development and expands their trade; ancient civilizations were built near waterways; people in ancient Egypt were able to grow many crops such as grain and barley; Mesopotamia was located between the Tigris and Euphrates)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that summarize some of the positive and negative effects of waterways

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although conflicts caused by waterways are mentioned in both the introduction and the conclusion, they receive only cursory treatment in the statements about the Suez Canal. The selected quoting of document information that is used to discuss canals and rivers is enhanced by the inclusion of some isolated outside information, especially in the references to ancient China.

Throughout history the usage and control of waterways such as rivers, canals, straits, and seas have had an economic and political effects on many societies. These waterways are of great importance to developing and existing nations such as Egypt and Korea. Providing fertile lands and irrigation systems. As well as trading networks and cultural diffusion. Waterways can also be used as barriers for nations wanting to keep their independence like China. However, waterways can also hinder the unification of nations for example Japan, that consisted of thousands of islands.

Societies like Asia and nations developing around the Atlantic and Pacific oceans owe a lot of their success to nearby waterways. They have provided trade routes and have supported these strong nations. The Panama Canal, for example, provides a passageway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The canal has influenced world trade patterns and has been a primary impetus for economic expansion in many remote areas. Another contribution of the canal is saving ships of imports time and distance of up to 5,000 miles.

Asia on the other hand has four river systems; the Tigris and Euphrates, Indus, Yangtze/Yangxi, and the Mekong rivers. Each river has its own purpose, but all of the rivers share the common task of providing irrigation for crops, fertile lands, fresh water, hydroelectric power, and borders. All of this has helped Asia's economy grow stronger and has supported its increasing

population.

Though waterways are beneficial sometimes they can hinder the growth of nations and have caused tensions. For example Turkey's growing development of the upper Tigris and Euphrates rivers have started an issue with Iraq and Syria, who argue that capturing "their" water would be seen as a provocative political act. Another example would be the conflict between Sudan and Ethiopia. Sudan wants to expand its irrigation networks along the upper Nile and Ethiopia's Blue Nile Dam project are concerns for Egypt.

Throughout history waterways have served the purpose of helping to support nations and making them grow. Waterways have come in all shapes and sizes and have been made naturally and by man. And even though there are positives and negatives to them their impact on the world has been great and much needed. Impacting nations politically, economically, and socially.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is primarily descriptive (waterways are of great importance to developing and existing nations; waterways can be used as barriers for nations wanting to keep their independence; nations developing around the Atlantic and Pacific oceans owe much of their success to nearby waterways; Panama Canal has been a primary impetus for economic expansion in many remote areas); includes faulty and weak application (waterways provide cultural diffusion; Asia has four river systems)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, and 5
- Presents little relevant outside information (waterways have helped Asia's economy grow stronger and supported its increasing population; waterways have been made naturally and by man)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (waterways provide fertile lands and irrigation systems; waterways provide trade routes; Panama Canal saves time and distance; rivers in Asia provide irrigation for crops, fertile lands, freshwater, and hydroelectric power; Turkey's growing development of the upper Tigris and Euphrates has started an issue with Iraq and Syria; Sudan's desire to expand its irrigation networks along the upper Nile and Ethiopia's Blue Nile Dam project are concerns for Egypt)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that provides specific examples to demonstrate effects of waterways and a conclusion that states waterways have had great impacts

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. In the introduction, general statements are made that illustrate an understanding that waterways have had a great impact on specific societies. However, these statements are not adequately explained or supported.

Throughout history, the usage and control of waterways has ~~created~~ created economic development for countries, economic turmoil for countries, political tension between countries, and political strategy for countries.

The usage of waterways has created economic development for countries such as Egypt and countries in Asia. In the Hymn to the Nile ^(doc 1) from 2100 BCE, the Egyptians ~~express~~ express their appreciation for the agricultural success that the Nile river has brought them. They said that the Nile brought ~~them~~ out ~~the~~ crops such as corn and barley, and also gave their cattle water to drink. Asia's river systems (doc 2), such as the Indus, the Mekong, and the Yangtze, brought countries in Asia better agriculture as well. ~~The Indus is~~ The Indus is part of a large irrigation network, the Mekong provides irrigation for crops, and the Yangtze is the most fertile region of China. In all of these places, agriculture leads to a surplus, which leads to economic improvement.

The usage of waterways also created economic turmoil for some countries, such as Egypt. In the Hymn to the Nile from 2100 BCE (doc 1), it says if ~~the Nile stops~~ the Nile stops working, they will be left in anguish. This shows that at times, when the waterways failed, sudden economic turmoil

came about, This was true in Egypt because the Nile would occasionally flood, destroying the once-prosperous agriculture and economy.

The usage and control of waterways also created political tensions between countries. In "Diversity and Globalization" (doc 3), the authors write that countries that share the same drainage basins have tensions. For instance, Israel fears that Palestine and Syria will pollute their waters.

At the same time of bringing tension, the control of waterways also creates political strategy for countries.

For instance, when countries control chokepoints, strategic straits or canals that can be blocked to stop sea traffic, it gives them political ~~advantages~~ advantages. For instance, ~~the~~ ^{the} Chokepoint called the Strait of Hormuz (doc 6), provided the United States as a place to deploy troops and ships during the Persian Gulf War.

The usage and control of waterways has brought ~~to~~ both economic and political advantages and disadvantages to countries throughout history. ~~to~~

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is primarily descriptive (Egyptians expressed their appreciation for the agricultural success that the Nile brought them; chokepoints give countries political advantages); includes faulty and weak application (with all of Asia's river systems, agriculture leads to surplus, which leads to economic improvement; Nile would occasionally flood destroying the once prospering agriculture and economy)
- Consists primarily of relevant information copied from documents 1, 2, 3, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (Indus and Mekong provide irrigation for crops; Yangtze is the most fertile region of China; use of waterways has created economic turmoil in Egypt; Israel fears that Palestine and Syria will pollute its water; chokepoints can be blocked to stop sea traffic)
- 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. Although attempts at conclusions and analysis are made, these often result in overstatements. Introductory statements, which begin each paragraph, demonstrate a limited understanding not only of document information but also of the theme.

From the time of the earliest civilizations until today, waterways have affected countries in many ways. Waterways not only help develop a country but they continue to help the countries economically. Waterways can also disturb the development of countries in a political way, when disputes breakout over the waterways.

In many different countries waterways have affected them politically. As stated in document 3, Israelis, Palestinians and other countries fight over the ~~Jordan~~ valuable Jordan River, which runs through the area of the most hotly disputed lands. Iraq + Syria argue that capturing the Tigris + Euphrates might be considered proactive political act. These are all examples of when water resources have raised tensions between countries that share drainage basins. Chokepoints can also lead to aggression between nations. If one nation blocks a chokepoint, it can surely lead to an international incident (Doc. 6). The Indus River also led to tension over the Kashmir region (Doc. 2). Waterways can affect societies in many different ways.

Waterways affect countries economically such as stated in doc. 1. In document 1 a poem describes how the Nile river affects the growth of corn, barley and many other produce. The Nile also ~~helped~~ provided fertile

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

soil so grass can grow for the cattle to graze on.

The Mekong River provided irrigation + fertile soil. The Tigris + Euphrates, ~~Rivers~~ and Yangtze Rivers helped the earliest civilizations develop (Doc 2). The Bosphorus + Dardanelles Straits affect the flow of goods + people (Doc 3). The Strait of Hormuz affect the shipment of oil (Doc 6).

Without the advantages we gain from the water it would be hard to survive. We gain ^{not only} food but other goods that can be traded back + forth due to the waterways.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is primarily descriptive (Jordan River runs through the area of disputed lands; water resources have raised tensions between countries that share drainage basins; if one nation blocks a chokepoint it can lead to an international incident)
- Consists primarily of relevant information copied from documents 1, 2, 3, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (chokepoints can lead to aggression between nations; Indus River led to tension over the Kashmir region; Nile provided fertile soil so grass could grow for the cattle to graze on; Mekong River provided irrigation and fertile soil; Tigris and Euphrates and the Yangtze helped the earliest civilizations develop; Strait of Hormuz affects the shipment of oil); includes an inaccuracy (capturing the Tigris and Euphrates might be considered a proactive political act)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states it would be difficult to survive without waterways

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Document information consists of a few selected statements that are copied and not explained. Although some examples of how societies have been affected politically and economically are accurate, some misspellings can lead to misinterpretation.

The usage or control of waterways has had economic and political effects on societies throughout history. Waterways have provided economic and political advantages.

There are a few economic advantages of waterways. By digging from the main waterway to the crops, the agriculture outcrop was escalated.^(Doc. #1) All the goods that were produced were sold for a profit. The waterways were used as trade routes for the produce. (Doc. #5)

One economic disadvantage of the waterways is that there is not enough fresh water. For example, Egypt is concerned about Sudan and Ethiopia's plans to expand irrigation since they'll be taking water from the Nile, Egypt's water source. (Doc. #3) They're afraid the fresh water will use up.

There are political effects of the waterways as well. By diverting its water sources, the Aral Sea started receding until it was less than half its original size. This was very inconvenient for the civilizations

in the fishing towns along the coastline. ^(Doc. #2) They were effected political due to the waterways.

Many civilizations throughout the world have been effected politically and economically due to the waterways. In general waterways have been very positive and most early civilizations have settled near rivers. (Doc #2)

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is descriptive (by digging from the main waterway to the crops, the agricultural outcrop was escalated; receding of the Aral Sea was very inconvenient for the civilizations in the fishing towns along the coastline); lacks understanding and application (a disadvantage of waterways is that there is not enough freshwater; all the goods that were produced were sold for a profit)
- Consists of limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, and 4
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (waterways were used as trade routes for produce; Egypt is concerned about Sudan and Ethiopia's plans to expand irrigation since they will be taking water from the Nile; Nile is Egypt's water source; Aral Sea started receding until it was less than half its original size when its water sources were diverted; most early civilizations settled near rivers)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that states waterways have been very positive

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. All relevant information is taken directly from the documents. Although a few summary statements add to the response, many are oversimplified and lead to confusion.

In this essay I will be explaining how the usage or control of waterways has had economic effects and Political effects on Societies.

The way how the usage or control of waterways had, ~~had~~ an economic effect is in Document 1 it shows how the Nile river causes "Workshops to ~~be~~ Prosper" and "Assuring Perpetuity to the temples". It also show in Document 7 how The strait of malacca is important to a sig economic development by it supports the bulk of the maritime trade between Europe and Pacific Asia.

The way how the usage or control of waterways had have an Political effects on Societies is that in Document 3 it shows how water resources have increased tension between countries that share drainage basins. It also shows it in Document 4 how the soviet policies divated its water services and start receding in Lithuania.

In conclusion, this essay show how the economic effect and the Political effect of the waterways.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is descriptive (water resources have increased tension between countries that share drainage basins)
- Consists primarily of relevant information copied from documents 1, 3, and 7
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (Nile River causes workshops to prosper; Strait of Malacca supports the bulk of the maritime trade between Europe and Pacific Asia); includes an inaccuracy (Aral Sea has started receding in Lithuania)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and conclusion that repeat the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The few facts and details provided demonstrate a cursory understanding of the theme. Although political and economic effects are correctly categorized, the response mainly consists of quotations selected from the documents.

Waterways throughout history have held economic and political powers. Water is used for trade, irrigation, and drinking. Without it we would be nothing, unable to survive, so it isn't strange that water^{way} possession has caused many conflicts. Everything from the Nile to the Strait of Malacca have been used to help humans survive. Waterways have a huge economic and political power in a country.

Egypt, the rulers of the Nile, was one of the first river valley civilizations. ^(doc1) The Nile gave the Egyptians water for irrigating their crops in the middle of a desert. It brought fertile silt with it and enabled farmers to grow multiple crops. Egypt not only relied on it for food but for drinking water and transportation. They could trade with other cities and countries and because of this the Nile was needed in Egypt and it made ancient Egypt a wealthy country.

Egypt was not only home to the Nile but later on also the Suez canal. After the canal was nationalized in 1956, Egypt could tax or limit the passage of other countries ships, and gain economic wealth and political power. They did this during the Arab-Israeli wars. Egypt controlled a major route and if anyone wanted to use it, it was the Egyptian way or no way.

The Ottomans did a similar thing because the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits were in between Europe and Asia and were a major trade route which they controlled. The Ottomans taxed European goods and ships and made spices and silks expensive. This caused a lot of conflict between Europe and the Middle East until the Europeans found a water route around the tip of Africa and the Ottomans lost some economic power. Straits hold just as much power as rivers, but more politically. The Strait of Malacca is important because it supports trade between Europe and Asia. ^(doc7) About 30% of all the world's trade and almost 80% of Asia's

petroleum trade goes through this strait. The country that controls that strait would have and probably has political power and great economic wealth.

Rivers have provided the basis for early civilizations. (doc 2) The Indus, Tigris and Euphrates were the sites of two of the earliest civilizations, the Indus river valley and Mesopotamia. These areas thrived because of their rivers. The rivers enabled them to grow crops, ending the nomadic time period. They had a fresh water supply to drink and bathe in. And the rivers were faster and easier to use than overland only routes.

Water is needed by every living thing to survive. Many civilizations have lived and died because of water. It can cause conflicts, or wealth, it can cause life or death. Waterways used to control the world, and still do to a certain extent. Soon airways will become the thing people fight over more. Waterways are not only trade routes, but a source of vital food and water. So even if water trade did end, the conflict and economic and political power from these waterways would not. Where water is sparse it is fought for life, where water is plentiful, it is fought for trade. Water is vital to every civilization and there is no point in fighting over it because we all end up having to share it anyways. Water runs our societies more than we know and creates economic wealth and political power for those who know how to use it. One of the most common things on earth, is also the most important. From taxes on water ways, to bottled water, to sea front properties, water where would we be without it.

Through out history, the useage and control of water ways such as rivers, seas, canals and Straits have had economic and political effects on many countries in this world.

To begin with, River Nile is one of the most ^{important} waterways that ~~had~~ have had economic and political effects on many countries in this world. The river Nile is the main source in Europe. River Nile has been a helpful hand for Europeans. For example, it is a ~~trade~~ trade route, it also produces crops, fresh foods and over all their economical situation (As seen in Document 1)

Secondly, The Aral Sea is the second most important waterways the have had economic and political effects on this world. (As seen in Document 4), The Aral sea is useful because ~~it has the most the annual flow of fresh water~~ It had raw material and food and was also a trade route ~~for~~ for countries. It was easy to trade from one country to the other.

Throughout history, the usage and control of waterways such as rivers, canals, straits, and sea have had economic and political effects on many societies. The usage of control of waterways has had an economic effect and political effect on society. Firstly, river systems had a great impact on a country or civilization. Secondly, waterways created a trade route. Thirdly, it developed economies in a good & bad way and last but not least waterways also created tension throughout countries. Usage of waterways were used for numerous things.

River systems had a great impact on a country or civilization. Flood waters enriched soil deposits on banks. Also river systems was one of the largest irrigation networks. It also formed borders between countries. River systems were also used for agriculture. Crops were now being developed with the use of water.

Waterways created a trade route. Trade routes were good for the use of economic expansion. Canals have influenced world trade patterns, which spurred growth in developed countries. It was used in many remote areas of the world. Countries were now making more money using water as a trade route. Countries were now shipping and selling goods. This was a more easier and effective way to make money.

Waterways developed economies in a good way but also caused tension. Economies now had a way to boom but every country wanted to use the same route. Some economies were suffering because fish and other things were now going bad. Countries wanted to expand its irrigation networks but they couldn't because other countries were in the way. Countries that shared drainage started to get frustrated with each other.

In conclusion, waterways were used for good things and at other times, it just caused tension. Waterways were good for trade routes, expansion, and growth of crops. It also caused tension because a lot of countries wanted to use the same trade route. Industries were now booming and some countries were making more money. Trade routes were a good thing but tension is not. Overall, waterways can be used for numerous things.

Dating back to the Neolithic Revolution, different types of waterways have been used to help their country or civilization flourish. The waterways have been used for many different economical and political reasons. Some of these reasons include agriculture, trade, and war. The success of the waterways often directly reflected the ~~success~~ success of its country or civilization. Waterways have proved to be very important ^a aspect throughout the course of history.

One of the most common usages of waterways is for agriculture. The major aspect of the Neolithic Revolution was the use of waterways to produce agriculture and civilizations. Because of this, many early civilizations heavily depended on their waterways for food. An example of a civilization that depended on their waterway is Egypt with the Nile River. In the poem Hymn to the Nile, there is a statement that says "Watering the orchards created by Ra".

Another common ~~usage~~ usage for waterways is for trade. Waterways can serve as shortcuts, or easy trading routes for many countries. One famous waterway known for trade is the Panama Canal. The Panama Canal was a shortcut that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. It save a lot of miles on the trips to Asia, ~~and~~ the U.S., and South America.

Waterways can also cause a lot of conflict. If a country

was to shut down their waterways, it would cause serious international affairs. Also, waterways can be ~~successful~~ successful for a time, but soon recede and cause many problems for a country like the Aral Sea.

Waterways have been very important throughout history. They have mostly been positive, ~~be~~ but can sometimes be negative. The success of waterways can make or break its country or civilization.

Every civilization, even the earliest ones, has had something in common. They all depend on waterways. Whether it is a canal for economic benefit or a river to water your crops, water has affected civilizations in many ways. They start wars, they create new alliances, and they give society economic benefits and deficits, as well as affecting governments and their decisions. Strategic waterways truly affect and change the economy and politics in societies, as well as allowing them to live.

A key example in this is the Panama Canal. This canal connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans throughout the Isthmus of Panama in Central America. This canal saves thousands of kilometers on trips that would have previously been taken all the way around the tip of South America. The canal also provides revenue through the fees that are collected to allow ships through. The canal also affects some remote areas that have now been granted access to much needed materials. A political effect of the canal is that the United States got involved in events in Latin America to protect the canal. In some cases, this has hurt relations between the two regions and was one of the reasons Panama wanted control. These are a few effects of the Panama canal on politics and the economy.

The Suez Canal is another important canal in world affairs. This canal connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. It was built by Egyptians under French management, but when the Egyptians could not pay their debts, Britain bought Egyptian shares and soon owned a controlling interest in the canal. The Suez Canal allowed easy access for Britain to its colony in India. Britain also expanded its influence over Egypt and made it

a protectorate. It has since become a source of conflict between nations due to its extremely strategic location. This has affected both Egypt and Britain, as well as other involved countries, both economically and politically.

Canals are not the only water structures that hold value and affect societies. The Nile River is a key example of a valuable river, specifically to the Egyptians. The Nile's predictable flooding gave the ancient Egyptians a calendar and was a water source for crops since farmers ~~were~~ knew exactly when a flood was coming. Because of the Nile, Egypt was the breadbasket of the ancient Mediterranean world. Today most of the flooding has stopped because of the damming of the river. People still farm on its banks with the help of complex irrigation systems. The sales from these crops provide Egypt with economic gain. This river also creates political drama, though. An example is Ethiopia's Blue Nile Dam project that is cutting off some of the water that Egypt needs to survive. These are just a few effects of the Nile River.

The Tigris and Euphrates rivers are two water sources that have affected economy and politics since the earliest civilizations. The area between these two rivers was called Mesopotamia or the fertile crescent. Many ancient civilizations thrived in the region which included the city of Uruk and the Babylonian empire. The land between the rivers has soil that is extremely rich in nutrients because it is in a river valley. In modern times the rivers are used for hydroelectric power, and also hold their share of political drama. Turkey's development of the upper Tigris and Euphrates rivers has become

an issue with Iraq and Syria who aren't too happy about their water being diverted. The fertile crescent is a valuable example in supporting that water affects ~~the~~ economies and politics.

Canals, rivers, and their surrounding geography can sometimes work together to form chokepoints, or just points of intense tension. Other times they can just help civilizations to thrive. Either way, it is apparent that water is vital in the economics and politics of areas, and has the power of influence over them.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is more descriptive than analytical (Nile brought fertile silt and enabled farmers to grow multiple crops; Egypt not only relied on the Nile for food but for drinking water and transportation; with nationalization of the Suez Canal, Egypt could tax or limit the passage of other countries' ships and gain economic and political power; the country that controls the Strait of Malacca would have political power and great economic wealth; rivers were faster and easier to use than overland trade routes; waterways are not only trade routes, but a source of vital food and water; even if water trade did end, the conflict and economic and political power from waterways would not)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 6, and 7
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (Nile gave the Egyptians water for irrigating their crops in the middle of a desert; the Nile helped Egypt trade with other cities and countries; Ottomans controlled the major trade route between Europe and Asia; Ottomans taxed European goods and ships and made spices and silks expensive; Ottomans lost some economic power when Europeans found a water route around the tip of Africa; rivers enabled Mesopotamia to grow crops, ending the nomadic time period)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (Suez Canal was nationalized in 1956; Strait of Malacca supports trade between Europe and Asia; about 30 percent of all the world's trade and almost 80 percent of Asia's petroleum trade goes through the Strait of Malacca; Indus, Tigris and Euphrates rivers were the sites of two of the earliest civilizations; Mesopotamia was an early river valley civilization that thrived because of its rivers)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states without water we would not be able to survive and a conclusion that states water causes conflicts, wealth, life, and death

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. While some statements in the conclusion are insightful, they are not developed in the essay. The response uses excerpts from the documents and general statements to show an adequate understanding of the importance of waterways.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 0

The response:

Fails to develop the task, referring to the theme in a general way

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 0. The response in attempting to use documents 1 and 4 mentions the Nile River and the Aral Sea; however, the information is incorrect, such as the Nile River is the main source in Europe and has helped Europeans.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 1

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects
- Is descriptive (trade routes were good for economic expansion; canals have influenced world trade patterns and spurred growth in developed countries; countries were making money by using water as a trade route; canals were an easier and effective way to make money; waterways have caused tension; countries that shared drainage started to get frustrated with one another); lacks understanding and application (canals were used in many remote areas of the world; every country wanted to use the same route; some economies were suffering because fish and other things were now going bad)
- Makes vague, unclear references to some of the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (flood waters enriched soil deposits on banks; river systems form borders between countries; river systems are used for agriculture; waterways created a trade route)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that includes brief summary statements about effects of waterways and a conclusion that mentions positive and negative effects of waterways

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response fuses ideas of multiple documents into very general statements that sometimes lack meaning. Specific societies are not mentioned; however, a few statements demonstrate a limited understanding of the theme, such as countries want to expand their irrigation networks but cannot because other countries are in the way.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is primarily descriptive (waterways can serve as shortcuts or easy trading routes for many countries)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 4, and 5
- Presents little relevant outside information (the major aspect of the Neolithic Revolution was the use of waterways to produce agriculture and civilizations; many early civilizations heavily depended on their waterways for food)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (Egyptian civilization depended on the Nile River; Panama Canal was a shortcut that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; recession of the Aral Sea caused many problems)
- 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. Although the inclusion of the reliance of the Neolithic Revolution on waterways is good, interpretation of document information is basic and lacks supporting details. The response tries to connect waterways to the growth of civilization, their use in trade, and the possibility of conflict.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing how the usage and control of waterways have had economic effects and political effects on societies
- Is both descriptive and analytical (Panama Canal affects some remote areas that have been granted access to much needed materials; Suez Canal has become a source of conflict between nations due to its extremely strategic location; sales from crops provide Egypt with economic gain; land between the Tigris and Euphrates has soil that is extremely rich in nutrients because it is a river valley)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (Panama Canal provides revenue through the fees that are collected; United States got involved in events in Latin America to protect the canal; United States involvement has hurt relations between the two regions and was one of the reasons Panama wanted control; Suez Canal was built by Egyptians under French management, but when the Egyptians could not pay their debts, Britain bought Egyptian shares and soon owned a controlling interest in the canal; Suez Canal allowed easy access for Britain to its colony in India; Britain made Egypt a protectorate; Nile's predictable flooding gave the ancient Egyptians a calendar and was a water source for crops since farmers knew exactly when a flood was coming; because of the Nile, Egypt was the breadbasket of the ancient Mediterranean world; today most of the flooding of the Nile has stopped because of the damming of the river; people still farm on the banks of the Nile with the help of complex irrigation systems; many ancient civilizations thrived in the region of the Tigris and Euphrates, which included the city of Ur and the Babylonian Empire)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (Panama Canal connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Ethiopia's Blue Nile Dam project is cutting off some of the water that Egypt needs to survive; area between the Tigris and Euphrates was called Mesopotamia or the Fertile Crescent; in modern times, Tigris and Euphrates are used for hydroelectric power; Turkey's development of the upper Tigris and Euphrates rivers has become an issue with Iraq and Syria who are not happy about their water being diverted)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that mention specific examples to demonstrate that water affects both the economics and the politics of an area

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although limited analysis characterizes the discussion, the treatment of the effects of canals and rivers across time is effective. The incorporation of appropriate outside information and document interpretation demonstrates a good understanding of the historical importance of waterways.

Global History and Geography Specifications August 2009

Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Belief Systems	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Environment and Society; Human and Physical Geography; Interdependence; Science and Technology; Conflict; Power	Standards 2, 3, and 4: World History; Geography; Economics

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

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

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2009 Regents Examination in Global History and Geography* 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 Global History and Geography examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

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

1. Go to <http://www.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.