

NYS Scoring Guide and example from June 2019 Regents Enduring Issues Document Essay

Score of 5:

- Clearly identifies and accurately defines one enduring issue raised in at least three documents (See Definition and Evidence from Documents)
- Develops an even, thoughtful, and in-depth argument about how the enduring issue has affected people or how the issue has been affected by them and how the issue continues to be an issue or has changed over time
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates information), e.g., connects the impact of cheap labor to the growth of industrialization and imperialism, to how the increasing demands for natural resources and manufactured goods led to the exploitation of laborers who lacked basic protections, and to how it benefited those who held and continue to maintain political and economic power over others
- Richly supports the task by incorporating relevant evidence that includes facts, examples, and details from at least three documents (impact of cheap labor: cheap labor in Britain led to low prices; laborers from India and Ceylon harvested tea for Britain; capital moves to countries where cheap labor is available; workers deprived of right to organize; the less fortunate work in mines; millions of children between the ages of 5 and 14 working around the world; migration of e-workers from poorer regions in China to gain work; e-waste workers exposed to toxic substances) • Richly supports the task by incorporating substantial relevant outside information that includes facts, examples, and details (impact of cheap labor: dust in textile factories causes lung-related illnesses; laborers in Congo had hands cut off for not meeting quotas; laborers organize to protest low wages; jobs outsourced to India and Southeast Asia; multinational companies manufacture clothes in Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Cambodia)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion

Score of 4:

- Identifies and accurately defines one enduring issue raised in at least three documents
 - Develops a thoughtful argument in some depth about how the enduring issue has affected people or has been affected by them and how it continues to be an issue or has changed over time or develops the argument somewhat unevenly by discussing one aspect of the argument more thoroughly than the other
 - Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates information), e.g., discusses the impact of cheap labor on the need by imperialists and industries for laborers, industrialists' desire to make profits, and the desire of individuals to earn enough money to meet basic needs that often resulted in laborers receiving low wages for doing dangerous and less desirable jobs
 - Supports the task by incorporating relevant evidence that includes facts, examples, and details from at least three documents
 - Supports the task by incorporating relevant outside information that includes facts, examples, and details • Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion
- Global Hist. & Geo. II
Rating Guide – June '19 [13]

Score of 3:

- Identifies and defines one enduring issue raised in the set of documents; may include minor inaccuracies
- Develops both aspects of the argument in little depth or develops only one aspect of the argument with some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze and/or evaluate information)
- Includes some relevant evidence that includes facts, examples, and details from some of the documents; may include some minor inaccuracies
- Includes limited relevant outside information that includes facts, examples, and details; may include some minor inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion

Score of 2:

- Identifies, but does not clearly define, one enduring issue raised in the set of documents; may contain inaccuracies
- Minimally develops both aspects of the argument or develops one aspect of the argument in little depth
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details from the documents or consists primarily of relevant information copied from the documents; may include some inaccuracies
- Presents little or no relevant outside information; may include some inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may lack an introduction or a conclusion

Score of 1:

- Identifies, but does not define, one enduring issue raised in the documents
- Minimally develops one aspect of the argument
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis
- Includes some vague, unclear references to the documents and includes minimal relevant facts, examples, and details copied from the documents; may include some inaccuracies
- Presents no relevant outside information
- May demonstrate a weakness in organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may lack an introduction and 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 evidence copied from the documents; OR includes only entire documents copied from the test booklet; OR is illegible; OR is a blank paper

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 5

Each nation and empire across the world, past and present, is unique. Their cultural traditions, political ideologies, historical developments, and leadership blend together to create extraordinarily diverse nations. However, despite their differences, each country has been forced to find solutions to similar enduring issues. For example, the issue of the exploitation of labor often leads to workers receiving low wages and working long hours in unsafe conditions and businesses sometimes employing children. Exploitation of labor is an issue that has transcended and plagued multiple governments and capitalist societies overtime. Despite the efforts of many countries and organizations to resolve this issue in a variety of ways, it continues to plague societies in the modern age.

The exploitation of labor and its effects are a perfect example of a challenge that has persisted for centuries. An early prominent location during the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century was Britain. As British imperialism spread, so did the exploitation of laborers both at home in factories and abroad on plantations (doc 1, 2). At this point in England's history, the economy was experiencing radical changes in part due to the growth of the factory system. As craftsmen and farmers moved to urban areas they found employment as unskilled laborers, most notably in factories and mines. With the rapid increase in population during this time laborers became disposable causing labor to be cheap and working conditions to become worse (doc 1). Employees were forced to work long hours, often contracted illnesses or were injured, and

received little pay for their work. Child labor was also common in the industrial era and they faced similar conditions to adults. Children worked in places like mines and textile factories. Due to their small size they were forced to crawl into small, very dangerous spaces and frequently lost body parts or were killed. Now, in the present some workers are still deprived of basic rights, like the ability to organize, and are mistreated by their employers. This often occurs as a result of globalization in nations that employ cheap laborers. (doc 3). Multi-national companies have moved their factories to countries like Cambodia, Honduras, and Indonesia that lack strong labor protections and exploit workers. Families continue to work in sweatshops producing textiles, sports equipment, and other desired goods that will be exported to developed countries. In 2000 about one-fifth of children ages 5-14 across the globe were placed in situations where they must join the workforce (doc 4).

As a result of Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations, China also became a manufacturing center for many multi-national companies who took advantage of the nation's large population as a source of workers to exploit. For example the Apple Corporation which has moved much of its manufacturing assembly to China is known for its stressful conditions which in some cases have led to suicide. These multinational corporations also use China as a dumping ground for e-waste. The city of Guiyu has become famous for recycling global ewaste causing major problems for employees and the environment. Chinese employees face some of these issues in workshops in Guiyu, where the stripping of computers results in workplaces full of lead dust and other heavy metals, along with contaminated ecosystems, that can result in issues during childhood development (doc 5). This is a challenge that multiple governments have faced across time, as evidenced by the development of regulations and labor unions in multiple countries. In England an investigation into child labor practices led to the Sadler Report which exposed work abuses. In turn, this helped lead to changes in the number of hours and types of work children could perform. This has been somewhat successful in combatting the exploitation of workers. Union building efforts in China have sometimes resulted in laborers being fired, while more recently businesses have chosen to leave regions such as these to move to areas where they can more easily exploit the workers. While some nations have passed legislation that has protected workers' rights others have failed to do so. International organizations such as the WTO and ILO have pushed for labor standards with varying degrees of success (doc 4). Therefore, exploitation of labor and its effects is an enduring issue.

The rise of industrial nations has continued to cause exploitation of peoples in other regions - from the Age of New Imperialism up through modern times. After the Industrial Revolution began, Britain colonized regions all over the world in an effort to gain cheap labor, resources, and markets for manufactured goods. For example, at the time of Britain's reign in India, the tea industry became widely popular (doc. 2). This would lead to an increase in the demand for workers on tea plantations. Conditions for these laborers were harsh with long hours of physically exhausting manual labor for little pay. The abuse of these workers allowed British companies to profit by decreasing the costs of production and meeting the high demand

for cheaper tea by the British public. New imperialism was a system that contributed to the exploitation of workers which in turn fueled independence movements in the 1900s. Even earlier leaders like Toussaint L'Ouverture fought against their colonial controllers. The Industrial Revolution increased demand for new materials, which put additional pressure on enslaved peoples. It is evident that resistance to poor working conditions and the abuse of colonized peoples have occurred over time and place.

Every nation may be unique, but each faces similar challenges that endure through the ages, such as the exploitation of laborers. If this significant issue is not addressed, it will result in the continuing violation of individuals basic human rights. Sometimes these abuses are answered through the passing of legislation, the work of international organizations, the development of unions, independence struggles, or even violent revolution. It is important that we continue to push for fair labor standards around the world.