

**Exemplar Papers
with
Annotations**

Purpose of Exemplar Set

The set of exemplar papers is made up of examples of student responses that represent each score point. Please note that “exemplar” refers to the fact that these student responses are good examples of particular scores, not necessarily ideal or exemplary work. Each exemplar paper has been previously scored and includes an annotation that provides an explanation about the rationale for scoring.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA Causes of Conflict

Colonists vs. Britain

The Revolutionary War occurred from 1775 – 1783. It was a bloody, gruesome war between American colonists and Great Britain. It all started when the colonists began to rebel against Great Britain. In this essay, I will explain some of the factors that led the colonists to rebel and provide some reasons to support the factors.

One of the very first conflicts between the Colonists and Great Britain was how the British told colonists where they could and could not settle. You see, after Britain and the American Indians and the French had a huge war (The French and Indian War) you would assume that the colonists would be grateful that the British troops helped out and they would become allies. That was true, but not for long. As colonists started crossing the Appalachian Mountains, the American Indians felt as though they were taking over their land. Pontiac's Rebellion began in May



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

1763, and as Indians left Pontiac after a few lost battles, he surrendered in 1766. After the Rebellion, the British government began to worry about the tensions with American Indians. King George III then made the Proclamation of 1763. This law banned the colonists from going over the Appalachian Mountains. Not only that but Britain also removed settlers from the Ohio River Valley. This made settlers very unhappy because all of a sudden the British were telling them where they could and could not live. The Ohio River Valley had good soil for farming and was full with turkey and deer, so the settlers didn't want to leave and some refused. "The colonists' disregard for the Proclamation showed their increasing unhappiness with British attempts to control them." (Stuckey, 166)

Land control is not the only reason why the colonists rebelled against the British. The British also took away some of the colonists' rights. Like when the British wouldn't let the colonists print their own money. This was a big change for colonists. Also, Parliament made it so there were



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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no juries, just judges. Their judges also treated smugglers as guilty until proven innocent. Another thing British did to violate colonists' rights was they gave British officials the right to search ships for smuggled goods. This was called the "writs of assistance." The colonists began to hate the ways of the British and were trying to stop them.

I think the most important factor to lead colonists to rebel against Britain was taxes. The first tax was the Sugar Act. The Sugar Act put taxes on molasses and sugar imported by colonists. These taxes were to help pay the standing army. The taxing upset many because they were used to being an independent country. Not only were the taxes unfair, but they hurt business. The colonists boycotted. The Sugar Act was terminated and the Stamp Act began. The Stamp Act required colonists to pay for an official stamp, seal, legal documents, licenses, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards. Colonists started protesting immediately, and Sons of Liberty formed. The Stamp Act was repealed. Soon after was the Townshend's Acts which



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

were taxes on imported glass, lead, paint, paper and tea. Daughters of Liberty formed and supported the boycott. After the Boston Massacre, it changed into the Tea Act. This act encouraged the Sons of Liberty to throw tea chests into the Boston Harbor. This was called the Boston Tea Party. After the Boston Tea Party happened, Parliament decided to punish Massachusetts. They made the Intolerable Acts. This closed the Boston Harbor, canceled the Massachusetts charter, favored royal officials charged of crime, made Quartering Acts (colonists were forced to house British soldiers), and made General Thomas Gage governor. Colonists hated this and boycotted all British goods. As far as colonists are concerned, they hated taxes and would do anything to stop them.

As you now know, land control, colonists' rights, and taxes pushed colonists to rebel against Great Britain. The biggest problem is clearly that Britain was trying to overpower. In the present and future we can prevent another Revolutionary War by keeping a democracy



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

government, keeping checks and balances, and not trying to control a country's ways. Keep peace in our world, say no to extraneous power.

EXEMPLAR #1 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including all of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between Great Britain and the American colonists, was called the Revolutionary War, and took place between 1775-1783, in the American colonies. Identifying all four elements earns the response four points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting a plausible position/thesis on the cause(s) of the conflict that is clear, outlines the central factors/reasons, and demonstrates a conceptual understanding of conflict. The response has a clear thesis (“The biggest problem is clearly that Britain was trying to overpower.”), outlines several of the factors leading to the Revolutionary War, and also includes an understanding of conflict that is greater than just this one case. In the final paragraph, the response notes that the ways to have avoided the Revolutionary War are also the ways to avoid future wars. Conflict (in the terms of war) could be more easily avoided by the United States remaining democratic, by keeping our system of checks and balances, and by not trying to control other countries. Providing clarity, the factors leading to conflict, and such an astute understanding of conflict in general earns the response four points on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining three factors/reasons that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported arguments for each. The response notes that the Revolutionary War resulted largely from three things: American dissatisfaction over being unfairly taxed, the colonists’ belief that they were losing their rights as British subjects, and the Proclamation of 1763 (which upset Americans because they believed they were losing their opportunity to find new lands in the West). Because each of these is accurately explained, each is credited. Accurately explaining three factors/reasons that played a role in a conflict earns the response four points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA _____

Getting into an argument with a brother or sister is no fun. When ever one is punished because of this problem ones mother askes what happened. The reason this is a mothers favorite question to ask, "What happened." America got into an argument of its own. It was between the Northern and Southern parts of America. Before the "only war fought on American soil by American," something had to have happened. America's bloodiest war didn't just pop out of thin air, maybe if the causes of the civil war are unburried these 2 sisters, the North and th South, wont fight over the stupid problem again. There are many causes of the civil war, but three of the "sisters" biggest problems were over slaver, the Federal Government, and to preserve the union.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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An argument between the common siblings are over whos is whos. The property the North and South fought over was slavery. "At the Constitutional Convention there were arguments over slavery." Those days, instead of using the internet to express ones opinions, one would go to a convention in order to let the public know ones idea of a topic. Both the North and the South had an opinion about slavery. The North though that everyone should be equal. Wasn't equality the reason for the American Revolution? The South thought that slavery should stay. At the Constitutional Convention many topics are talked about, Slavery was the hot topic. Not only at the Constitutional Convention was slavery the hot topic, but "it was the great political factor around which the passions of the sections had long been gathered." Slavery was a really big cause of the civil war. The argument over slavery had existed



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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ever since the beginning, when the 13 original colonialies originated. It is known that slavery was a huge problem in the government. The North and the South just couldn't seem to come up with a solution for slavery. With the North and South believing so differently on topics the South began seceding hoping that would solve the problem. The South was "convinced that Lincoln would ruin the South economically, possibly freeing the slaves, the heartland of the South withdrew from the Union." One of the most important topics to the South was slavery. Like the ring of a cellphone can send somebody ballistic, Lincoln being elected as president sent the South leaving. The South thought that because of Lincoln life in the South would be ruined. In the minds eyes of the South, no slavery would equal life in the South being ruined. The only way the south thought fit to saving slavery was to leave. The South leaving because of slavery set of the fires of a civil war off.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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Slavery was a disagreement between the North and the South, but the worst argument the North and the South had was over the Federal Government. The South of the "growing government unwilling to law abiding citizens." Just like at schools, students usually wont follow the rules if the rules are totally outrageous. What would make the situation even worse would be if the school principle didn't listen to the students, and try to make the situation better. Eventually if the students were in high school the students may begin to drop out of school. This is like what the South did. The South felt that the government was acting like the school principle that was not listening. Because the South felt that they no longer had power they decided that something must be done for they truely should have some say in the law if they were paying money to the government to run the laws. There was one law that could help the



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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citizens. It said, "if a state or section of the country no longer felt itself represented in, or fairly treated by, the Federal Government, then it had the right to dissolve its association with that government." Just like a high school student can drop out, this part of the government said that the state or sections can leave the government.

Because the South felt that it was not being represented and fairly treated it decided to leave. They decided to leave because of how the government was "standing." "Long before a single gun was fired public sentiment North and South had been lashed into a foaming sea of passion; and every timber in the framework of the Government was bending and ready to break." The South saw that the government could no longer hold the South together, and decided it would be best if the South seceded and formed a government that would be best suited for the needs of the South.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

The North, with Abraham Lincoln on the side of the North, felt that it would be best to not get into a huge comosion over slavery. The North felt the war was fough for "the preservation of the American Union. The North felt that the South must not be allowed to leave the Union. For this reason, when the South seceded, the North defended keeping the Union together by starting a war. "In the words of Webster, 'liberty and union are one and inseparable'." Both the North and the South wanted liberty. What the South didn't want was the union. The North agreed with what Webster said. The North believed that the Union must be preserved, it was no separable from liberty. This is another reason as to why the war began in the eye's of the North. "Convinced that Lincoln would ruin the South economically, possibly by freeing the slaves, the South withdrew from the Union." A little bit later "the attack on Fort



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

Sumter launched America's bloodiest conflict."

This means that because the South seceded the war began which was when the attack on Fort Sumter happened.

Knowing that the Conclusion was caused by slavery, the Federal Government, and to preserve the Union the next civil war in America can be avoided. Now, there hopefully never again be heartbreaking letters that husbands write to wife that is sadly to say on the same soil that he is fighting on.

EXEMPLAR #2 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 3 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including three of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between the Northern and Southern states, was called the Civil War, and occurred (or at least began) at Fort Sumter. While each of those is acceptable, no credit is given for *when* the conflict occurred. Identifying three of the four elements earns the response three points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 3 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting a plausible position/thesis on the cause(s) of the conflict that is clear and outlines the central factors/reasons of the conflict. The thesis is clear (“there are many causes of the Civil War”) and outlines several of the factors leading to the Civil War (including slavery and the Federal Government). No further credit can be awarded because the response does not address conflict on a conceptual level; it only does so in regard to this one situation. While the response mentions avoiding “the next civil war,” this part of the thesis is not clear enough to be credited. Presenting a clear thesis that outlines several of the factors leading to a conflict earns the response three points on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining three factors/reasons that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported arguments for each. The response notes that the Civil War resulted largely from three things: the Northern position in favor of the preservation of the Union, the Southern position in favor of more powerful states, and a dispute over the legality and morality of the slavery issue. Because each of these is accurately explained, each is credited. Accurately explaining three factors/reasons that played a role in a conflict earns the response four points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA Causes of Conflict

Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773 at midnight. 180 men were divided into 3 ships equaling 60 men per ship. Disguised as Indians were the men, threw 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor to avoid tea taxation problems. What event would have such an action? Why it would be The Boston Tea Party! In the Boston Tea Party it was one of the factors that caused, what eventually tied into, The American Revolutionary War of 1760-1783.

One factor, that was a build up towards The Boston Tea Party, was the Tea Act! The Tea Act was passed to raise money, and the British were loosing control over the colonists. So the British taxed tea, and the English, and British India Company sold tea directly to the colonists, and prevented bankruptcy and other



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

rising conflicts. Soon 60 men grew so angry at the fact that tea was being taxed, so they figured: "no tea, no taxations." (online Highways U-S-history.com) Finally the 60 men destroyed 342 chests of tea that rotted in the Boston Harbor, and is called what was known as, "The Boston Tea Party" (online Highways U-S-history.com)

As a second factor, for the cause of The Boston Tea Party, the East India Company came up. In the year 1773 Britian's East India Company was sitting on giant stocks of tea that weren't able to sell in England, or import to America. And on top of it, it was the last straw towards bankruptcy. Decisions for the sale of their tea, created further resentment among those excluded from this lucrative trade. Various colonies made plans to prevent the East India Company from landing it's cargoes in colonial ports.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

The last main factor, that was leading towards, "The Boston Tea Party" was Boycotting Tea. Many colonists responded to Lord North's assumption, which was the theory that colonists would welcome new land and it would reduce the price tags on tea. So they boycotted tea. "it mobilized huge segments of population" (Cassandra Jansen odur.let.rug.nl/) This also helped link colonies together in a common experience of mass popular protest. movement were the activities of colonial women; who were "One of the principal consumers of tea and also became the leaders of the effort towards boycotting tea.

The Boston Tea Party was one of the many factors that was within the chain leading to the American Revolutionary War. The Boston Tea Party was the middle chain was leading towards the war. People died in history for us



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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to live. They knew in fighting they might loose, not only their life, but personal treasures. For our countries citizens to be loyal, we must always remember the people who died for their country AMERICA! And if a few long research papers will need to be sent out all over AMERICA here and there, then so be it, because to be a strong nation, we need to remember. The Boston Tea Party eventually led to the American Revolutionary War, and a few known facts to our citizens couldn't hurt.

EXEMPLAR #3 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including all of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between American colonists and British merchant ships, was called the Boston Tea Party, and occurred at midnight on December 16th, 1773, in Boston Harbor. Identifying all four elements earns the response four points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 1

This response earns the score of 1 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting only a vague thesis about the cause(s) of the conflict. The response recognizes that the incident was the “middle chain” leading to the Revolutionary War, but exactly why the Boston Tea Party was undertaken is not fully explained in this thesis. Presenting only a vague thesis about the cause of a conflict earns the response one point on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining three factors/reasons that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported arguments for each. The response notes that the Tea Party resulted largely from three things: the Tea Act passed by the British Parliament, the surplus of tea that the East India Company had, and the boycott of tea that the American colonists had undertaken. Because each of these is accurately explained, each is credited. Accurately explaining three factors/reasons that played a role in a conflict earns the response four points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA _____

Mexican-American War

It would seem that all wars start with one simple reason: greed. Human nature renders us to want more than what we all ready have, and that's how chaos is created. As in the Mexican-American War, land was fought over. The United Sates wanted Manifest Destiny carried through, which meant that the U.S. was going to be extended southwesterly, with the addition of California. However, Mexican territory stood in the way, and President James Polk, with his greedy intentions, caused a war with Mexico. War was declared on May 13, 1846 and sadly ended two long, difficult years later with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on March 10, 1848. Most of the battles took place near the Rio Grande and Nueces River. Furthermore, the war had four main causes.

When Americans made Manifest Destiny a policy, thousands of Americans immigrated to Texas, which was Mexican territory back then. By the 1830's more Americans lived in Texas than Mexicans. At first, Mexico welcomed settlers and offered cheap land, but Mexican leaders soon became alarmed that the U.S would take over two-fifths its territory. Mexico had forewarned that if the U.S. annexed Texas into statehood, a war would be triggered. With most settlers becoming protestant against the Mexican government and remaining loyal to the U.S., President Polk and his perseverance ignored the warning and consequently annexed Texas into statehood on December, 1845. However, Mexico didn't declare war, but broke diplomatic relations.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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The next factor in causing the war was the boundary dispute. America wanted the Texas boundary to be the Rio Grande River, although Mexico refused and wanted the border to be the Nueces River, which is further up north. Nonetheless, President Polk was still not content with Texas. He also wanted California and New Mexico to be part of the Union. James Polk sent an emissary to offer Santa Anna, the Mexican President, \$40 million. Consequently, the president refused bitterly. Santa Anna didn't even want to see the emissary. Unfortunately, California soon rebels to declare independence from Mexico.

The last main cause of the war was the monetary claims against Mexico. Mexico owed \$3 million to U.S. to cover the claims of Americans citizens who had lost property during revolution. However, Mexican government failed to pay, and as a result of, American creditors pressed their government for action.

Greed can result in many things, such as war and the death of thousands. However, if you think about it, greed had formed our nation as it is today. The U.S. wouldn't be as large now if President Polk didn't fight for land. Overall, Manifest Destiny vastly expanded the U.S. territory. Thousands of lives were sacrificed to create our country in the Mexican-American War. It's up to us to learn from past mistakes and don't allow greed to over power us.

EXEMPLAR #4 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including all of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between the United States and Mexico, was called the Mexican-American War, began on May 13th, 1846, and was mostly fought in the area of the Rio Grande and the Nueces River. Identifying all four elements earns the response four points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting a plausible position/thesis on the cause(s) of the conflict that is clear, outlines the central factors/reasons, and demonstrates a conceptual understanding of conflict. The thesis is clear, outlines several of the factors leading to the Mexican-American War (including the American policy of Manifest Destiny and a monetary dispute), and also includes an understanding of conflict that is greater than just this one case. In the first paragraph, the response notes that the war began for the reason that many wars do: “greed. Human nature renders us to want more than what we all ready have...” Providing clarity, the factors leading to conflict, and such an astute understanding of conflict in general earns the response four points on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 3 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining two factors/reasons that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported arguments for each. The response notes that the Mexican-American War resulted largely from two things: the American policy of Manifest Destiny (leading to feelings of entitlement to all the land west to the Pacific Ocean), and the monetary claims that the U.S. government placed on Mexico. Because each of these is accurately explained, each is credited. No further credit can be awarded because the third factor listed (a “boundary dispute”) is not fully explained. Accurately explaining two factors/reasons that played a role in a conflict earns the response three points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA _____

What led to the Civil War in 1861? The differences between the north and south was one of the biggest factors. Because of all the new laws that were being introduced also led to the Civil War. President Lincoln was one of the last steps to the Civil War.

The North and the South has been different. The North was dependent on manufactures and the south on farming. One mindreking difference was that the North disagreed with slavery and the soth did not. The North did not allow slavery and the south did. Many debates were held because of slavery. Bills were passed and refused and people died to support their belives. David Wilmot intoduced a bill just moths after the Mexican War began called the Wilmot Proviso. John C. Calhoun countered with another proposal. Both of them did not pass. But I think it shows that the north



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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and south were so competitive that they would do anything to keep one another from getting what they want. People even formed new political parties based on slavery.

Congressional changes also contributed to the cause. There were 3 main laws that were passed that one took over the other. The Missouri Compromise was one of the first ones. This compromise allowed Missouri to be admitted to the union as a slave state where Maine would be a free state. It also stated that above $36^{\circ}30'N$ latitude would be prohibited to allow slavery. The North and South grew into sectionalism. Then not soon after the Compromise of 1850 was passed, this compromise was divided into 5 parts. During this compromise the president convinced part of the wig representatives to abstain their votes. He also thought that it was a "Final settlement" between the north and south, the president would soon be proved wrong when



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed. Not only was the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed but earlier the fugitive slave Act of 1850 was also passed. This law required all citizens to help catch runaways that law just convinced more people to just not like slavery. Although this was a law many northerners refused to cooperate. People helped with the underground Railroad and Antislavery groups tried to help the African Americans. The Kansas-Nebraska Act called for popular sovereignty. Many Northerners disagreed with this law but was still passed in May 1854.

The election of 1860 was one big step to the Civil War. The Democrats divided and the Republicans united Lincoln won the majority of the votes. The south already had thought about leaving the union once, but the last step was having Lincoln elected. The South tried to thret Lincoln but Lincoln did not bug from his position.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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Then in february 1861, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia joined South Carolina and had also seceded. On Feb. 4 they formed the Confederat States of America. They justified secession with the theory of states' rights. Lincoln never thretend to take away slavery from the South by they were too stupid to realise it. Althou lincoln had won the election he was not president yet. James Buchanan's term was not over till March 4 1861. the south opened fire on Apil 12, 1861. the war had began.

EXEMPLAR #5 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including all of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between the Northern and Southern states, was called the Civil War, began in 1861, and took place at both Fort Sumter and a number of different U.S. states. Identifying all four elements earns the response four points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 2

This response earns the score of 2 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting a plausible position/thesis on the cause(s) of the conflict that is clear. The thesis is clear (the war was caused by “the differences between the North and South”). While the opening paragraph also outlines several of the factors leading to the Civil War (including “laws” and “President Lincoln”), these factors are not clearly expressed nor are they clearly explained as part of the original thesis. In addition, no further credit can be awarded because the response does not address conflict on a conceptual level; it only does so in regard to this one situation. Presenting a clear thesis on the causes of the conflict that is clear earns the response two points on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 3 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining two factors/reasons that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported arguments for each. The response notes that the Civil War resulted largely from two causes: the debates over slavery in Congress leading to tension and the two regions’ dispute about states’ rights. Because each of these is accurately explained, each is credited. While the response also states that the election of Lincoln was a factor in causing the conflict, this factor is not fully explained to be credited. Accurately explaining two factors/reasons that played a role in a conflict earns the response three points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA _____

The Civil War had it's own major effect on the United States Colonies. It was between the North and the South of the United States. The generals were Robert E. Lee for the Confederate's, and Ulysses S. Grant with the Union in the North. This major war lasted 4 years. It started in 1861.

Many things have been blamed for the cause of this war. But only a few are correct. Slavery was one of the main causes. Slavery was a spilt decision. All southerners agreed with slavery because it was their main income. Most Northerners beleived it was moraly wrong. Other Northers



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

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thought it was better because if the slaves were free many people would loose their jobs. But some Northerners had no opinion at all.

The compromise of 1850 was another cause. The South was against some parts of it such as new states becomming slave states. On the other hand, the Nort didn't agree with the new states becoming slave states.

The fugitive slave act was a large conflict between the territories. It was a law for the Northerners to catch escaped slaves. Anyone who disobeyed that law would be fined or locked up. Most Northerners didn't beleive in this law.

Stephan A. Douglas proposed a new law called the Kansas-Nebraska



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

Act. This act was to make Kansas and Nebraska free states because of their location above the $36^{\circ} 30' N$ line. This upset the Southerners because the balance between free and slave states would unbalance so the free governments would have more of an advantage in the votes.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was another conflict. It was a nationwide book about the cruelty's of slavery. This upset the South badly because of her position on slavery which could have a great effect on slavery.

The election of 1860 was another major cause of the war Abraham Lincoln, the elected president, was against slavery. He beleived that it



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

should not stay and it was morally wrong. The Southerners disagreed with his beliefs and brainstormed ways to get rid of him.

The Fire on Fort Sumter was the starter of the War. The South fired on the North fort on April 12, 1861 when they found out that Lincoln was sending 75,000 troops to the fort.

In conclusion, many nationwide conflict caused this war. Now most of the conflicts are resolved and the North and South are settled. But in some peoples minds and hearts it is still going on. Even 105 years later.

EXEMPLAR #6 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including all of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between the Northern and Southern states, was called the Civil War, occurred between 1861–1865, and took place in a number of different U.S. states. Identifying all four elements earns the response four points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 1

This response earns the score of 1 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting only a vague thesis about the cause(s) of the conflict. The response recognizes that the Civil War was caused by “many things.” Presenting only a vague thesis about the cause of a conflict earns the response one point on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 3 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining two factors/reasons that led to the conflict, with one or more supported arguments for each. The response notes that the Civil War resulted largely from two causes: the Kansas/Nebraska Act and the Election of 1860, because each encouraged more unrest between the two regions in regard to slavery. Because each of these is accurately explained, each is credited. Not credited are the discussions of the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act, or Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel, because none of them is fully explained as a cause of conflict. Accurately explaining two factors/reasons that played a role in a conflict earns the response three points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA Causes of Conflict

The Boston tea Party of 1773, Samuel Adams led a small band of Colonist onto a ship docked in Boston harbor full of East India Company tea. The colonist tossed 342 chest of tea into Boston harbor. The Boston tea Party occurred for several different reasons.

To begin with, the tea act of 1773 was a three pence per pound tax on tea. The tax actually lowered the price on tea, but the colonist wanted representation. The British repealed all of the recently made acts but still kept the tax on tea. ([Http://www.U-S-history.com](http://www.U-S-history.com) 2002.)

The East India Company was a major tea company on the verge of bankruptcy. The East India Company begged the British parliament for a loan and soon were in major debt. The British gave the East India Company a monopoly which allowed the company to ship tea directly from India to the colonies, without having to pass through British



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

Middlemen and pay a tax. But the British taxed the colonist for their tea (countdown to independence 2001).

Smuggling tea was when the colonist bought foreign teas illegally. Even though the British had the lowest prices, the colonist found ways around the tea act. The loss of trade forced the East India Company to resign up and down the Atlantic Coast. New shipments of tea were either sent back or warehoused in Boston. In New York ships were either sent back or not unloaded and left to rot. The British at this point did not look kindly on the colonist and made plans to land regardless of opposition (countdown to Independence 2001)

The Sons of Liberty was a secret organization led by Samuel Adams. The first group was formed in New York led by Samuel Adams. Most of the men in the group were of Middle or upper class representation, very few were lower classmen. Almost all the violent acts led by the Sons was rallied by the lower class and was not approved by



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

– Continued –

everyone else. Not all protest were calm, in one case in Philadelphia the Sons of Liberty forced a ship captian to set fire to his ship, it's cargo hold full of East India Company tea. Soon after the first group in New York started others formed in: the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia The Sons of Liberty played a major role in setting up the first continental congress.

([Http://www.U-S-history.com](http://www.U-S-history.com) 2002)

In conclusion, the tea act, East India Company, Smuggling tea and the Sons of Liberty played Major roles in the Boston tea party. The Boston tea Party played a huge role in the revolutionary war and was probably the final push the colonist needed to form thier own nation.

EXEMPLAR #7 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including all of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between American colonists and British merchant ships, was called the Boston Tea Party, and occurred in 1773, at Boston Harbor. Identifying all four elements earns the response four points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 3 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting a plausible position/thesis on the cause(s) of the conflict that is clear and outlines the central factors/reasons of the conflict. The thesis is clear (“the tea act, East India Company, Smuggling tea and the Sons of Liberty played Major roles...”) and outlines several of the factors leading to the Boston Tea Party. No further credit can be awarded because the response does not address conflict on a conceptual level; it only does so in regard to this one situation. Presenting a clear thesis that outlines several of the factors leading to a conflict earns the response three points on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 2

This response earns the score of 2 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining one factor/reason that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported argument(s) for it. The response notes that the Boston Tea Party resulted largely from one cause: the colonists’ desire to avoid paying British taxes on tea and the ensuing tension (“The British...did not look kindly”). Because that is accurately explained, it is credited. No further credit can be awarded because the other reasons given either do not include commentary (the discussion of the Tea Act & East India Company) or are not adequately explained (the Sons of Liberty). Accurately explaining one factor/reason that played a role in a conflict earns the response two points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA *Causes of Conflict*

Even though America was populated by only the British and Indians, they still disagreed with the King's ideas. The war started in 1812 after the British had begun the impressment of American soldiers. Therefore, it was called the war of 1812. There were around forty little battles that made up the war, and they all were in the United States. The last battle, the Battle of New Orleans, took place on January 8, 1815 and the Americans won. If we didn't win the war, do you think we would still be under the power of the mean King, or be a free country?

The British would capture the American soldiers and make them work in their ships. First, the British would force the captured men to join their navy. When they went to war, the captured soldiers had to fight against their country. Second, America could not ignore the attacks Britain had done against them. America also wanted to



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

avoid war. Last, if Americans tried to sail to France, they would be captured. This made the Americans outraged because that blocked all trade with France.

The British would also violate American rights at sea. First Britain blocked all trade with other countries. This meant that America could only eat and use the crops that they grew. Also, if Americans tried to sail towards France, they would be captured. This stopped all trade for France. Last, the British were very mean when it came to ships carrying military supplies. They would stop the ships from going to their destinations.

The Indians did not appreciate the colonists moving onto their homeland and the British supported them. First, the Indians didn't want to lose their homeland. They felt that if the Americans came, they wouldn't have a home. Second, the Americans didn't want to make peace with the Indians. The British wanted to make peace with the



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

Americans, as did the Indians, so they joined sides. Last, the British supported the Indians so they could be on their side. This would make them have a stronger army.

In conclusion, there were three main causes of the War of 1812. First, the impressment of American soldiers. Second, the violations of American rights at sea. Last, the British support of Indian resistance. Therefore, we are lucky we did win the war because we are now a free country.

EXEMPLAR #8 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 4

This response earns the score of 4 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including all of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between the United States and Britain, was called the War of 1812, and occurred in 1812, along the eastern seaboard of the United States. Identifying all four elements earns the response four points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 3 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting a plausible position/thesis on the cause(s) of the conflict that is clear and outlines the central factors/reasons of the conflict. The thesis is clear (“there were three main causes of the War of 1812”) and outlines several of the factors leading to the conflict (impressment, violations against American rights at sea, and British support of Indian resistance). No further credit can be awarded because the response does not address conflict on a conceptual level; it only does so in regard to this one situation. Presenting a clear thesis that outlines several of the factors leading to a conflict earns the response three points on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 2

This response earns the score of 2 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining one factor/reason that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported arguments for it. The response notes that the War of 1812 resulted largely from one cause: the impressment of American sailors by British ships, which “made the Americans outraged.” Because that is accurately explained, it is credited. No further credit can be awarded because the other reasons given (for both the Indian dispute and the trade dispute) include only facts, not commentary. Accurately explaining one factor/reason that played a role in a conflict earns the response two points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA _____

The American Civil War was the worst war America has seen. There were more than 600,000 casualties. There were many causes of the Civil War. The main cause was slavery as everyone knows. But, that was only one of many causes. I am writing this to explain what I think are the 3 main causes of the American Civil War. I believe the three main causes of the Civil War are, Slavery, the tariff, and all the conflicts caused by slavery.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

The main cause of the American Civil War I believe is Slavery. Almost everything I've seen or read about the, American Civil War has said that the main cause of the Civil War was Slavery.

Slavery caused debates in the senate that tore the nation in half. Most people in the North believed slavery was wrong and should be abolished, mainly because their wasn't much use for slavery in the north. The south however was dependant on slavery.

Another cause of the civil war was Bloody Kansas. As I stated earlier, slavery caused many debates and divided America into free and slave states. This led to violance between North and South. Bloody Kansas was a Civil war between



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

a proslavery and antislavery government in Kansas. When Kansas voted for a Proslavery government after the Kansas-Nebraska act, Antislavery Kansans formed a new government in Kansas. Eventually, the two sides started fighting each other. Many conflicts were caused by slavery, some people would consider them multiple causes but I don't.

Another cause was that the North wanted a teriff on European goods. The teriff would put a tax on imported goods. This would raise the price of European goods making Northern goods cheaper. This would force the South to buy Northern goods to save money. This idea upset people in the South.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

Those are the three things I think caused the American Civil War. All these things led to secession, and secession led to Civil War. These three causes along with the many other causes drove our country to the worst war in American history.

EXEMPLAR #9 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 2

This response earns the score of 2 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including two of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between the North and the South and was called the Civil War. No further credit can be awarded because the response does not identify when or where the conflict took place. Identifying two of the four elements earns the response two points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 3

This response earns the score of 2 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting a plausible position/thesis on the cause(s) of the conflict that is clear. The thesis is clear (“the main cause of the Civil War was Slavery”) and outlines several of the factors leading to the conflict (slavery, tariffs, and slavery-based disputes). However, all of these factors are not linked to the larger thesis (e.g., tariffs is not connected with slavery). In addition, no further credit can be awarded because the response does not address conflict on a conceptual level, it only does so in regard to this one situation. Presenting a clear thesis on the causes of the conflict that is clear earns the response two points on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 2

This response earns the score of 2 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for accurately explaining one factor/reason that played a role in the cause of the conflict, with one or more supported argument(s) for it. The response notes that the Civil War resulted partially from one cause: the tariff that the Northern states wanted to impose on European goods, which would force the Southern states to buy Northern goods. Because that is accurately explained, it is credited. No further credit can be awarded because the other reasons given (Bloody Kansas, slavery) are too general and do not clearly address how they led to the Civil War. Accurately explaining one factor/reason that played a role in a conflict earns the response two points on this rubric.



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

Please complete your final written response in the space provided

Name _____ Grade Level _____ Date _____

Name of CBA Causes of Conflict

What were the factors that caused the colonies to rebel against Great Britain? Well, I'm going to tell you about three things that caused the colonists to rebel against Great Britain. Some are more important than others, and some are less important.

The Boston Tea Party occurred when Great Britain raised taxes on tea way too high. And because the colonists were forced to buy the tea and pay the taxes, they decided to take action. The colonists dressed up as American Indians to confuse Great Britain into thinking that the American Indians were to blame for all the lost tea. Then, when the area was clear, the colonists sneaked aboard the ships carrying the tea and smashed the boxes against the sides of the boats



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

— Continued —

and then when all of the tea was gone, the colonists sneaked back into town. Well, somehow Great Britain caught the colonists and made an example of them. Because of this event, Great Britain wasn't able to sell more tea, because they needed to pay for the lost tea.

As a result of the Boston Tea Party, Great Britain punished the colonists with what the colonists called the "Intolerable Acts." Because of this, Virginia set aside a day of prayer and proposed that all of the colonies should meet and discuss this matter. That meeting was known as the First Continental Congress.

The Boston Massacre occurred when a boy started throwing snowballs at a guard who was standing at his post. Soon, a man joined the boy and started throwing things at the guard, then, a



STUDENT RESPONSE BOOKLET

– Continued –

crowd formed and threw everything that they could at the guard, who was getting help from his fellow soldiers and they started firing at the crowd! Finally, when the guards were captured, they were charged with murder.

All of these three events were what caused the colonists to rebel against Great Britain.

EXEMPLAR #10 ANNOTATION

History 1.1.2b Rubric

Score: 2

This response earns the score of 2 on the History 1.1.2b Rubric for describing the background of a conflict by including two of the following: who was involved, what the conflict was, when the conflict took place, and where it occurred. The response recognizes that the conflict occurred between Great Britain and the American colonies and was called the Revolutionary War. No further credit can be awarded because the response does not identify when or where the conflict took place. Identifying two of the four elements earns the response two points on this rubric.

Skills 1.1.2f Rubric

Score: 1

This response earns the score of 1 on the Skills 1.1.2f Rubric for presenting only a vague thesis about the cause(s) of the conflict. The response recognizes that the Revolutionary War was caused by “these three events,” but it does not identify or explain the events as a thesis. Presenting only a vague thesis about the cause of a conflict earns the response one point on this rubric.

History 2.1.2a Rubric

Score: 1

This response earns the score of 1 on the History 2.1.2a Rubric for only partially explaining how factors played a role in causing a conflict. The response includes three events that may have been partly to blame in causing the Revolutionary War, but they are not presented as causes, but rather as historical events. Without addressing the specific causes of a conflict, no more than one point can be earned on this rubric.