Question 4: Short Answer No Stimulus 3 points

General Scoring Notes
- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy**: These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity**: Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe**: Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain**: Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

(A) Identify ONE historical development that contributed to the growth of a global economy during the period circa 1800 to 1914. 1 point

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**
- One development was European direct imperialism in Africa.
- Industrialization contributed to the growth of a global economy.
- The development of steamships and the use of fossil fuels contributed to the growth of a global economy.
- European indirect imperialism in Latin America brought raw materials back to Europe and allowed European companies to produce cheap finished goods.

(B) Explain ONE way governments responded to economic crises or depressions during the period circa 1900 to 1945. 1 point

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**
- Bolshevik Russia/the Soviet Union responded to the economic disruption created by its civil war by instituting a planned economy and beginning a forced industrialization program under the Five-Year Plans.
- Some governments, such as the government of the United States, responded to the Great Depression by implementing programs of government-financed public works/infrastructure to increase employment.
- Some governments implemented new business and banking regulations and changed their fiscal policies (for example, by coming off the gold standard) to ease money supply.
- During the Great Depression some nations, like Japan, strove to expand their imperialist territories in order to control more resources.
Long-lasting economic depression and the perceived inability of democratically elected governments to respond to it directly contributed to the rise to power of fascist governments, for example in Italy and in Germany.

(C) Explain ONE way states changed their economies in response to the shifting global balance of power during the period circa 1945 to 1990.

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Many European and Asian states adopted policies of economic liberalization, partly because of United States influence.
- Some states such as China attempted to industrialize their economies through programs such as the Great Leap Forward in order to compete with Western powers.
- Some developing states in Latin America welcomed Western businesses that focused on extracting resources such as fruit.
- Some states responded by aligning with either capitalist or communist economic policies as a result of the Cold War.

Total for question 4  3 points
A. The Industrial Revolution was one of the main causes for the rapid growth of global economies, due to the technological innovations during the period, such as the Cotton Gin invented by Eli Whitney and the steamboat.

B. During the Great Depression, America implemented a policy known as The New Deal, to give better opportunities for the working class to make money. The policy introduced Social Security, giving the American people a financial boost.

C. During the Cold War Era, c. 1945-1980, economies in different countries changed because of the two powerhouses of the U.S., supporting capitalism, and the U.S.S.R., supporting communism. The funded proxy wars of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. led to other countries fighting until one country won, installing one of the two as their government and economy. The fall of the U.S.S.R. led to a U.S. “victory” maybe swaying other countries on what to do economically.
The Industrial Revolution increased drastically the global economy. Goods could now be mass-produced and be sold. This contributed to a global accumulation of wealth.

During the Great Depression, the U.S.'s president presented the New Deal. This offered many unemployed Americans jobs to work on national projects, such as building railroads, states’ economy.

States began to shift towards capitalism during 1945-1960 in response to the shifting balance of power. After WW2, America the United States became a global superpower. With this shift, capitalism allowed them to increase their wealth (accumulation of wealth) and they were able to shift their income from themselves to the exploitation of developing industrializing states.
Important: After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

(a) One historical development that contributed to the growth of a global economy during the period circa 1800-1914 was the Second World War. WWII allowed for a massive global economy increase before the Great Depression.
(b) After the Great Depression the economy plummeted fast. One way governments responded to this economic crisis was by becoming more involved in the economy. FDR created the New Deal which would provide relief, reform, and to those affected by the Great Depression.
This New Deal was created so that this would never happen in America again.
(c) One way states changed their economies in response to the shifting global balance of power during period circa 1945-1900 was creating new economic policies. These new economic policies were created so that the states economy would never go down this much and create mass havoc. They were also established so that people wouldn't lose their jobs like most did in the Great Depression.
Short Answer Question 4

Note: Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain spelling and grammatical errors.

Overview

The intent of this question was for students to address state responses to economic challenges between 1800–1990. Part A asked students to identify one historical development that contributed to the growth of a global economy during the period circa 1800–1914. Part B asked students to explain one way that governments responded to economic crises or depressions during the period circa 1900–1945. Part C asked students to explain one way states changed their economies in response to the shifting global balance of power during the period circa 1945–1990.

The question was primarily focused on the reasoning process of causation.

The question tested content primarily from Topics 7.4, 7.7, and 8.6. of the course framework.

Sample: 4A

Score: 3

a) The response earned 1 point because it identifies the “Industrial Revolution,” and it mentions specific technological innovations that led to “rapid growth of global economies.”

b) The response earned 1 point because it identifies “America” and “The New Deal” and explains how the New Deal provides “opportunities for the working class.”

c) The response earned 1 point because it explains why nations changed their economic policies during “the Cold War Era” due to the influence of the superpowers.

Sample: 4B

Score: 2

a) The response earned 1 point because it identifies the Industrial Revolution.

b) The response earned 1 point because it explains how the New Deal was an American response to an economic crisis.

c) The response did not earn a point because it inaccurately states that United States shifted to capitalism during the period 1945–1990.
Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

Sample: 4C
Score: 1

a) The response did not earn the point because it identifies the “Second World War” which occurred after 1914.

b) The response earned 1 point because it explains how “FDR created the New Deal which would provide relief” and “reform ... to those affected by the Great Depression.”

c) The response did not earn the point because it does not explain how states shifted their economies.