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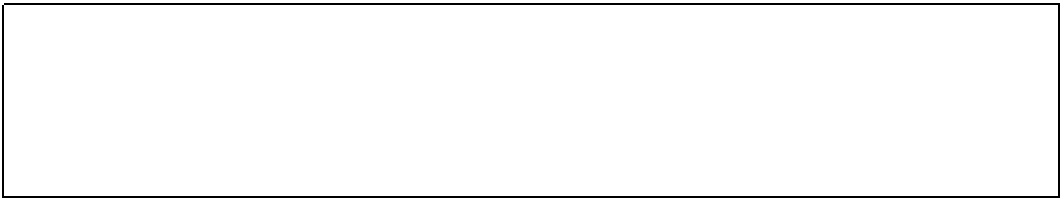
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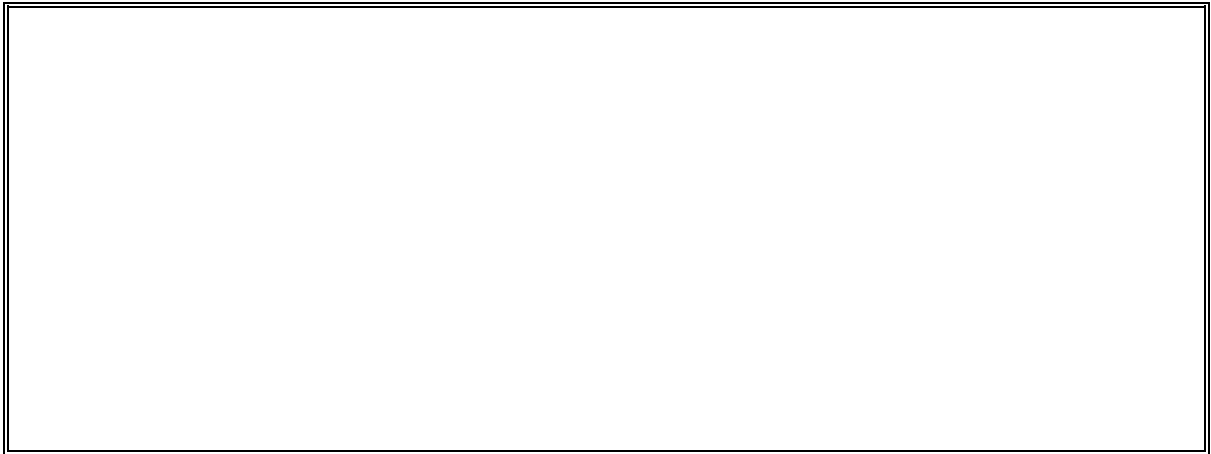
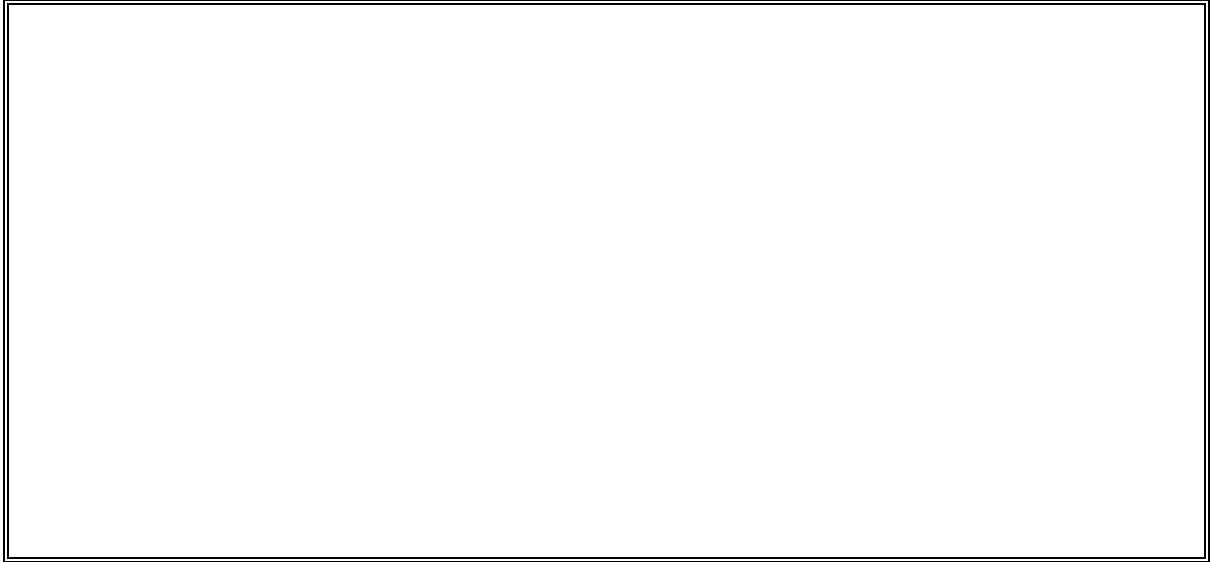


Document 3

While running for the United States Senate in 1898, Albert Beveridge argued in favor of American expansion.

... In Cuba, alone, there are 15,000,000 acres of forest unacquainted with the ax, exhaustless

Document 4a



Document 5

Republican Party Platform

. . . In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the President [McKinley] and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. . . . We have acquired the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility; and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. . . .

Source: Republican Party Platform, June 19, 1900

- 35 Based on this document, what was *one* reason the Republican Party supported American imperialism? [1]

Document 6a

Document 6b

. . . Those who first pushed the United States toward global military power—the expansionists of 1898—may also claim a measure of vindication. They believed that taking Cuba, the Philippines, and other island nations would be the first steps toward a world largely dominated by American power. That world emerged much as they imagined. Entire regions fell under the formal or informal control of the United States. This gave Americans almost everything they could want. By 1900, the United States reached levels of national wealth unmatched in human history. This prosperity helped propel Americans to victory in two world wars and the Cold War. Henry

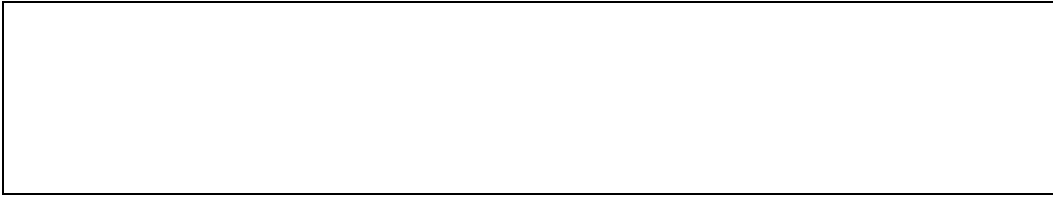
Imperialists believed that American influence would benefit the whole world. This, they argued, would happen in two ways. First, Americans who intervened in foreign countries would bring the material blessings of civilization: good schools, orderly systems of justice, modern transport networks, new jobs, control of tropical diseases. Second, even in places where such tangible benefits did not take hold, rising American power would be good for the world. . . .

Source: Stephen Kinzer, *The True Flag: Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain and the Birth of an American Empire*, 2017

36 Based on these documents, what was *one* result of American expansion in the late 1800s? [1]

Part B
Civic Literacy Essay Question (37)

Directions:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to write their essay response to the question.

32 Based on this document, state *one* historical circumstance that supports American expansion in the 1890s.

Score of 1:

States a historical circumstance that supports American expansion in the 1890s based on this document

Examples: United States has been an expansionist nation since its birth; United States has been constantly growing; tradition of expansion, such as annexation of Texas by the United States in 1845; United States grew to over 3 million square miles by the 1890s; possession of valuable colonies in Cuba/Philippines/Puerto Rico; several acquisitions were made to expand the United States; foreign nations were extending a welcoming hand to the United States/wanted to be on friendly terms with Uncle Sam

Score of 0:

Incorrect response

Examples: lesson for anti-imperialists; in 1861 the Union consisted of 34 states; Germany/Russia/Italy/Austria/Japan/England/France/China helped the United States expand; just kept getting bigger

No response

33 According to Albert Beveridge, what is *one* reason to support American expansion overseas?

Score of 1:

States a reason to support American expansion overseas according to Albert Beveridge

Examples: territories will benefit from American expansion; for economic growth; to control other territories; for world power; Cuba/Puerto Rico/Philippines have resources we need; we have the right to increase our commerce in Asia; Cuba/Puerto Rico/Philippines produce what we consume and consume what we produce; American merchants/manufacturers/farmers have the same rights to foreign markets/natural resources as those of Germany/France/Russia/England

Score of 0:

Incorrect response

Examples: resources have been trifled with; it would touch fingertips of modern methods; America can raise and make our own goods; Asia must be closed to American trade; the Black Sea districts are in Cuba; Germany has surplus products

No response

34 Based on these documents, what was *one* reason for opposition to American imperialism?

Score of 1:

States a reason for opposition to American imperialism based on these documents

Examples: it is hostile to liberty; it tends toward militarism; subjugation of any people is criminal aggression/open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our government; a self-governing state cannot accept sovereignty over an unwilling people; United States cannot act upon the ancient heresy that might makes right; that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life/liberty/pursuit of happiness; the Filipinos have fought for/have the right to their independence; to reaffirm that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; idea that might makes right is an ancient heresy; no nation can long endure half republic and half empire; the President/Congress cannot exercise lawful authority beyond/in violation of the Constitution; imperialism abroad will lead quickly/inevitably to despotism at home; war against the Filipinos has cost more than any profit that could accrue from trade; belief that in the land of Washington and Lincoln, all men of any race or color are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Score of 0:

Incorrect response

Examples: imperialism is an important United States policy; it is in the platform; in the land of Washington and Lincoln; belief in subjugation of people

No response

35 Based on this document, what was *one* reason the Republican Party supported American imperialism?

Score of 1:

States a reason the Republican Party supported American imperialism based on this document

36 Based on these documents, what was *one* result of American expansion in the late 1800s?

Score of 1:

States a result of American expansion in the late 1800s based on these documents

Examples: large number of trade routes developed across Pacific Ocean; many islands became United States possessions; United States empire grew in the Pacific; United States became a world power; Alaska acquired in 1867; American trade increased; United States expanded; United States emerged as world power/global military power; Co gtlecpu'i qv'cm qu'wprko kgf "ceegu"q'y qtrf ø"o ctngvultguqwtegu="Wpkgf "Ucygu" reached levels of national wealth unmatched in human history; prosperity helped propel Americans to victory in two world wars/Cold War; overseas expansion brought enormous material benefits to our trade/industry/labor; entire regions fell under formal/informal control of United States; Americans who intervened in foreign countries would bring material blessings of civilization/good schools/orderly system of justice/modern transport networks/new jobs/control of tropical diseases

Score of 0:

Incorrect response

Examples: Australia became a United States possession; the United States ruled the world; New Guinea became part of the United States; access to world markets was reduced

No response

Part IIIB
Content-Specific Rubric
(Question 37)

Historical Context: Imperialism in the 1890s

Throughout United States history, many constitutional and civic issues have been debated by Americans. These debates have resulted in efforts by individuals, groups, and governments to address



Score of 5:

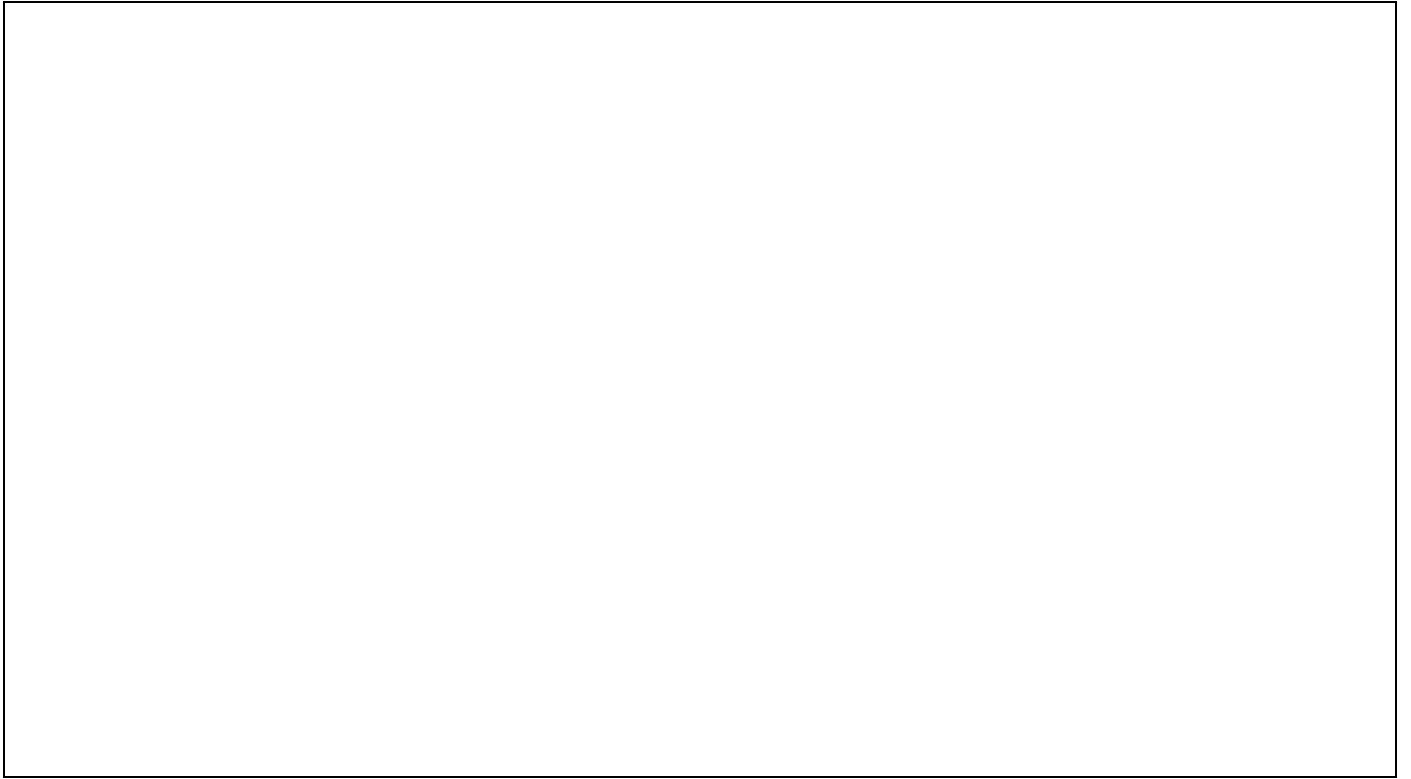
Thoroughly develops *all* aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances surrounding imperialism in the 1890s, explaining *at least two* efforts to address the issue of imperialism in the 1890s by individuals, groups, and/or governments, and discussing the extent to which the efforts were successful

Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., connects the long tradition of American expansion and the interest in expanding trade opportunities as a result of the post-Civil War industrial and commercial developments to the national, political, and constitutional debates over annexation of the Philippines and the Filipino-American War to the

±

Score of 2:

Minimally develops *all* aspects of the task *or* develops *at least two* aspects of the task in some depth
Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
Incorporates limited relevant information from the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant information copied from the documents



Imperialism in the 1890s

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Historical Circumstances

States interest in Caribbean, Pacific, and Asia)
Turning of United States interests toward distant shores with advances of post-Civil War era (industrial;

Scoring Worksheets for Training

<u>@Yj Y`''</u>			
Meets Criteria			
Scoring Criteria	Yes	Somewhat	No
Develops <i>all</i> aspects of the task with little depth <i>or</i> develops at least three aspects of the task in some depth			
Is more descriptive than analytical			
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			

<u>@Yj Y`''&</u>			
Meets Criteria			
Scoring Criteria—Level 2	Yes	Somewhat	No
Minimally develops <i>all</i> aspects of the task <i>or</i> develops at least two aspects of the task in some depth			
Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis			

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many countries around the world. This gives the United States almost as much influence in those countries as if they were part of a formal empire.

Anchor Level 5

The response:

Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth

Is more analytical than descriptive (imperialism a heated issue during late 1800s as many American people, organizations, and political parties shed light on issue allowing the everyday person to see both the good and the bad sides of imperialism; Hawaii an example of how controversial imperialism independent; imperialism let America build up empire that successfully competed with European counterparts; needed new markets where excess manufactured goods and overproduced crops could be sold; Albert Beveridge encouraged Americans to consider that reciprocal trade would result from expansion into Puerto Rico and Philippines; prosperity led to doing good for other nations, saving democracy from fascist dictators in 20th century, and victory in Cold War)

Incorporates relevant information from all the documents

Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (from earliest East Coast settlements America moved into northwest and past Ohio River valley; treaty ending Mexican-American War created an American empire; expansion came at cost of many indigenous peoples and disrespect for original inhabitants who were denied self original)

Throughout the History of the US, one major topic of discussion involving constitutional and civic issues is imperialism. Imperialism has a long controversial history. It has been discussed by many people and groups multiple times. The issue of imperialism is important in American history.

The United States experiences with imperialism happened over a long time. In fact, the nation was founded on the basis of imperialism by the British, who it rejected in 1776. At first, America was 13 states in 1783, with an area of 349,849 miles, but gradually, the US obtained more territory, until they reached 48 states in 1898. Also in 1898, the US annexed the territory of Hawaii outside the continental United States. This added to the 48 states we had and brought the square mileage to 3,601,270. (Doc 2). Imperialism had become an issue when anti-imperialists opposed Hawaiian annexation in the early 1890s. The US became interested in Hawaii for economic reasons and for the port at Pearl Harbor. An important reason for this was the desire for investment purposes. After Napoleon, dictator of France, sold Louisiana to Thomas Jefferson in 1803, US confidence continued to grow after every new acquisition. After the territories on the west coast had been acquired, the US was

mother country had seemed wrong to the independent minded colonists and was still wrong. The belief in



Anchor Level 3

The response:

Develops all aspects of the task with some depth

Is more descriptive than analytical (to some imperialism was exploitation of a territory for resources and to others acquiring territory was important for our national interest and growing economy; United States imperialism partly a response to economic hardship; government favored expanding into foreign markets that could promote economic stability and national interest by creating new opportunities; not every nation submitted peacefully to our control; anti-imperialist leader Carl Schurz reminded people that using United States military against Filipino revolutionaries was disloyal to our principles; imperialism helped United States expand its influence on market globally since many of possessions located on trade routes; gained much national wealth just as imperialists believed we should; imperialists continued to believe United States achieved status in wrong way)

Incorporates some relevant information from all the documents

Incorporates limited relevant outside information (Anti-Imperialist League argued United States could not force itself on another nation because that violated natural rights America revered; in Declaration of Independence Jefferson wrote about natural unalienable rights and right of citizens to overthrow a government not respecting those rights; decision made to continue to fight war against revolutionaries in Philippines until we gained complete control)

Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (nation could benefit from new commercial outlets in foreign nations following excess stock of manufactured goods; United States expanded west beyond Pacific coastline to Hawaiian Islands for economic opportunities; by 1898 imperialists interested in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines and wanted to compete with Germany, France, Russia, and England for Asian markets; American Anti-Imperialist League opposed using force to enforce policy that subjugated unwilling people; Philippines began to wage war on United States in direct rebellion to decision not to grant independence; responsibility for Guam and Wake Islands which we possessed since 1890s; Hawaii annexed in 1898)

Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states while United States imperialism had a devastating effect on some of our territories it had a mostly positive impact on the United States and a conclusion that states people are still torn over the many global responsibilities of the United States

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. While document information frames the response, some analytical statements are included. Important concepts are mentioned in the discussion of the extent to which efforts were successful but many lack the depth of explanation found in higher level responses.

The controversial topic of imperialism sprouted in the late 1800s, bringing many to share their beliefs in the so-called "right to acquire" other nations to being unconstitutional and immoral. Individuals, groups, and/or governments have addressed these issues accordingly.

The pro-imperialism argument focuses on the benefits that both the US and these foreign nations would receive. The United States could acquire millions of dollars worth of iron and manganese, along with the delicacies of those nations (coconuts, hemp, sugar) [Doc 3]. In turn, these foreign nations would receive protection from the United States [Doc 5]. Such a deal seemed fair and righteous, but they failed to see this as unconstitutional.

The anti-imperialist group points out that this is infringing on the freedoms that these people fought for [Doc 4b], these people believe that those who would want to expand the United States are blind with greed.

In the end, it is evident that on a topic such as imperialism, the public opinion is split. This causes people to express their opinions and act on them, making history in the process. It is important to understand the compelling arguments that both sides brought forth. Referring to these events in the past we can better understand how the world we live in today, came about.

Anchor Level 1

The response:

Minimally develops some aspects of the task

Is descriptive (opinions about imperialism range from being the United States good deed upon other nations to being unconstitutional and immoral; pro-imperialism argument focuses on benefits that both United States and foreign nations would receive; foreign nations would receive protection from United States; imperialism seemed fair and righteous but others saw it as unconstitutional; anti-imperialists saw imperialism as infringing on freedoms people fought hard to obtain; anti-imperialists believed imperialists were blind with greed)

Includes minimal information from documents 3, 4, and 5

Presents no relevant outside information

Identifies the worth of iron and manganese along with delicacies including coconuts, hemp, and sugar; anti-imperialists claimed constitution followed the flag)

Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions different beliefs about imperialism and a conclusion that states looking at imperialism in the past can help one better understand the world we live in

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The discussion focuses on the arguments of those who favor imperialism and those who do not. Although awareness of the topic is evident, supporting facts, examples, and details are limited.

The United States had dealt with many issues to get where it is today and at the turn of the 20th

The United States government acquired many territories to gain more wealth. The United States acquired weaker nations sometimes using force to gain new commercial outlets and trade markets. These acquisitions resulted in much wealth and prosperity for the nation.

Imperialism has been going on throughout history creating large powerful nations and empires. For example, Spain controlled most of Latin America, and Britain acquired colonies in North America. As a result of America growing in size to 48 states by the 1890s and becoming a larger nation, it became more interested in getting more territories to add to its wealth and gain the respect of other nations who were taking land outside their borders (Doc. 2). Also, the economy had slowed down in the early 1890s which offered businesses the chance to trade in new places throughout the world (Doc 3). This could improve the national economy and be good for the national interest (Doc 1), since there might be less unemployment and unrest among workers and farmers. The United States could gain the respect of other nations like Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Japan, as the United States took over valuable territories such as Hawaii, which it did in 1898 (Doc 2). Freeing Cuba and the Philippines. The treaty ending the Spanish-American War deepened a difference of opinion that divided the country into imperialists and anti-imperialists. Not allowing Cuba or the Philippines to be immediately independent was seen by some as wrong and out of character for America, while others thought the United States of America could help to

Americans have not often completely agreed on things. In the start of the nation, it was Federalism vs Anti-federalism. The issue of slavery, and other issues, led to efforts by many groups of people to address it, and had different impacts on the Country.

In understanding the conflict and outcome sparked by an issue, one must also understand what has been mostly inwardly concerned. Starting out as a union of 13 states in 1783 (Doc 2), we had to worry about the economic and political stability of our new country. Neutrality and isolation was recommended by our presidents. The only expansion the US cared about was within the continental US, or what would come to be it. What came of that was our nation expanding all the way to California after the Mexican-American War and finally to 48 states in 1898 (Doc 2). After the industrial, technological, and commercial advancements following the civil war, the United States began to feel the need to look outside its borders. The US also felt pressured by other nations expanding and their success, fearing being left out and left behind. These factors led to interest in looking outward and feeling it was the right time for imperialism.

Imperialism had support and opposition in efforts to address it. Supporters, such as Albert Beveridge, argued that America needed to become expansionist and Imperialist. America could benefit from the resources and trade offered by new territories to grow economically and its people had as much right to these markets and resources as any other nation (Doc 3). Others shared this view, especially in politics. Because of military efforts America acquired territories like Puerto Rico and the Philippines. President McKinley supported Senate ratification of the Treaty of Paris. In this treaty Spain had to give those territories sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands had to be destroyed so the US could take liberty to the countries it had saved (Doc 5). The Republican Party hoped their opinion would get votes for them. The opposition, however, maintained that imperialism went against liberty and that the subjugation of other peoples such as in the Philippines not only went against the ideals of the nation, but was not constitutional because the President or Congress did not have any authority to go beyond what the Constitution says (Doc 4a & 4b). Groups such as the American Anti-Imperial League attempted to rally support against imperialism, as they felt this was the best way to address the issue. They tried to get the

country to understand that our country was not giving independence to the Philippines which they deserved

The United States' policy of imperialism was not done for selfish reasons. Some of the inhabitants of our possessions resented our so called generosity because they saw it as another way to control them. In more of a long-term view, the United States was able to reach unmatched levels of national wealth because of their trade power, a prosperity that also led America to victory in both world wars and the cold war, cementing it as a world power (Doc 6b). The United States' policy of imperialism, which helped to make the country what it is today, was to propel the nation to a position of power and wealth; helping to make the country what it is today.

Imperialism in the late 1890s had opposition, but imperialism also had fervent support. The debate surrounding it was an important and complicated one. Overall, America would not have become the powerhouse it is if it were not for imperialism.

Imperialism is a constitutional and civic issue that has been debated greatly by Americans and others. In U.S. history, these debates have resulted in many various efforts by the government and citizens. These efforts often impact the American society with varying degrees of success.

In the 1890s, the United States maintained a strong imperialistic policy. This effected our Foreign relationships as well as our way of thinking in the U.S. While some imperialistic efforts helped our foreign relationships with Nations such as France, it often resulted in tension with the inhabitants of the land the U.S. acquisitioned. In document 5, according to the Republican Party the inhabitants of the Philippines y gtg"b cnpj "y ct"ci ckpu"vj g"Ukvgf "Ucvgu"chgt"qwt"tgevt"y kj "Ur ckp"cpf "yj g"UQu"ces wkukp"qh"yj g" Philippine Islands. This passage demonstrates precisely how U.S. imperialism can effect foreign relations.

The United States was interested in the policy of imperialism because it appealed to them in many ways. Albert Beveridge says in document 3 that the resources and the commerce of the United States will be increased with Cuba and Porto Rico. The U.S. believed they needed the resources that these lands had. The U.S was interested in imperialism to expand their own land, resources, and power.

behind even as President Theodore Roosevelt exercised his Big Stick diplomacy which continued to expand US influence in the Caribbean and around the world.

In conclusion the efforts to address imperialism in the 1890s resulted in a nontinued to expand

Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

The response:

Develops all aspects of the task

Is both descriptive and analytical (United States acquired weaker nations sometimes using force to gain new commercial outlets and trade markets; acquisitions resulted in much wealth and prosperity; interested in getting more territories to add wealth and gain respect of other nations taking land outside their borders; economy slowed down in 1890s which meant new commercial outlets needed to i kxg'Co gtlecp'dwukpguugu'ej cpeg'vq'tcf g'lp'pgy 'r rcegu=ttggkpi 'Ewdc'ltqo 'Ur ckpa'twg'o qxgf " United States toward controlling Puerto Rico and Philippines; treaty ending Spanish-American War continued a difference of opinion that divided country into imperialists and anti-imperialists; some thought United States could help civilize countries and give them good schools, orderly systems of justice, modern transportation networks, and new jobs; some thought use of force in Philippines or anywhere else was unconstitutional; some felt use of force in weaker nations against their will was wrong as might does not make right; Republicans believed American public approved of imperialism because United States had to take care of weaker countries such as Philippines; Republicans such as McKinley liked idea of America becoming world power and having colonies; decision to keep Puerto Rico and Guam and acquiring Samoa and Wake Islands helped establish United States as a world power; anti-imperialists in Democratic Party argued just like fighting Filipinos expensive it is also expensive to take care of new territories)

Incorporates relevant information from all the documents

Incorporates relevant outside information (Spain active in Latin America and Great Britain in North America; new trade could improve national economy and be good for national interest since it might lead to less unemployment and less unrest among workers and farmers; not allowing Cuba or Philippines to be immediately independent was seen by some as wrong and out of character for America; in Philippines the United States had to send army to secure power and authority over country that wanted independence; when people voted for president or congressmen they would have to consider whether they agreed with imperialists or anti-imperialists; anti-imperialist concerns about

Practice Paper C—Score Level 3

The response:

Develops all aspects of the task with some depth

Is more descriptive than analytical (until overseas expansion United States mostly inwardly concerned; after industrial, technological, and commercial achievements following Civil War the United States began to feel need to look outside its borders; felt pressured by other nations expanding and feared being left out and left behind; led to interest in looking outward and felt it was right time for imperialism; could benefit from resources and trade offered by new territories; felt Americans had sovereignty throughout West Indies and in Philippine Islands had to be destroyed so United States could take liberty to countries saved; opposition maintained imperialism went against liberty, and subjugation of other peoples went against ideals of nation and was unconstitutional; anti-imperialists tried to get country 3934 (c) 5 (d) 3 A (a) 3 (c) 4 (d) 14; opp Ph (ippisla 612) h (ipry; A (pa) m wh deserved because it had fought Spain so long for it; efforts to get support f[(subj)-22 countries saved; oppos 1 8(n

Practice Paper D—Score Level 1

The response:

Minimalist (United States imperialistic policy affected foreign relationships as well as way of
Is descriptive (United States imperialistic policy affected foreign relationships as well as way of
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