score of 3

Generic Rubric

Evidence from the documents:
- Include concise information from your knowledge of social studies and relevant documents.
- Identify the issue raised in at least three documents.
- Argue why the issue you selected is significant and how it has endured across time.
- Use your knowledge of social studies and evidence from the documents.
- Name and define an enduring issue raised by this set of documents.
- Be sure to address, with varying degrees of success, an enduring issue as an issue that exists across time. If one or more societies have

PART 3—EXTENDED ESSAY
and put it into the appropriate body paragraph.

**DO NOT** offer any new evidence in the conclusion. If you have "more" evidence, go back and periods that you wrote about in the introduction in different language - describe the enduring issue in the reasons/cause.

**Conclusion:**

- Use relevant facts, examples, and details to support your argument

- **OR**

  Argue that the issue in this region has changed over time because

  Affected people (or how people affected the issue),

  Affected people (or how people affected the issue,)

  Affected people (or how people affected the issue)

  Use outside knowledge to explain why this was an enduring issue and how it

  

  Use knowledge from the document to explain why this was an enduring issue and how it

  This was an enduring issue because

  **Reason:**

  1. Topic Sentence: (Selected Issue) was an enduring issue during (time period).

  2. Document 3: Body Paragraph

  Each selected document becomes the focus of a body paragraph:

  When/where/how this was an enduring issue (based upon the documents selected)

  Theses statements - a sentence for each time period that will discuss evidence of

  Identify and describe an enduring issue

**Enduring Issue Essay Outline**
Galileo Galilei was born on February 15, 1564, in Pisa, Italy. He was a mathematician, professor who constructed a telescope and supported the Copernican theory of a sun-centered solar system. Using his telescope, he was able to observe the rotation of planets and confirm Copernican views of the solar system. He was also the first to use the telescope to observe the Moon, Venus, and the stars.
Taken together mark the introduction of the Factory System.
Although cotton mill at Arkwright's in 1769, and in the same year Arkwright's patent expired, these two facts
combined to set the stage for the cotton manufacturers, in 1772, to introduce improved versions of
steam engines. James Watt took out his patent for the steam-engine in 1769, and the
steam engine was revolutionizing the industry. But in 1770, James Watt's first successful
implementation of the steam engine was patented, and by 1772, this machine (the spinning frame)
was in use in most cotton factories. The spinning frame, invented by Arkwright in 1770, was
followed by the water frame, invented by Crompton in 1779. These inventions, along with
other inventions such as the spinning jenny, made the Factory System possible.

New Technology

Industrialization

The need for more efficient farming led to the development of new tools and techniques. Farmers
needed to increase productivity to meet the demands of a growing population. This led to
the development of new seeds and farming techniques. The Agricultural Revolution
occurred in the late 18th century and continued through the 19th century.
The Decree Abolishing the Feudal System, August 4, 1789

The National Assembly, on August 4, 1789,

A decree is an official order from the Government. The Decree Abolishing the Feudal System was passed by the National Assembly.
Africans and Native Americans

Mulattoes (People of mixed African and European descent)

Mestizos (People of mixed Native American)

Creoles (Europeans born in the colonies)

Peninsulares (Born in Spain)
that he became a landlord and slave owner himself.

Great influence in his political life, L'Ouverture was freed from slavery at around the age of 32 and colonial records show actively encouraged him to learn to read and write. He developed a passion for books and his readings were to become a small and privileged class of slaves and freeborn by masters as freeborn servants. The Count de Breda, Toussaint's owner, colony.

Toussaint L'Ouverture was born into slavery in approximately 1743 in the French colony of Saint Domingue, the Belonged to

Toussaint L'Ouverture was one of the leaders of the Haitian Revolution and the first black man to become governor of a colony.

L'Ouverture, my name is perhaps known to you. I have undertaken

Brothers and friends.

Toussaint L'Ouverture used this letter to rally the blacks in San Domingo (Haiti), August 29, 1793.

Colonial Power Fourcht: France

Country: Haiti

Years: 1743-1803

Revolutionary Leader: Toussaint L'Ouverture