

Kentucky Summative Assessments



Grade 8 Social Studies Released Items 2024



1

SS0820040_3

This source is about the origins of the Renaissance in Europe around 1400.

The Renaissance began in the Italian city-state of Florence. At the time, Florence was one of several city-states with a growing number of merchants who had become rich through trade. As their wealth increased, Florence's merchants used their money to improve and beautify the city. Merchants in the surrounding city-states began to do the same.

—based on “Florence and Central Italy, 1400–1600 A.D.,”
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, c. 2020

Which change was **most likely** a direct result of the activities of wealthy Italian merchants?

- A** A declining interest in earlier civilizations
- B** A protest movement supporting religious reform
- C** The flourishing of art and architecture
- D** The emergence of new political beliefs and institutions



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024
Grade 8
Social Studies

Item: SS0820040

Book Question Number: 1

Standard: 7.H.CE.1

Item Type: MC

Key: C

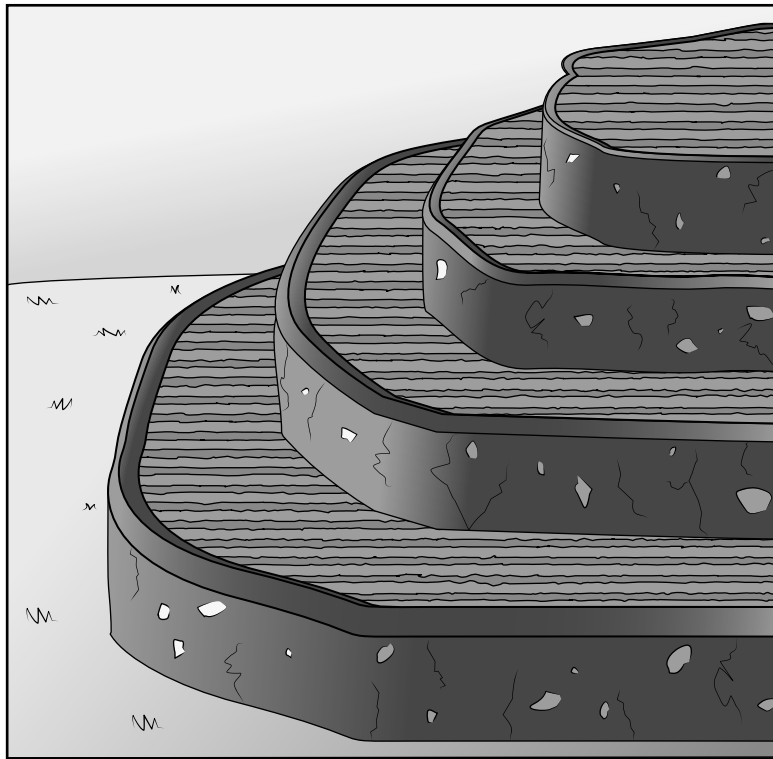
Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	46,945	60%	0.60	9%	14%	60%	16%
Gender							
Female	22,543	61%	0.61	9%	14%	61%	16%
Male	24,402	58%	0.58	10%	15%	58%	17%
Ethnicity							
African American	5,062	46%	0.46	13%	21%	46%	20%
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	61%	0.61	12%	18%	61%	9%
Asian	927	75%	0.75	5%	7%	75%	13%
Hispanic or Latino	4,426	53%	0.53	11%	17%	53%	19%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	48%	0.48	12%	19%	48%	21%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,983	63%	0.63	9%	13%	63%	16%
Two or more races	2,389	59%	0.59	9%	15%	59%	16%
Migrant							
Migrant	241	46%	0.46	12%	20%	46%	23%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,369	33%	0.33	16%	26%	33%	25%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	28,356	53%	0.53	11%	17%	53%	18%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,757	39%	0.39	14%	25%	39%	22%



This source is about terrace farming. The illustration shows an example of terrace farming.

Terrace farming solved a problem for ancient people living in mountainous regions. In areas with steep landscapes, farmers created a series of step-like benches, or terraces. The flat surfaces reduced water runoff and erosion, allowing farmers to grow crops on the sides of mountains.

—based on “Terraces,” U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2011



What was a likely effect of the development of terrace farming?

- A** Farming became less important to people in mountain communities.
- B** The food supply increased for people in mountain communities.
- C** Trade increased because people in mountain communities needed food from other places.
- D** The size of mountain communities decreased because farming became more difficult.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024
Grade 8
Social Studies

Item: SS0820020

Book Question Number: 2

Standard: 6.E.ST.2

Item Type: MC

Key: B

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	46,926	58%	0.58	6%	58%	22%	14%
Gender							
Female	22,533	57%	0.57	5%	57%	23%	14%
Male	24,393	59%	0.59	6%	59%	21%	13%
Ethnicity							
African American	5,059	41%	0.41	9%	41%	32%	17%
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	56%	0.56	8%	56%	24%	12%
Asian	927	73%	0.73	3%	73%	15%	9%
Hispanic or Latino	4,422	50%	0.50	6%	50%	27%	17%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	57%	0.57	3%	57%	25%	14%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,974	62%	0.62	5%	62%	20%	13%
Two or more races	2,386	56%	0.56	6%	56%	24%	15%
Migrant							
Migrant	241	40%	0.40	5%	40%	28%	27%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,369	33%	0.33	9%	33%	36%	22%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	28,340	52%	0.52	7%	52%	25%	16%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,756	40%	0.40	10%	40%	29%	21%



3

SS0820077_1

This source describes the Hagia Sophia, a famous structure in Turkey.

The Hagia Sophia was built in the sixth century by the Byzantine emperor Justinian. For almost 1,000 years, it was the most powerful symbol of the Christian faith within the Byzantine Empire. After the Muslims conquered Constantinople in 1453, the Hagia Sophia was converted to a mosque. It then became a strong symbol of the Muslim faith within the Ottoman Empire for nearly 500 years. Finally, in 1935, it became a museum.

—based on “Turkey: Statement
on Hagia Sophia,”
United States Commission on
International Religious
Freedom, May 21, 2014

Which claim about state-building is **best** supported by the example of the Hagia Sophia?

- A** Using religion is one way that rulers demonstrate their power.
- B** Rulers that separate religion from government provide stability for their empires.
- C** Gaining power depends on control of religious practices in a place.
- D** Empires with a primary religion experience frequent changes in government.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024
Grade 8
Social Studies

Item: SS0820077

Book Question Number: 3

Standard: 7.H.CO.1

Item Type: MC

Key: A

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	46,923	32%	0.32	32%	31%	18%	19%
Gender							
Female	22,529	32%	0.32	32%	31%	18%	19%
Male	24,394	31%	0.31	31%	31%	19%	19%
Ethnicity							
African American	5,055	26%	0.26	26%	34%	19%	21%
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	33%	0.33	33%	30%	17%	20%
Asian	927	46%	0.46	46%	20%	18%	16%
Hispanic or Latino	4,422	28%	0.28	28%	33%	18%	20%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	30%	0.30	30%	31%	24%	15%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,975	33%	0.33	33%	30%	18%	19%
Two or more races	2,386	32%	0.32	32%	32%	17%	19%
Migrant							
Migrant	241	19%	0.19	19%	37%	19%	26%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,367	22%	0.22	22%	36%	17%	25%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	28,337	28%	0.28	28%	33%	19%	20%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,754	22%	0.22	22%	36%	20%	22%



SS0820004_IN

Analyze each source and then answer the questions that follow.

While you are analyzing the sources, think about the compelling question “Should public money be used to fund the development of new transportation technologies?”

Introduction

As you analyze these sources about the Erie Canal, think about the compelling question “Should public money be used to fund the development of new transportation technologies?”



Source 1

This source is about the Erie Canal.

The Erie Canal created the first all-water link between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes. Before the canal, most settlement in the United States was limited to the East Coast or areas near large rivers. Commerce and the transportation of goods relied on wagons, horses, boats, or a combination of these. Once the canal was completed, increasing amounts of goods and people began to move to areas in the Midwest and the Great Plains. The plentiful work that could be found in the cities that cropped up along the canal attracted immigrant settlers.

The Erie Canal was one of the United States' most successful public-works projects. It stimulated the flow of people, goods, and new ideas across the country. This movement helped break down regional differences.

—based on “Erie Canalway,” National Park Service, c. 2019

**Source 2**

This source is about the Bonus Bill, which was a potential source of funding for the Erie Canal.

The Bonus Bill of 1817 proposed using federal money to fund internal improvements such as roads and canals throughout the United States. During the debate on the bill, Representative John C. Calhoun of South Carolina stated, “To what can we direct our resources and attention more important than internal improvements? What can add more to the wealth, the strength, and the political prosperity of our country?”

Henry Clay of Kentucky shared Calhoun’s view and encouraged Congress to undertake the “great work” of funding internal improvements.

Opponents of the Bonus Bill argued that the U.S. Constitution does not include this use of public money as an enumerated¹ power belonging to the federal government. Calhoun replied to this objection with the question, “If we are restricted in the use of our money to the enumerated powers, on what principle can the purchase of Louisiana be justified?”

Calhoun’s and Clay’s speeches helped persuade Congress to pass the Bonus Bill. However, President James Madison vetoed it. Though he did not oppose improvements and knew that they might benefit the national economy, he did not think that the power to provide money for this purpose was given to Congress by the Constitution. Because of this, he believed he had “no option but to withhold [his] signature from the bill.”

—based on Richard F. Weingroff, “A Vast System of Interconnected Highways: Before the Interstates,” Federal Highway Administration, c. 2014

¹enumerated – listed

**Source 3**

This source shows major developments in the history of the Erie Canal.

Major Developments in the History of the Erie Canal

Decade	Development
1810s	DeWitt Clinton, future governor of New York, seeks public funding to build the 363-mile-long Erie Canal. He fails to obtain federal funding but persuades a divided New York State legislature to authorize \$7 million for the project. His opponents, which included state legislators and others who preferred investment in a railroad, call the plan "Clinton's Ditch." Construction begins in 1817.
1820s	The Erie Canal opens in 1825. Shipping goods is 90% cheaper using the canal than shipping overland. The region's economy booms because of lower transportation costs, and cities along the canal begin to experience population growth.
1830s	New York City becomes the busiest water port in the United States, passing Boston, New Orleans, and Philadelphia.
1840s	The New York State legislature passes a law limiting one of the railroad lines running parallel to the Erie Canal to shipping freight only during winter months, when the canal is frozen.

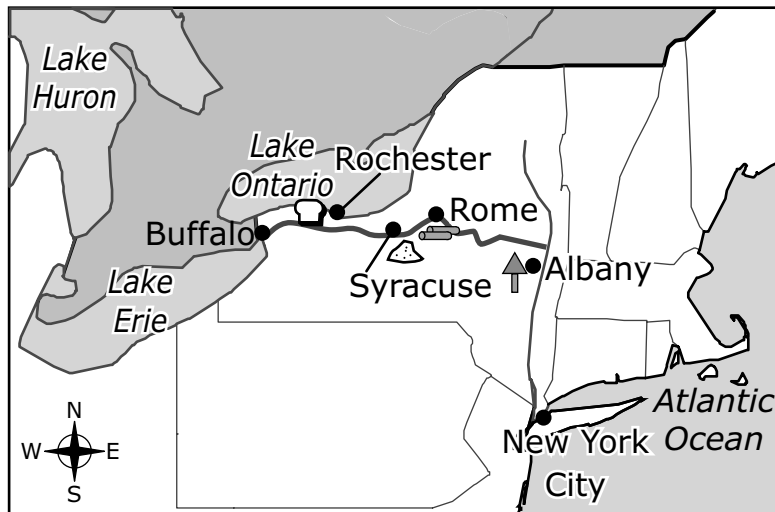
Source: Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Commission and New York State Canal Corporation



SS0820004_S4

Source 4

This map shows the economic specialization of major cities along the Erie Canal during the 1820s.

**Economic Specialization of Major Cities
along the Erie Canal, 1820s****KEY**

= Hudson River	= Salt
= Erie Canal	= Copper
= Flour	= Lumber



4

SS0820004_01_3

What do the actions taken by the U.S. Congress and President James Madison over the Bonus Bill show about their beliefs regarding interpretation of the U.S. Constitution?

- A** Both Congress and the president believed that the Constitution allowed the federal government to fund internal improvements, but they disagreed that this spending represented the will of the people.
- B** Both Congress and the president supported a strict interpretation of the Constitution based on strengthening the national government.
- C** Both Congress and the president believed that the country would benefit from internal improvements, but they disagreed on how much flexibility the Constitution allowed.
- D** Both Congress and the president supported interpreting the Constitution based on the current needs of the country.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024
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Social Studies

Item: SS0820004_01
Book Question Number: 4

Standard: 8.C.PR.2

Item Type: MC
Key: C

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	46,938	51%	0.51	28%	16%	51%	6%
Gender							
Female	22,535	52%	0.52	29%	14%	52%	5%
Male	24,403	50%	0.50	27%	17%	50%	6%
Ethnicity							
African American	5,060	45%	0.45	30%	20%	45%	6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	39%	0.39	39%	18%	39%	3%
Asian	926	66%	0.66	22%	9%	66%	4%
Hispanic or Latino	4,424	46%	0.46	31%	17%	46%	6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	56%	0.56	22%	13%	56%	9%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,979	52%	0.52	28%	15%	52%	5%
Two or more races	2,391	50%	0.50	28%	16%	50%	6%
Migrant							
Migrant	241	41%	0.41	29%	23%	41%	7%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,368	38%	0.38	34%	20%	38%	8%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	28,353	47%	0.47	29%	18%	47%	6%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,759	41%	0.41	30%	21%	41%	8%

**5**

SS0820004_03_1

A geographer makes the claim
“The Erie Canal significantly
changed the population
characteristics in many interior
regions of the United States.”

Which supporting question does the
geographer’s claim answer?

- A** How did new transportation routes affect migration patterns?
- B** Which new transportation routes were used to move foreign goods?
- C** How did new transportation technology influence leisure activities?
- D** Which new transportation technology affected overland travel patterns?



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024

Grade 8

Social Studies

Item: SS0820004_03

Book Question Number: 5

Standard: 8.G.MM.1

Item Type: MC

Key: A

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	46,939	34%	0.34	34%	22%	17%	27%
Gender							
Female	22,535	34%	0.34	34%	20%	18%	28%
Male	24,404	34%	0.34	34%	24%	17%	25%
Ethnicity							
African American	5,060	28%	0.28	28%	26%	20%	25%
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	27%	0.27	27%	29%	15%	29%
Asian	926	46%	0.46	46%	14%	13%	27%
Hispanic or Latino	4,422	29%	0.29	29%	25%	20%	26%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	33%	0.33	33%	27%	12%	27%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,983	36%	0.36	36%	21%	17%	27%
Two or more races	2,390	33%	0.33	33%	23%	17%	27%
Migrant							
Migrant	241	27%	0.27	27%	25%	21%	26%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,366	23%	0.23	23%	30%	21%	27%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	28,351	31%	0.31	31%	24%	19%	27%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,755	25%	0.25	25%	28%	20%	28%



6

SS0820004_10_1,4

This table compares the costs of shipping freight after the Erie Canal opened in 1825.

**Cost of Shipping Freight,
1825**

Method	Cost (per ton)
Erie Canal	\$10
Road	\$100

Source: New York State Canal Corporation

How did this cost difference **most likely** affect the allocation of resources throughout the United States? Select **two** answers.

- A** States used public money to build canals.
- B** Businesses paid for more roads to transport goods to canals.
- C** States stopped building roads because they cost too much.
- D** Businesses began shipping more goods on canals.
- E** States began charging tolls to pay for the cost of maintaining roads.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024
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Social Studies

Item: SS0820004_10
Book Question Number: 6

Standard: 8.E.IC.2

Item Type: MS
Key: A,D

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Score Percentages		
				Score 0 (%)	Score 1 (%)	Score 2 (%)
All Students	46,793	51.1%	1.02	17%	63%	20%
Gender						
Female	22,475	49.8%	1.00	18%	63%	18%
Male	24,318	52.3%	1.05	17%	62%	21%
Ethnicity						
African American	5,025	46.0%	0.92	24%	60%	16%
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	43.9%	0.88	24%	64%	12%
Asian	925	55.8%	1.12	12%	64%	24%
Hispanic or Latino	4,398	47.3%	0.95	22%	61%	17%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	48.9%	0.98	19%	65%	16%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,907	52.4%	1.05	16%	63%	21%
Two or more races	2,380	49.6%	0.99	19%	62%	18%
Migrant						
Migrant	237	47.9%	0.96	22%	59%	18%
English Learner						
English Learner	2,339	41.4%	0.83	29%	58%	12%
Economically Disadvantaged						
Economically Disadvantaged	28,237	48.9%	0.98	20%	62%	18%
Students with Disabilities						
Students with Disabilities	5,708	45.9%	0.92	25%	59%	17%

**7**

SS0820004_02_2

Which claim about Henry Clay is supported by his perspective on internal improvements?

- A** He protected the power of the states from the federal government.
- B** He supported policies to help unify the different sections of the United States.
- C** He supported policies to restrict government involvement in the economy.
- D** He protected the interests of Kentucky without considering the rest of the country.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024
Grade 8
Social Studies

Item: SS0820004_02
Book Question Number: 7

Standard: 8.C.KGO.1

Item Type: MC
Key: B

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	46,940	43%	0.43	15%	43%	27%	16%
Gender							
Female	22,540	42%	0.42	15%	42%	28%	15%
Male	24,400	44%	0.44	15%	44%	26%	16%
Ethnicity							
African American	5,062	38%	0.38	14%	38%	30%	18%
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	47%	0.47	17%	47%	21%	15%
Asian	927	50%	0.50	15%	50%	24%	11%
Hispanic or Latino	4,422	36%	0.36	15%	36%	31%	18%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	44%	0.44	16%	44%	31%	9%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,983	44%	0.44	15%	44%	26%	15%
Two or more races	2,388	42%	0.42	14%	42%	27%	17%
Migrant							
Migrant	241	31%	0.31	19%	31%	34%	17%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,369	32%	0.32	14%	32%	34%	20%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	28,351	40%	0.40	15%	40%	29%	17%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,756	36%	0.36	15%	36%	29%	20%



8

SS0820004_08

Read the question carefully. Then enter your answer in the space provided.

Using your knowledge of why economic interdependence existed between regions of the United States during the early nineteenth century, evaluate the following claim.

Claim: The Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence within the United States.

In your response, use evidence from multiple sources to support or refute the claim. Explain your answer in **at least** two sentences.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2024
Grade 8
Social Studies

Item: SS0820004_08
Book Question Number: 8

Standard: 8.E.ST.1

Item Type: SA
Key: Rubric

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Score Percentages		
				Score 0 (%)	Score 1 (%)	Score 2 (%)
All Students	44,379	58.8%	1.18	17%	48%	35%
Gender						
Female	21,682	64.7%	1.29	13%	45%	42%
Male	22,697	53.1%	1.06	21%	51%	28%
Ethnicity						
African American	4,486	47.4%	0.95	27%	51%	22%
American Indian or Alaska Native	62	50.0%	1.00	21%	58%	21%
Asian	916	76.7%	1.53	6%	35%	59%
Hispanic or Latino	4,107	52.9%	1.06	22%	50%	28%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	56.6%	1.13	19%	49%	32%
White (non-Hispanic)	32,489	60.7%	1.21	16%	48%	37%
Two or more races	2,227	57.9%	1.16	18%	49%	34%
Migrant						
Migrant	225	42.4%	0.85	32%	50%	17%
English Learner						
English Learner	2,115	40.4%	0.81	32%	55%	13%
Economically Disadvantaged						
Economically Disadvantaged	26,356	52.8%	1.06	22%	51%	27%
Students with Disabilities						
Students with Disabilities	5,135	36.5%	0.73	39%	49%	12%

Rubric	
2	The student response provides a valid answer supported by relevant examples and details from the sources.
1	The student response provides a valid answer but has inaccurate or missing examples and details.
0	The student response is incorrect, irrelevant, or missing.
Exemplar	
2	The Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence. It created a transportation link that increased economic ties across the United States. For example, wheat from the Midwest could be shipped to Rochester, a city on the canal that specialized in flour, and the processed goods shipped from there to markets in New York City and beyond.
Answer Cues	
<p>Valid answers may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First all-water link between the Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes (Source 1) ○ Opened settlement to new areas, creating connections between regions (Source 1) ○ Internal improvements as a way to link regions (Source 2) ○ Flour processed in Rochester used grain from the Midwest (Source 4) • Refute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interdependence limited to certain regions, such as East and Midwest, at the expense of other regions, such as the South (Sources 1 and 4) ○ New York City became the center of economic power, rather than the economic power being spread out across the country in places like Philadelphia and New Orleans (Source 3) ○ Shifted economic power from being shared across the country in places such as New Orleans and Philadelphia (Source 3) ○ Interdependence limited to areas connected by the canal, in contrast to train tracks which could be laid anywhere (Source 3) 	

Anchor Set

A1

The reason why the Erie Canal had a positive effect because. The person looking over calhoun. made it so the money went to good use not bad use.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 1 Score Point 0

The student response is incorrect (*calhoun made it so the money went to good use not bad use*) in addressing the prompt.

A2

What was stated in the claim was true and it made sense so this claim is preety good

Anchor Annotation, Paper 2 Score Point 0

The student response (*What was stated in the claim was true and it made sense so this claim is preety good*) does not address the prompt.

A3

Erie Canal can be found in the Country and the United States.
Regions of he United States you can find Regions Everywhere.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 3 Score Point 0

While providing a correct statement (*Erie Canal can be found in the...United States*) this does not respond to the prompt and is irrelevant.

I think the canal had a good impact. giving everyone the goods they need faster

Anchor Annotation, Paper 4

Score Point 1

The student response provides a valid answer (*I think the canal had a good impact. giving everyone the goods they need faster*) but only provides a single example without stating a source.

The Erie canal had a positive effect on economic because the canal was used for many objectives. For example transporting goods and for transportation. Source 1 states."Once the canal was completed, Increasing amounts of goods and people began to move to areas In the Midwest and the Great Plains." The reason Is becasue of the water source since It was used for many different activities.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 5

Score Point 1

The student response provides an accurate answer (*Once the canal was completed, increasing amounts of goods and people began to move to areas in the Midwest and the Great Plains*) but does not provide a second example or source.

The Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence within the United States because it made everyones lives so much eaiser. The cost was lower with the Erie Canal, rather than roads. Roads were much more expensive and not as quick. While canals were cheap and efficient.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 6

Score Point 1

The response provides a valid answer but is repetitive (*The cost was lower...rather than roads. Roads were much more expensive and not as quick. While canals were cheap and efficient*) and does not credit the source from which it came from.

The Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence within the United States because it allowed more trade and shipping becomes cheaper. Source 1 states, "Once the canal was completed, increasing amounts of goods and people began to move to areas in the Midwest and Great Plains." Source 3 states, "The Erie Canal opens in 1825. Shipping goods is 90% cheaper using the canal than shipping overland." Cheaper shipping would equal a bigger profit, along with more trade, would explain why the Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence within the United States.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 7
Score Point 2

The student response is a valid answer (*The Erie Canal had a positive effect...because it allowed more trade and shipping becomes cheaper*) while also providing evidence that adequately supports this claim from two explicitly named sources (1 and 3).

The Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence in the United States. According to the map titled Economic Specialization of Major Cities along the Erie Canal, 1820s salt, lumber, copper, and flour were made and shipped along the Erie canal. This would show that multiple resources are being sold along the canal, increasing the economic interdependence. It also caused shipping goods to be cheaper. According to the chart titled Major Developments in the History of the Erie Canal in the 1820s, goods were 90% cheaper to ship over the Erie canal than over land. Overall, with goods being cheaper to ship and more goods being shipped, the Erie canal had a positive benefit on the economic interdependence.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 8
Score Point 2

The student response provides a valid answer supported by relevant examples and details from multiple sources that demonstrate economic interdependence (*According to the map...This would show that multiple resources are being sold along the canal, increasing the economic interdependence*) and (*According to the chart...goods were 90% cheaper to ship over the Erie canal than over land. Overall, with goods being cheaper to ship and more goods being shipped, the Erie canal had a positive benefit on the economic interdependence.*)

The Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence because it made shipping goods much easier and made transportation costs lower. Because of this more people started to move, shown In source 3, "Shipping goods is 90% cheaper using the canal than shipping overland. The region's economy booms because of lower transportation costs. and cities along the canal begin to experience population growth." In source 2 it also says, "Once the canal was completed, increasing amounts of goods and people began to move to areas In the Midwest and the Great Plains. The plentiful work that could be found In the cities that cropped up along the canal attracted immigrant settlers." Because of this, more people were getting jobs there than ever and the area could experience economic success not only by itself. but help other places thrive as well because of how goods and people could be transported other places much easier. All of this shows that the Erie Canal had a positive Impact of economic Interdependence In the United States.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 9
Score Point 2

The student response is a high level 2-point response that provides a valid answer supported by relevant examples and details from the sources. (*The Erie Canal had a positive effect on economic interdependence because it made shipping goods much easier and...costs lower...In Source 3, shipping goods is 90% cheaper...The region's economy booms, and cities ...begin to experience population growth. In Source 2 is also says "Once the canal was completed, increasing amount of good and people began to move to areas in the Midwest and the Great Plains...the area could experience economic success not only by itself, but help other places thrive as well because of how goods and people could be transported other places much easier."*)



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