

## Scoring

The response should be scored **holistically** on its adherence to two dimensions: Content and Claims. Each response should be given the score that corresponds to the set of bulleted descriptors that **best** describes the response.

Dimension: Content	
Score	Description
4	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflects <b>thorough</b> knowledge of how the Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Europe and Asia by incorporating ample, focused factual information from prior knowledge and the sources;</li> <li>Contains accurate understandings with no errors significant enough to detract from the overall content of the response;</li> <li>Fully addresses all parts of the prompt.</li> </ul>
3	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflects <b>general</b> knowledge of how the Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Europe and Asia by incorporating adequate factual information from prior knowledge and the sources;</li> <li>Contains mostly accurate understandings with minimal errors that do not substantially detract from the overall content of the response;</li> <li>Addresses all parts of the prompt.</li> </ul>
2	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflects <b>limited</b> knowledge of how the Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Europe and Asia by incorporating some factual information from prior knowledge and the sources;</li> <li>Contains some accurate understandings with a few errors that detract from the overall content of the response;</li> <li>Addresses part of the prompt.</li> </ul>
1	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflects <b>minimal</b> knowledge how the Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Europe and Asia by incorporating little or no factual information from prior knowledge and the sources;</li> <li>Contains few accurate understandings with several errors that detract from the overall content of the response;</li> <li>Minimally addresses part of the prompt.</li> </ul>
0	The student's response is blank, incorrect, or does not address the prompt.

Dimension: Claims	
Score	Description
4	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develops a <b>valid</b> claim that effectively expresses a solid understanding of the topic;</li> <li>Thoroughly supports the claim with well-chosen evidence from the sources;</li> <li>Provides a logically organized, cohesive, and in-depth explanation of the connections, patterns, and trends among ideas, people, events, and/or contexts within or across time and place.</li> </ul>
3	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develops a <b>relevant</b> claim that expresses a general understanding of the topic;</li> <li>Supports the claim with sufficient evidence from the sources;</li> <li>Provides an organized explanation of the connections, patterns, and trends among ideas, people, events, and/or contexts within or across time and place.</li> </ul>
2	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presents an <b>inadequate</b> claim that expresses a limited understanding of the topic;</li> <li>Includes insufficient support for the claim but does use some evidence from the sources;</li> <li>Provides a weak explanation of the connections, patterns, and trends among ideas, people, events, and/or contexts within or across time and place.</li> </ul>
1	<p>The student's response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not develop a claim but provides evidence that relates to the topic, <b>OR</b> develops a substantially flawed claim with little or no evidence from the sources;</li> <li>Provides a vague, unclear, or illogical explanation of the connections among ideas, people, events, and/or contexts within or across time and place.</li> </ul>
0	<p>The student's response is blank, incorrect, too brief to evaluate, or lacks a claim that addresses the prompt.</p>

## Directions for Whole Group Activity

- Read the sources.
- Read the prompt.
- Read the sample response.
- Identify the claim(s).
- Identify the evidence.
- Identify outside content knowledge.

## Sample Response

The Silk Road was the road of trade. It wasn't just the trade of goods, but the trade of ideas.

One way the Silk Road affected the social development of Europe and Asia is that they can spread their cultures with other cultures. This is called cultural diffusion. Socially, religion was spread, like Buddhism. For example, Buddhism was a popular religion in India. This religion traveled through out China because of the Silk Road. John Major, from source 4, stated, " Ideas, inventions, devices and techniques spread readily and far along the Silk Road, and the traffic was ... a multi-way street."

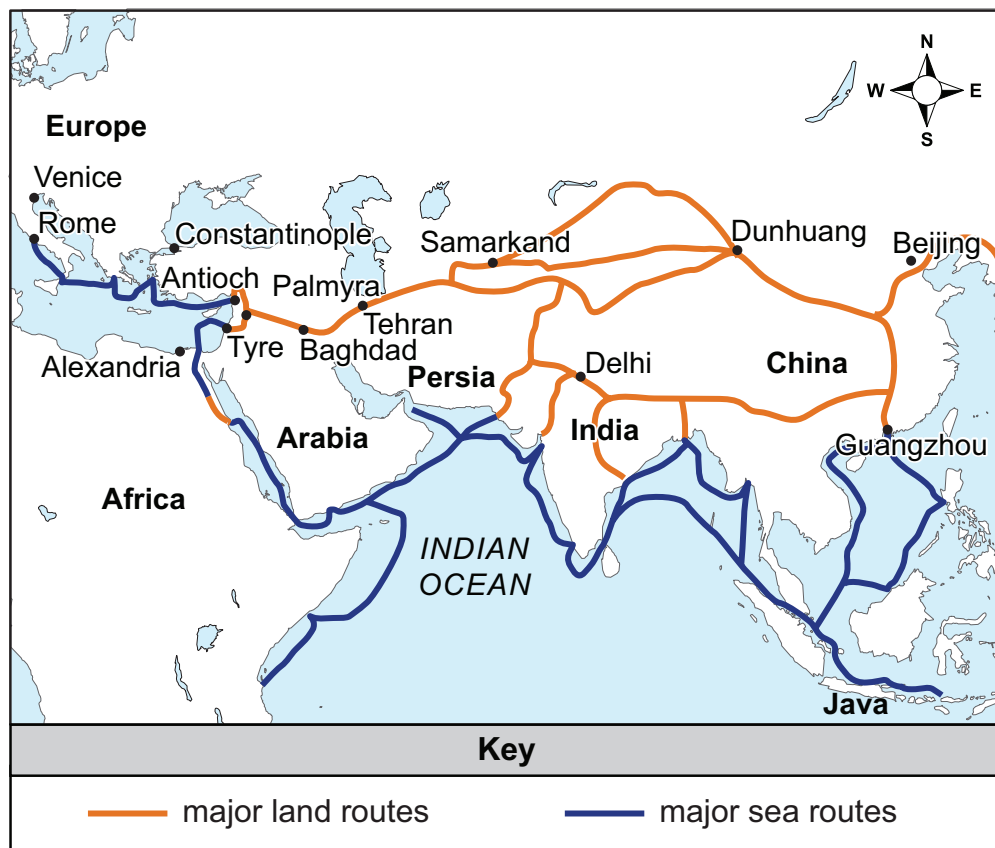
Economically, the countries of Eurasia procured resources that weren't available in their own countries. Intricate glass from Rome was traded for jade and horses from China. China set up many customs posts along the Silk road as stated in Source 3. At these places, traders paid taxes and terifs on goods.

## SOURCES

Read and study the sources about the Silk Road. As you read the four sources, think about how the Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Europe and Asia. After you read the sources, answer the questions.

### Source 1

#### Major Routes of the Silk Road (c. 200 B.C.–A.D. 1450)



**Source 2****Excerpt from *The Travels of Marco Polo***

*This excerpt is from a book written by Marco Polo, a merchant from Venice who traveled along the Silk Road to China during the thirteenth century. He wrote about his travels after he returned. In this excerpt, Polo describes how paper money was made in the city of Beijing.*

In this city . . . is the mint<sup>1</sup> of the grand khan<sup>2</sup>. . . [He produces] money by the following process. He causes bark to be [turned] . . . into paper. . . . When ready for use, he has it cut into pieces of money of different sizes, nearly square, but somewhat longer than they are wide. . . .

[This] paper currency is circulated in every part of the grand khan's dominions<sup>3</sup>; nor dares any person, at the peril<sup>4</sup> of his life, refuse to accept it in payment. All his subjects receive it without hesitation, because . . . they can dispose of it again in the purchase of merchandise . . . such as pearls, jewels, gold, or silver. With it . . . every article may be procured<sup>5</sup>. . . .

All his majesty's armies are paid with this currency, which is . . . of the same value as if it were gold or silver. Upon these grounds, it may certainly be affirmed that the grand khan has . . . more . . . treasure than any other sovereign in the universe.

<sup>1</sup>**mint:** factory where money is produced

<sup>2</sup>**grand khan:** highest emperor

<sup>3</sup>**dominions:** kingdoms

<sup>4</sup>**peril:** risk

<sup>5</sup>**procured:** obtained

## SOURCES

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### Source 3

#### A Customs Post on the Silk Road

This photograph shows an ancient Chinese customs post located near Dunhuang, China. Customs posts were places where traders paid taxes and tariffs on goods.



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

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### Source 4

#### Excerpt from *Silk Road: Spreading Ideas and Innovations* by John Major

*This excerpt is from an essay written by John Major, a scholar with the Asia Society. In this excerpt, he describes the historical importance of the Silk Road.*

Ideas, inventions, devices and techniques spread readily and far along the Silk Road, and the traffic was . . . a multi-way street. In the process the Silk Road enriched not just the merchants who carried and exchanged goods, but the people of countries and cultures all across Eurasia<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>**Eurasia:** Europe and Asia

Source: Excerpt from *Silk Road: Spreading Ideas and Innovations* by John Major. Copyright © 2016 Asia Society. Reprinted by permission of Asia Society.

**Prompt**

Based on the sources and your knowledge of social studies, analyze how the Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Europe and Asia.

**Response 1**

The Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Eurasia (Europe and Asia) in many ways. One way the Silk Road affected the economic development of Eurasia is by allowing them to expand trade with many countries, causing them to grow wealthier. Merchants traveling on different countries' grounds paid taxes for goods on their grounds. Source three shows that ancient China had customs posts where traders/merchants paid taxes. China could use the profits to benefit them. Another way the Silk Road affected Eurasia economically is by allowing countries' goods to be bought from farther places, making the rare goods more expensive in those places. Source one shows that Roman traders would have to travel a long distance to get silk from China themselves, so if silk from China was brought (or bartered, bought, or traded from another country) to Rome, it would be a very rare, making it's prices go up. However, traveling the Silk Road could be very dangerous, both in natural and human ways (such as sandstorms or bandits). With that being said, merchants could lose all of their wealth to negative affects of the Silk Road.

The Silk Road not only affected the development of Europe and Asia economically, but also socially. One way the Silk Road affected the social development of Eurasia is by spreading cultures from one country to another as merchants bought and sold goods from or to other countries. Source four states, "...the Silk Road enriched...the people of countries and cultures all across Eurasia." Another way the Silk Road affected Eurasia socially is by spreading a country's religious beliefs all across Europe and Asia. Sometimes merchants would tell Asian people about being Catholic and the bible and sometimes Asian merchants would tell them about being Hindi or a Buddhist. In conclusion, the Silk Road had a vital impact on Europe and Asia, both economically and socially.

**Response 2**

The Silk Road was the road of trade. It wasn't just the trade of goods, but the trade of ideas.

One way the Silk Road affected the social development of Europe and Asia is that they can spread their cultures with other cultures. This is called cultural diffusion. Socially, religion was spread, like Buddhism. For example, Buddhism was a popular religion in India. This religion traveled through out China because of the Silk Road. John Major, from source 4, stated, " Ideas, inventions, devices and techniques spread readily and far along the Silk Road, and the traffic was ... a multi-way street."

Economically, the countries of Eurasia procured resources that weren't available in their own countries. Intricate glass from Rome was traded for jade and horses from China. China set up many customs posts along the Silk road as stated in Source 3. At these places, traders paid taxes and terifs on goods.

**Response 3**

The Silk Road affected the economic and social development of Europe and Asia by expanding trade greatly, as shown in source 1, where you can see many major routes that the Silk Road has. It also grew Europe and Asia socially, as shown in source 4, as it says that, "Ideas, inventions, devices and techniques spread readily and far along the Silk Road, and the traffic was . . . a multi way street." This quote shows that the Silk Road not only was trading goods such as crops and spices, but also causing cultural diffusion. This is because the people who came to trade on the Silk Road not only got the goods from whoever was trading them, but also got to see Chinese culture from the traders themselves. The Chinese also got to see culture from all around the world thanks to the success of the Silk Road.

**Response 4**

The Silk Road affected the economy and social development in Europe and Asia by providing more jobs and getting access to new knowledge, religion, and inventions, plus more wealth. I say these reasons because as stated in source 4 "ideas, inventions, devices, and techniques spread readily and far along the silk...the silk road influenced countries and cultures all across Eurasia [Europe and Asia]. Caravans traveled by camel, thousands of miles. As they learned lots of information from other countries they also traded their own stuff.

**Response 5**

The silk road "ideas invention devices and techniques spread readily and far along enriched not just the merchants who carried all across eurasia."