

Throughout history, the power of autocratic leaders have affected their countries and the citizens who live under their authority. Through many actions, they helped their countries and citizens in many good ways. However, their actions have caused several bad consequences as well. Two autocratic ~~the~~ leaders are Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi of China and Peter the Great for Russia.

In China during the Qin Dynasty, Qin Shi Huangdi served as the autocrat during his time. Having absolute power, his actions brought about strength and some consequences in China. By installing a Legalist type of government, he used rewards and punishments to keep order; he also gave the state absolute power by taking it from the nobles. He divided the area into thirty-six regions, all of which were under his power, as he appointed commanders loyal to him (Doc. 2). Because legalism was the idea that everyone was evil and the only way to control the evil was to use fear to control them, the idea of rewards and punishments was quite effective. People were openly punished for the smallest crimes, as an example to others. Emperor Shi Huangdi also standardized weights and measures and created a vast road network and canals to facilitate trade and troop movement between regions (Doc. 3). This is an example

of the many ways Shi Huangdi controlled and unified China. He also standardized money which also facilitated trade. Shi Huangdi had to be an autocrat to change so much of China. He needed forced labor to build the roads and canals. He needed total control over the merchants and other people to change things like measurements and the money system. Despite unification and trade being positive effects that helped the country, a negative effect and action was brought on by his policy of burning historical records and executing scholars who quoted from these records (Doc. 3b). This was an attempt by Shi Huangdi to eliminate free thinking that could cause rebellions. This led to a lack of cultural expansion in this certain area for China. Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi helped China by promoting trade and unifying the country which were very significant actions. He also tried to protect China by linking sections of the Great Wall of China to protect the people from invaders. However, a negative effect was the lack of intellectual development due to the burning of historical records.

Peter the Great was yet another ruler who occupied Russia with an autocratic rule. Fascinated with Western

ideas, Peter the Great made many attempts to become more like them. For example, he declared war on Sweden and eventually won to get a mostly warm water port to get to the West (Doc. 4). He even built a new capital on the Baltic Sea. This would be known as St. Petersburg. Before he defeated Sweden, he lost at Narva, but he did not quit. Rather he raised and equipped new armies, put immense effort in raising artillery, and helped with construction of larger and stronger ships (Doc. 4). This would later lead to a stronger army and navy. He also established a Table of Ranks which prevented even princes from attaining high military statuses without hard work (Doc. 5). He also granted noble rank to hard working citizens. This supported the idea of lowering the power of the nobles or boyars. With the creation of his vast army and navy Peter the Great made Russia a feared world power (Doc. 6). This was the first time Russia had an navy. This helped Russia in becoming much more powerful. However, he had negative effects such as not being able to develop a strong enough industry (Doc. 6). He was not able to build a strong middle class which could have helped with economic development (Doc. 6).

This shows that he was not very successful for the economy. However, he had some ideas that he took from the West. Modeled after the Versailles Palace, he created the Summer Palace. He also made people ~~shave~~ shave their beards or pay a tax to keep them. Overall, he helped Russia become much more prominent in the world, but he neglected certain sections of society which later became a major problem.

Throughout history, autocratic rulers have affected their country and citizens with their authority. Their actions have caused several good and bad consequences. Two autocratic leaders are Qin Shi Huangdi and Peter the Great.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing Emperor Shi Huangdi and Czar Peter the Great
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Shi Huangdi*: gave the state absolute power by taking it from the nobles; people were openly punished for the smallest crimes as an example to others; created a vast road network and canals to facilitate trade and troop movement between regions; standardized money, which facilitated trade; needed total control over the merchants and other people to change things such as measurements and the money system; promoted trade and unified the country; *Peter the Great*: lost at Narva but did not quit; put immense effort into raising artillery; granted noble rank to hard working citizens; the creation of his vast army and navy made Russia a feared world power; did not develop a strong enough industry; was not able to build a strong middle class, which would have helped with economic development; helped Russia become more prominent in the world but neglected certain sections of society)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (*Shi Huangdi*: Legalism was the idea that everyone was evil and the only way to control the evil was fear so the ideas of rewards and punishments were quite effective; needed forced labor to build the roads and canals; tried to eliminate free thinking that could cause rebellions, leading to a lack of cultural expansion in the area of China he controlled; tried to protect China by linking sections of the Great Wall to protect the people from invaders; *Peter the Great*: fascinated with western ideas; eventually won a mostly warm-water port to get to the West; built a new capital on the Baltic Sea that would be known as St. Petersburg; created the Summer Palace modeled after Versailles; made people shave their beards or pay a tax to keep them)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: divided area into 36 regions; appointed commanders loyal to him; standardized weights and measures; burned historical records; executed scholars; *Peter the Great*: war on Sweden; construction of larger and stronger ships; Table of Ranks)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Well-placed analytic conclusions and a balanced treatment demonstrate knowledge of Shi Huangdi's autocratic rule. A good explanation of Peter the Great's autocratic actions offsets a somewhat disjointed development.

Some countries have a democratic leader and some have autocratic leader. While democracy consists of the people being a part of the government, an autocratic ruler controls everything; the laws, the religions, the military and most of all, the people. (Doc 1) Both Emperor Shi Huangdi in China and Czar Peter the Great in Russia contain the characteristics of an autocratic leader. Shi Huangdi used his power to control China's government with the use of a Legalist government, and many other actions were taken that lead to consequences that both helped and hurt their countries. Peter the Great also used his power to make changes in the government by implementing the Table of Ranks. He also used his power to make conquests and build armies. Both the Chinese emperor and the Russian Czar were autocratic leaders who used their power to rule the people and their countries.

When the Qin dynasty came to power in China, Shi Huangdi became the first Emperor. With this new found power Shi Huangdi set out to unify China. He imposed a legalist form of government, splitting up the area into 36 commanderies which were then split up into counties. The commanderies were ruled by a civil governor, a military commander, and an imperial inspector. (Doc 2) These commanderies were left to rule themselves using the emperor's laws and punishments. They had to make written reports for their Emperor. With Shi Huangdi in total control, many positive reforms were made, a standardized Chinese writing was put into place along with weights and measures. The length of cart axles were standardized so that every cart could run smoothly. Shi Huangdi also created extensive networks of roads and canals to help improve trade. (Doc 3a) Shi Huangdi was able to

accomplish much because he was a very strict ruler. He wanted all historical records, but those of the Qin, burned and very harsh punishments were put out if they were not burned. He felt that if anyone wanted to study the law, they could learn from his own officers, whom he knew were loyal (Doc 3b). Some people who were punished were forced to work on labor projects. Shi Huangdi did do many beneficial things that helped his people and country, but he also hurt them with the forced labor projects. Shi Huangdi used thousands of laborers to build a life-sized army of clay figures to protect him in his death. His most famous project, however, was the Great Wall of China. He wanted it ^{built} to keep invaders out so he connected the old existing walls to make the Great Wall. Although it was a good idea thousands of people were killed working on this project. However, even this act of autocracy was also beneficial to the people because it helped defend against attack from nomadic peoples from the north and the west. So although Emperor Shi Huangdi took many actions to help his empire, he also hurt it.

Russia had autocratic leaders up until the 1900's, but one of their most famous rulers was Peter the Great. As Czar, he took many actions to help his country. In the 1700s, Peter the Great declared war on Sweden. He did this in hopes of opening a road from Russia to the west by conquest of the coastal regions. (Doc 4) Peter the Great really tried to benefit Russia with his absolute power. He had created a professional army of 210,000 men and created a navy out of nothing (Doc 6). He also introduced the Table of Ranks to break out of traditions, limit the power of nobles, and

allow all people the opportunities once only available to the nobles. (Doc 5)
The control of the nobility also allowed Peter to achieve one of his greatest goals - the westernization and modernization of Russia. The Czar, Peter the Great created a power feared by all, and used his autocratic position to do so.

Emperor Shi Huangdi and Czar Peter the Great were autocratic rulers. Both used their power to create armies able to conquer almost anything and created laws and governments to their liking. This power that Shi Huangdi and Peter the Great had led to actions that both helped and hurt their people and countries.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing Emperor Shi Huangdi more thoroughly than Czar Peter the Great
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Shi Huangdi*: used his power to control China's government with a Legalist government; commanderies were left to rule themselves, using the Emperor's laws and punishments; created extensive networks of roads and canals to help improve trade; wanted all historical records, except those of the Qin, burned; if anyone wanted to study the law, they could learn from his own officers; *Peter the Great*: declared war on Sweden in hopes of opening a road from Russia to the West by conquest of the coastal regions; introduced the Table of Ranks to break out of tradition and limit the power of the nobles; allowed all people the opportunities once only available to nobles)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Shi Huangdi*: hurt people with his forced labor projects; connected old existing walls to make the Great Wall; thousands of people killed working on the Great Wall; Great Wall helped defend against attack from nomadic peoples from the north and the west)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: first emperor of the Qin dynasty; 36 commanderies ruled by a civil governor, military commander, and imperial inspector; standardized Chinese writing and weights and measures; length of cart axles standardized; very strict ruler; *Peter the Great*: implemented the Table of Ranks; made conquests and built armies; created a professional army of 210,000 men and a navy; westernization and modernization of Russia)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions three specific actions of these rulers and a conclusion that states both leaders created armies to carry out their autocratic rule

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Well-placed relevant outside information is effectively explained and woven into a discussion of Shi Huangdi to substantiate the premise that his autocratic rule both helped and hurt China. In contrast, the treatment of Peter the Great relies extensively on interpretation of document information and is accompanied by limited analysis and development.

Throughout history, autocratic leaders have exercised authority over their countries and the lives of their people. The actions of autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their countries and their people. Examples of such leaders include Emperor Shi Huangdi, and King Louis XIV.

~~They're~~ There are various things that leaders do to label them as an autocratic leader. They control many different aspects of their society such as the army, laws, religious matters, nobles, and manipulates people to approve their initiatives. They make all of these strenuous changes because their goal is to have absolute power. (Doc 1)

Emperor Shi Huangdi has taken many actions that can define him as an autocratic leader. These actions consist

of things such as implementing a Legalist form of government, nobility lost all their power, and the state had absolute control over the people (Doc.2). Shi Huangdi did not only hurt his country but helped in various ways also. He had established various reforms. These include standardizing Chinese script, weights and measures, and an extensive network of roads and canals improving trade (Doc.3a). While under his rule in the Qin dynasty he was very strict as to the amount of knowledge one could know about the law (Doc.3b). Even though Shi Huangdi was a strict autocrat ruler, he also helped his society during his time of ruling.

King Louis XIV was a very direct autocratic ruler. He focused much of his time

on the nobles. The nobles did not live very good lives, Louis XIV encouraged and commanded nobles to leave their castles and come live with him in Versailles. Even though he provided many things for them as long as they were living with him the rules were simple but strict. They could not be discourteous or disobedient to the king while they lived at his house and ate at his table. The nobles practically began to mimic the king because if they didn't he would send them back to the country to live in their own houses (Doc. 7.). Louis was displeased with the Protestant religion. He tried to impose uniformity in religious affairs. He declared French Protestants to convert to Catholicism but they revolted. This led to his reign of

terror. He didn't want the French Protestants to leave his country so he agreed to let them worship privately but never followed through with it (Doc. 8). King Louis XIV was a very negative autocrat and never did much to help the people of his country.

Throughout history, autocratic leaders have exercised authority over their ~~own~~ countries and the lives of their people. The actions of autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their countries and their people. Examples of these leaders are Emperor Shi haugdi and King Louis XIV. They were very powerful autocratic leaders who affected their countries in many positive and negative ways.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by discussing Emperor Shi Huangdi and King Louis XIV
- Is primarily descriptive (*Shi Huangdi*: implemented a Legalist form of government; the nobility lost all their power; the state had absolute control over the people; very strict as to the amount of knowledge one could know about the law; *Louis XIV*: focused much of his time on the nobles; encouraged and commanded nobles to leave their castles and come live with him in Versailles; nobles could not be discourteous or disobedient to him while they lived at his house and ate at his table; nobles began to mimic him because if they did not he could send them back to the country to live in their own houses; did not want the French Protestants to leave his country so he agreed to let them worship privately but never followed through with it); includes faulty application (*Louis XIV*: declared that French Protestants convert to Catholicism but they revoked)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: standardized Chinese script, weights and measures, extensive network of roads and canals; improved trade; *Louis XIV*: very direct autocratic ruler; not pleased with the Protestant religion; tried to impose uniformity in religious affairs; led to his reign of terror; very negative autocrat)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although reliant on document information, an understanding of the task is demonstrated in the citations of actions taken by the two rulers. Brief statements support the conclusion that both leaders were autocrats; however, the extent to which Emperor Shi Huangdi and King Louis XIV helped or hurt their countries is not sufficiently developed.

Autocratic leaders have exercised authority over their countries and the lives of their people. Two autocratic leaders include King Louis XIV and Czar Peter the Great. The actions of these autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their countries and their people.

King Louis XIV was an autocratic leader. The overall goal for an autocrat is to have complete control over everything. (document 1) King Louis XIV took actions to control the nobility and the protestants in France. One way he attempted to control the nobility was by building a new royal residence and establishing the most brilliant court ever. (document 7) One action King Louis XIV took to control the protestants in France was by refusing to allow them to leave the country. (document 8)

Czar Peter the Great was another autocratic leader. He hoped to open a road from Russia to the west by the conquest of the Baltic coastal region. (document 4) Peter the Great also raised and equipped new armies and put immense effort into creating a good artillery. (document 4.)

King Louis XIV's actions hurt his country and his people. He ended up launching a reign of terror. (document 8) King Louis XIV promised that whoever remained would be free of persecution and could worship privately, but never kept that promise. (document 8) Peoples churches were torn down, their gatherings not allowed, and children had to attend mass. Six hundred protestants caught "making assemblies" were killed. In the end, about two hundred and fifty thousand fled to escape. (document 8)

Peter the Great's rule on Russia had positive and negative effects. One effect that he had was that he made Russia into a great power feared by all. Russia had no armed forces, but after his death he left behind an army of 200,000 men. (document 6) A negative effect he had on Russia was that he failed to create a large, thriving middle class. The lack of private enterprise was one of Russia's greatest social weaknesses. (document 6)

Autocratic leaders have shown authority over their countries and their people. King Louis XIV's actions hurt his country while Peter the Great's actions helped his country rise. The actions of these autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their countries.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by discussing King Louis XIV and Czar Peter the Great
- Is primarily descriptive (*Louis XIV*: attempted to control the nobility by building a new royal residence and establishing the most brilliant court; refused to allow Protestants in France to leave the country; launched a reign of terror; promised that whoever remained would be free of persecution and could worship privately, but never kept that promise; actions hurt his country; *Peter the Great*: hoped to open a road from Russia to the West by the conquest of the Baltic coastal region; put immense effort into creating a good artillery; made Russia into a great power; lack of private enterprise was one of Russia's greatest social weaknesses; his actions helped his country rise)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: churches torn down; gatherings not allowed; children had to attend mass; 600 Protestants killed; about 250,000 fled; *Peter the Great*: raised and equipped new armies; left behind an army of 210,000 men; failed to create a large, thriving middle class)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although a few analytical statements are included in the discussion, the response primarily focuses on information from the documents. A basic understanding of the theme is demonstrated as each component of the task is addressed separately for each leader.

Throughout history, autocratic leaders have exercised authority over their countries and the lives of their people. The actions of the autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their countries and their people.

An autocratic leader is someone that wants full control over their country.

~~According to Document 1,~~ According to Document 1, there are a lot of characteristics of an autocrat. One is that an autocrat limits or controls power of nobles. Another is they control religious authorities.

One leader that was considered an autocratic leader was Shi Huangdi. He attempted to control China. In document 2, it explains that he implemented a legalist form of government. In document 3a, it states how Shi Huangdi's actions helped China. Shi Huangdi made new roads and canals which improved trade and the movement of troops between provinces. Also in document 2, Shi Huangdi wanted the state to have absolute control over the people.

Louis XIV was another leader

considered to be an autocrat. According to document 7 Louis XIV attempted to control the nobility. The nobles would live at his house and while they were ~~there~~ there they could not ~~also~~ be disobedient. So the nobles started to listen to Louis' every command. They soon fell into the habit of trying to please him. This hurt the nobles because now Louis had full control over them. Louis also wanted to control the protestants in France. In document 8 it explains that Louis XIV converted all the protestants to catholicism. He tore all their churches down and forbidden their gatherings. He also made all children attend mass. This hurt the protestants because now they could not practice their own religion.

An autocratic leader can either help or hurt their countries and people. There were many autocratic leaders throughout history. They sometimes had a big impact on the lives of their people.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by discussing Emperor Shi Huangdi and King Louis XIV
- Is primarily descriptive (*Shi Huangdi*: made new roads and canals which improved trade and the movement of troops between provinces; wanted the state to have absolute control over the people; *Louis XIV*: attempted to control the nobles by having them live at his house; while the nobles were at his house they could not be disobedient; hurt Protestants because they could not practice their own religion); includes faulty and weak application (*Louis XIV*: converted all the Protestants to Catholicism; tore down all their churches; made all children attend mass)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: Legalist form of government; *Louis XIV*: full control over nobles; forbid Protestant gatherings)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although interpretation of document information is basic, the response demonstrates some understanding of autocratic rule. However, there is little development of the extent to which the autocrat helped or hurt the people.

Some leaders will do anything for their countries. Some things that leaders do ~~are either~~ turn out to be good and some turn out to be bad. Emperor Shi Huangdi and Czar Peter the Great made many changes to their countries. Emperor Shi Huangdi ruled China and Czar Peter the Great ruled Russia.

Shi Huangdi made many changes in order to unify China. Some things he did were dividing up Qin territory into 36 commanderies which were then divided into different countries. Each of these countries had their own leaders but were all under control of Shi Huangdi. He also standardized Chinese writing and improved cart axles in order to improve trade. Most things that Shi Huangdi did helped to improve China. (Doc. 2, 3a)

Peter the Great did things that improved but weakened Russia once he died. He was able to turn ~~the~~ Russia into a feared military power, created a navy from nothing, and created a professional army of 210,000 men. He also declared war on Sweden hoping to open a road from Russia to the West but failed. Once Peter the Great died Russia fell to communism (Doc. 4, 6)

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for Emperor Shi Huangdi and Czar Peter the Great
- Is descriptive (*Shi Huangdi*: made many changes in order to unify China; each county had their own leader but all were under his control; improved cart axles to improve trade; *Peter the Great*: actions improved but weakened Russia once he died; turned Russia into a feared military power)
- Includes minimal information from documents 2, 3, 4, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: ruled China; divided Qin territory into 36 commanderies; standardized Chinese writing; *Peter the Great*: ruled Russia; created a navy; he created a professional army of 210,000 men; declared war on Sweden); includes inaccuracies (*Shi Huangdi*: uses term *countries* instead of counties; *Peter the Great*: failed to open a road from Russia to the West; once he died, Russia fell to communism)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that identifies the countries of Shi Huangdi and Peter the Great and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Although document information is mentioned, limited understanding of autocratic rule is demonstrated. The information provided is generalized, contains inaccuracies, and lacks details.

Throughout history, many autocratic leaders have exercised authority over the people in their countries. Autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their ~~countries~~ countries. Two of such leaders are Czar Peter the Great of Russia and King Louis XIV of France.

Czar Peter the Great of Russia was an autocrat because he controlled all of ~~the~~ Russia and wanted to make it a one. He helped Russia because he modernized it, but he also hurt Russia because when he died there was no middle class.

King Louis XIV of France was an autocrat because he was controlling ~~the~~ nobility of France and forcing them to live in Versailles. He did not help France because he ordered out the Huguenots and ~~two~~ built Versailles nearby bankrupting France.

In conclusion Peter the Great was a great leader and Louis XIV was a terrible leader.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for Czar Peter the Great and King Louis XIV
- Is descriptive (*Peter the Great*: controlled all of Russia and wanted to rule it alone; helped Russia because he modernized it; *Louis XIV*: controlling the nobility of France and forcing them to live in Versailles; did not help France because he singled out the Huguenots; built Versailles nearly bankrupting France); lacks understanding and application (*Peter the Great*: hurt Russia because when he died there was no middle class)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 6, 7, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes very few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Peter the Great*: an autocrat; *Louis XIV*: an autocrat)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a brief conclusion that states Peter the Great was a great leader and Louis XIV was a terrible one

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Although a minimal understanding of autocracy is indicated, the explanation of document information is weak. The response lacks supporting historical examples and details.

In history, many states have been ruled by autocrats who controlled their state by "absolute power." These autocrats are known to have affected their country in many ways. They have helped their country and people and their rule had also been ~~detrimental~~^{detrimental} to their country and people. Two examples of such leaders are Shi Huangdi of Qin China and Louis the XIV of France.

Before exploring Shi Huangdi and Louis the XIV's effects on their state, one must know ^{what} the goal of an autocrat is. As shown in Document 1, an autocrat tries to limit everyone's power, make/remake laws to their favor, and try to expand their state through military conquests. These efforts are clearly seen in Shi Huangdi and Louis the XIV's rule.

Shi Huangdi implemented Legalist ideas while unifying China after a long period of wars between feudal states after the previous dynasty collapsed, called ~~ed~~ the warring states period. He dominated over all the other feudal states. After taking control over them, Shi Huangdi had to unify China. His advisor, Li Si helped him to develop the ideas of legalism to control China, as shown in Document 36. Li Si advised that Shi Huangdi implement an order saying that all historical records that are pre-Qin dynasty must be burned. Anyone who isn't a scholar at Shi Huangdi's court who hoards

ancient writings and historical records will be punished by death, as well as their families, or hard labor, and the books will be confiscated. There was one incident where a huge number of scholars, some Confucian, were buried alive because they refused to let go of their books. Document 2 shows other detrimental ways to the people Shi Huangdi implemented. In order to unite China, Shi Huangdi attempted to control China overstrict legalist ways. Legalism is a viewpoint in China that was used to justify autocratic rule in China. This was implemented through his control (shown in Doc. 2) where he limited the power of the nobility by usurping their power and forcing them to live at the capital with him where they were under constant surveillance. Also, he made his most trusted officials in charge of ^{more} regions in China which were also subdivided into regions where there was another loyal overseer. He also pressured his people into doing the right thing (which is what he ordered) by having people together in units so that if 1 person in that housing unit got in trouble with the law, the whole housing unit would be in trouble.

However, Shi Huangdi had a good effect with his autocratic rule on China and his people. As shown in Document 3a, Shi Huangdi also tried to unify China in means of standardization. He standardized China's

money as well as writing system. He created lots of new roads that were for military purposes (it moved the army along faster and allowed Shi Huangdi to control the people.) It opened up trade (like the Persian empire with their Royal road). Through these roads passed many carts with their new standardized axles and wheels. This standardization (also in weights and measures) helped unify China and establish better trade because the standardization made it easier to trade and the roads helped facilitate trade.

These effects, both good and bad, were accomplished because Shi Huangdi was an autocrat who had total control over his people and country.

Another autocrat was Louis the XIV of France, Cardinal Richelieu, who had been Louis XIII's advisor, had already taken some power from the nobles. As shown in Document 7, Louis the XIV took away more power from the nobles by commanding them to live with him at the Palace of Versailles, just like Shi Huangdi had forced the nobles to do. At the Palace of Versailles, the nobles kept the King company and they eventually tried their hardest to please the King the most as possible. It was their new goal in life, and their want of power and possible threat to Louis the XIV faded away. Document 8, it shows another way the control of Louis the XIV

was detrimental to the people. Louis the XIV was devoutly Catholic and tried to prevent the spread of Protestantism in France. Louis the XIV's personal belief system took priority over the individual beliefs of the French people. Huguenots were no longer allowed to worship freely. He tried to mass convert them to Roman Catholicism as well as prevent the Huguenots from leaving France. He tore down their churches, prohibited their gatherings, etc. Document 9 shows how Louis the XIV's campaign against the French Huguenots was detrimental to society. There were lots of political problems due to the persecution of the French Huguenots. Pamphlets that were anti-Louis XIV were spread and there were occurrences of rebellions such as in Cévennes. Louis the XIV denied the rights of people. His complete power helped fuel (one of the causes) the French Revolution. Louis the XVI followed Louis the XIV's example and ruled absolutely and autocratically.

Louis the XIV and Shitluangdi are great examples of autocrats. Autocrats are known to limit power of their people, especially nobles, as well as limit religion, laws, and more to stay in power.

There have been autocratic rulers in countries since the beginning of time, whether it be in China, Russia, France or England. Shi Huangdi of China and Peter the Great of Russia are two examples of autocratic leaders. They tried to reform their country to satisfy the needs of the people, while having complete authority over the countries.

~~Shi~~ In China, under the Qin dynasty Shi Huangdi attempted to have control of the people and government. The former nobility lost all power they had (doc. 2). He also ordered the burning of all historical records before Qin. ~~only~~ If people wanted to study law they had to learn it from the officers (doc. 3b). Shi Huangdi limited the power of nobles and makes the laws which are sure signs of an autocratic leader. He did benefit China in a way, he created a long network of roads and canals which improved trading (doc. 3a). Also he ordered the Great wall built, which helped hold back outside invasion. Even though Shi Huangdi was a tough autocratic ruler he did benefit China.

In Russia, Peter the Great was an autocratic ruler. He took control of Sweden so he could have a link from Russia to the West. Also, he improved the artillery and the navy's ships (doc. 4). With the creation of the Table of Ranks he limited the power of nobles and he also offered nobility privileges to anyone who performed state service (doc. 5). Peter the Great helped Russia by westernizing it and by creating a professional army and navy. But, he failed to form a large thriving middle class, which is Russia's greatest weakness (doc. 6). Peter the Great was a helpful autocratic ruler he created St. Petersburg and helped his nation evolve.

An autocratic ruler, is a ruler who expands borders, limits power of the nobles, controls religion, makes the law, and ignores assemblies to approve his initiatives (doc. 1). Shi Huangdi in China and Peter the Great of Russia are true autocratic leaders. During, their rule they both benefitted and hurt their nation. These are only two of the long line of autocratic rulers in the world.

Monarchies or governments like monarchies have existed for many years. They often had or have a single ruler who was in charge of the government. Out of these governments came autocratic rulers, or rulers who ruled with complete authority and power over their nation. Two known autocrats were Emperor Shi Huangdi of the Qin dynasty and King Louis XIV of France. Both rulers practiced autocracy to where they were able to effect their country and people.

Emperor Shi Huangdi was one of the few emperors of the Qin dynasty. He ruled as an autocrat. According to Document 1, one characteristic of an autocrat was that the autocrat limits or controls the nobility and their power. Shi Huangdi did this by having the nobles lose almost all of their power by forcing them to live in the capital. He gave political power to commanderies that had to report to Shi Huangdi (Document 2). The nobles could no longer challenge him because they no longer had power over their own counties. Also, an autocratic leader has control over all of the laws and their people. According to Document 3b, people in China could be severely punished and/or executed if they disobeyed any orders of the government, even minor laws. They could not speak of old/traditional writings or study anything that was not approved by the emperor. This imposed fear in people and would force them into following the laws of Shi Huangdi's autocratic rule. The Qin often used such strict laws to try to keep the emperor from being challenged. Before the Qin came into power, the land they ruled was in chaos and had no central rule. Also, Emperor Shi Huangdi built whatever he wanted to build. An

example would be the Great Wall, which had thousands of workers working on it and many died due to harsh conditions. The emperor often had (Document 3 b) people who disobeyed the law to be condemned to hard labor at the Great Wall. Some of the actions instituted by Emperor Shi Huangdi helped the empire. According to Document 3a, new roads and canal systems were built. The roads and canals improved trade which improved the economy and the dynasty. Also, the strict laws often kept the people in order, yet the effect of the strict laws resulted in the death of anyone who did not follow the laws. The harshness of the laws and Shi Huangdi's rule is probably a main reason the dynasty fell shortly after his death. Going back to Document 3 b, Emperor Shi Huangdi ~~was~~ an autocratic ruler had a major impact on his dynasty and the territory of the Qin.

King Louis XIV of France was also an autocratic ruler. It was said that France had a parliamentary monarchy but Louis XIV never asked the parliament to meet and made all final decisions. Unlike Britain, the King of France had no limit to his power. In Document 1, it is said that a characteristic of an autocratic leader was that they make the law and ignored assemblies (Parliament). Also, Document 1 said many autocratic leaders reduced or eliminated the power of the nobility. ^{According to Document 2,} King Louis XIV attempted to control the nobles by trying to force them to live under his roof. Therefore he could keep an eye on the nobles and make sure that they do not gain a lot of power or support from citizens. Again,

going back to Document 1, a characteristic of an autocratic leader was to control religious authorities or religion. According to Document 8, Louis XIV attempted to control the Protestants of France. He wanted a unified religion so he wanted everyone to be Catholic. In 1685 he declared that most every French person was Catholic. He caused the destruction of Protestant churches and forced Protestant children to go to Catholic masses. Protestants who attempted gatherings were executed. Almost like Emperor Shi Huangdi, Louis XIV imposed fear on his people. Louis XIV's autocratic power hurt his country a little bit. According to Document 9, the aggression towards Protestants caused a coalition to rise against France. Revolts occurred like the revolt of the Camisard Huguenots in the Cévennes that caused a war of repression in France. This weakened the state. Louis XIV was also cruel to the Protestants by forbidding them to practice their faith and by executing many. Louis's religious intolerance and overspending eventually caused the fall of the French monarchy under Louis XVI. The self-centered autocrat's impact on France is surely a known one in history.

There have been autocratic rulers throughout history. Emperor Shi Huangdi of the Qin and King Louis XIV of France were two autocrats that had an impact on their nation states. They had complete control, power, and authority over their government and people. The autocratic power allowed the rulers to do what they pleased and thought would be good for their governments.

An autocratic ruler is when one ruler controls all aspects of government, including the military, as was demonstrated in document one. They often ignore assemblies by making laws as they see fit. These leaders also expanded control over religious authorities and nobles. Autocratic rulers have been leading nations throughout history, influencing nations by both helping and hurting them. Two examples of autocratic leaders are Czar Peter the Great of Russia and King Louis XIV of France.

In the late 1600's to the early 1700's, Czar Peter the Great ruled Russia. At this time Russia had been isolated from major trade and new ^{inventions} ~~inventions~~ being created in Europe. This was because of the great size of the land mass of Russia and its distance from a warm body of water that could allow them to trade with Western Europe year round. This isolation caused Russia to not be as advanced, nor as modernized, as the other nations. As stated in document six, Russia had a weak army because they did not have efficient weaponry, while European countries, such as England and France, were able to trade these weapons and build up their armies and nobles. However, when

Peter the Great came to power he was eager to change this; he decided he would modernize Russia. He began this mission by traveling to western Europe and working at a trade port, which exported ships and imported goods. While there, he absorbed western culture and learned Western technology and shipbuilding. He eventually traveled back to Russia with his knowledge. When he returned, he attempted to Westernize, or modernize, his nation. One of the things he did was to try to make nobles wear modern clothes and even shave their heads. However, if they wanted to keep their head, they were forced ^{to pay} a head tax. This was one way Peter used his power to control the nobility by telling them what they could wear and what they should look like. Peter the Great also saw how significant trade was to both the Russian economy and culture. He realized that Russia needed a more usable sea port to implement this exchange of goods. Peter the Great felt so strongly about the idea of this sea port that he fought with Sweden in order to try and open a road to the West, over a coastal region called the Baltic Littoral. The discussion of this war was in document 9. When he defeated the Swedes, he forced the people of the

lowest social class to build a port city on islands on an arm of the Baltic Sea. It was later named St. Petersburg. Czar Peter the Great led Russia well and helped it develop into a modern nation. He was clearly an autocrat by not sharing power with anyone and following his own ideas, controlling the nobles, and using his military aggressively.

A ~~second~~^{second} autocratic leader was Louis XIV of France. Similar to Czar Peter the Great he ruled from the mid and late 1600's to the ~~early~~^{early} 1700's. From the start it was clear that he was an autocratic ruler as he immediately decreased the power of his nobles, as stated in document seven. To keep his complete control over the nobles he made them live in his palace, with him. Living in Versailles kept the nobles from making decisions that may have been different from the King and kept them from starting rebellions. In the 1680's, Louis XIV even attempted to control the religious beliefs in France by implementing a harsh persecution of the Protestants, which was discussed in document eight. He revoked the edict of Nantes, which stated the tolerance for French Protestants, and began to force people to convert to Catholicism. He also tried to make sure to not let the Protestants

leave France. However, he did say that they could remain Protestant eventually but then went on to destroy their homes and churches and forced some people to go to mass. For this reason, he was not liked by all his citizens and from the amount of control and power he had over everything, he was called the ~~sun king~~ ^{Sun King}. During his reign he also created ridiculous rules within his own palace, such as supposedly ~~supposedly~~ ^{supposedly} forcing the nobles to scratch his door with their ^{pinkies}, rather than knock. King Louis XIV led an extremely autocratic rule.

Both rulers, Czar Peter the Great and King Louis XIV, had a great influence on their nations of Russia and France. For example, although Peter the Great modernized Russia, he failed to set up a strong economy with a thriving middle class as was described in document six. While he was ruling, he set up an economy that was dependent on the Czar and once he died not enough people knew how to continue a thriving economy. King Louis XIV also had a lasting effect on France as well. For example, his persecution of the Protestants, or specifically the group known as the Huguenots, eventually caused some political damage, which is mentioned in document nine. The Huguenots were able to get people from other nations, such as Holland and Germany, involved in

their rebellion against the French government. This eventually led to a revolution causing great economic damage. However, during his rule King Louis XIV did have a strong government and strong economy.

Throughout history, all over the world, autocratic rulers have led nations. Two examples of these rulers are Czar Peter the ~~Great~~^{Great} and King Louis XIV. They left both positive and negative effects on the nations they ruled including a modernized state and a slightly damaged political system. These leaders were a significant impact on history.

As can be observed, Autocratic Systems have deep roots throughout most of global history. Conditions, such as a weak economy, civil war, corruption, and ethnic or religious diversity, often provide enough for despots to attain power. Sometimes the ascension of an autocrat can benefit a nation or state militarily and politically; yet it is not uncommon for the leader to fall into the temptation of abusing power and exploiting his subjects and resources socioeconomically. Such is the case of French monarch Louis XIV and a distant counterpart, Czar Peter the Great of Russia.

According to Document 1, there are several attributes characteristic to an autocrat. His foremost goal is to consolidate power. As absolute ruler, an autocrat may use armies to expand borders to intensify the region's influence. To eradicate opposition, the autocrat takes control of religious authorities, limits control of nobles, and quells dissent among ethnic groups. The autocrat takes on legislative responsibility, dispenses justice, and manipulates assemblies or ancillary branches of government to generate support. These characteristics are well portrayed through the individual stories of the Russian tsar and French monarch. One can note numerous similarities.

When Peter the Great came to power, Russia was a backward civilization impeded by the lack of economic and cultural development. They did not have the characteristics of the Western world, as this was also the time of the scientific revolution and the Enlightenment. Serfdom, ethnic tension, and a general air of oppression were the

Conditions in Russia. Peter the Great took on the responsibility of modernization. As seen in Document 4, one of the primary goals of the ambitious tsar was to expand influence, which he accomplished not long after declaring war on Sweden, to gain access to a road from Russia to the West by the conquest of the Baltic littoral. In the long run, the tsar increased the military capabilities of his state by undertaking the task of building a good army (eventually over 200,000 men) and a navy (leaving 48 ships-of-the-line and many smaller vessels) in order to defeat Sweden and claim more land. As depicted in Document 5, the tsar attempted to centralize power by repressing the privileges of the aristocracy. With the establishment of the Table of Ranks, the tsar imposed life-long obligatory state service on all ranks of the nobility. With the establishment of the fourteen equivalent ranks in the military and civil service; he made sure that nobles would work to make their way "up the ladder." The nobles needed to spend more time working in the army to maintain their societal position.

All in all, Tsar Peter the Great transformed Russia from an insignificant state into a power feared by all.

As captured in Document 6, Peter the Great however failed to create the "large, thriving" middle class that Russia needed, along with a consistent, stable alliance and commercial network among Western powers. Russia's age of power eventually faded as there was not a sufficient amount of traders and industrialists.

to continue what Peter had begun. According to the Document, the lack of "private initiative and enterprise was to remain one of Russia's greatest social weaknesses until the Communist Revolution of 1917." This Revolution would overthrow the monarchy as weak and ineffectual and usher in a new age of an expedient system of socialism.

A little earlier, King Louis XIV strived to create a luxurious yet efficient and prosperous age in France. According to Document 7, he tried to take control over the influential nobility by commanding them to take up residence in the lavish palace at Versailles. Though this proved an innovative and somewhat effective way to maintain control, similar to Peter's attempts to keep the nobility in the army, it limited the connections between the nobles and lower classes. The nobles living in Versailles could not rule as they wanted and could not raise rebellions against the king. The king's spending led to an age of economic debt and eventually, the French Revolution.

Documents 8 and 9 respectively serve as a testament to the fact that the king endeavored to impose a "uniformity" in religious affairs. Though the age of prosecution seemed like an effective weapon, it furthered an antagonistic response among the prosecuted protestant groups (i.e. Huguenots) and engendered political turmoil and competition between Catholics and Protestants in general.

In conclusion, systems of autocracy have appeared throughout history. This is evident in ~~several~~ epochs from the beginning of the Middle Ages in Europe to the Communist System in Eastern Europe, which fell only

RECENTLY IN THE 1990s. THERE ARE MANY BENEFITS AND NEGATIVES OF AUTOCRATIC SYSTEMS; IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER BENEFITS OUTWEIGH NEGATIVES, AS HISTORY HAS PROVED. EACH NATION AND STATE DEVELOPS DIFFERENTLY. SOMETIMES AN AUTOCLAT PROVIDES NEEDED SOCIOECONOMIC IMPETUS FOR CHANGE.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing Emperor Shi Huangdi and King Louis XIV
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Shi Huangdi*: implemented Legalist ideas while unifying China; limited the power of the nobility by usurping their power and forcing them to live at the capital where they were under constant surveillance; his new roads and standardization moved the army along faster and opened up trade; anyone who was not a scholar at his court and hoarded ancient writing and historical records would be punished by death; he housed people together in units so that if a person in that housing unit got in trouble, the whole housing unit would be in trouble; *Louis XIV*: at Versailles, the nobles kept the king company and tried their hardest to please him; pleasing the king was the new goal of the nobles and their want of power and possible threat to Louis faded away; Huguenots were no longer allowed to worship freely; tried to mass convert the Huguenots as well as prevent them from leaving)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Shi Huangdi*: had a large number of scholars, some Confucian, buried alive because they refused to let go of their books; *Louis XIV*: Cardinal Richelieu, Louis XIII's advisor, had already taken power from the nobles; was one of the causes of the French Revolution)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: burned all pre-Qin historical records; trusted officials in charge of regions; standardized China's money and writing system; standardized axles and wheels on carts and weights and measures; *Louis XIV*: devoutly Catholic; tried to prevent the spread of Protestantism in France; tore down churches of the Huguenots; anti-Louis XIV pamphlets; rebellions in Cévennes)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Information from Document 1 is employed to summarize the goals of an autocratic ruler and is then applied to specific actions of Shi Huangdi and Louis XIV. The rest of the documents are used as a framework to simultaneously discuss the actions of each ruler with the positive and detrimental effects of these actions. However, the response frequently repeats information.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task by discussing Emperor Shi Huangdi and Czar Peter the Great
- Is primarily descriptive (*Shi Huangdi*: former nobility lost all the power they had; if people wanted to study law, they had to learn it from the officers; created a long network of roads and canals, which improved trading; *Peter the Great*: limited the power of the nobles; offered nobility privileges to anyone who performed state service; failed to form a large thriving middle class); includes faulty application (*Peter the Great*: took control of Sweden so he could have a link from Russia to the West)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Shi Huangdi*: ordered the Great Wall built which helped hold back outside invasion; *Peter the Great*: westernized Russia; created St. Petersburg)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: ordered burning of all historical records before Qin; *Peter the Great*: improved the artillery and the navy's ships; Table of Ranks; created a professional army and navy)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that identifies the countries of Emperor Shi Huangdi and Czar Peter the Great and a conclusion that uses Document 1 to summarize characteristics of an autocratic ruler

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although limited relevant outside information is included, the response relies on carefully selected information from the documents. In general, the discussion of bullet one of the task is stronger than the discussion of bullet two.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task by discussing Emperor Shi Huangdi and King Louis XIV
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Shi Huangdi*: nobles lost almost all of their power when he forced them to live in the capital; the nobles could no longer challenge him because they no longer had power over their own counties; people could be severely punished or executed if they disobeyed any orders of the government; imposed fear in the people; built new roads and canal systems, which improved the economy and the dynasty; *Louis XIV*: attempted to control the nobles by trying to force them to live under his roof; made sure nobles did not gain power or support from citizens; aggression toward Protestants caused a coalition to rise against France; cruel toward Protestants by forbidding them to practice their faith and executing many)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Shi Huangdi*: the Great Wall had thousands of workers working on it and many died due to harsh conditions; the harshness of the laws is probably the main reason the dynasty fell shortly after his death; *Louis XIV*: it was said that France had a parliamentary monarchy, but Louis XIV never asked for the parliament to meet and made all final decisions; his religious intolerance and overspending eventually caused the fall of the French monarchy under Louis XVI)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Shi Huangdi*: gave power to the commanderies that had to report to him; people who disobeyed his law condemned to hard labor at the Great Wall; *Louis XIV*: no limits to his power; wanted everyone to be Catholic; caused the destruction of Protestant churches; forced Protestant children to go to Catholic masses)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss the complete authority with which autocratic leaders rule

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although somewhat repetitive, knowledge of historical concepts is demonstrated and used in the analysis of document information. The characteristics of an autocratic ruler from Document 1 are employed as a starting point to discuss specific facets of both Shi Huangdi's and Louis XIV's rule.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing Czar Peter the Great and King Louis XIV
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Peter the Great*: decided he would westernize and modernize Russia; fought a war with Sweden to open a road to the West; helped Russia develop into a modern nation; he failed to set up a strong economy with a thriving middle class; *Louis XIV*: living in Versailles kept the nobles from making decisions that may have been different from the king's and kept them from causing rebellions; attempted to control the religious beliefs in France by implementing harsh persecution of Protestants; said people could remain Protestant but then destroyed their homes and churches; Huguenots were able to get people from other nations such as Holland and Germany involved in their rebellion against the French government)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates some relevant outside information (*Peter the Great*: began his mission by traveling to western Europe and working at a trade port to learn western technology and shipbuilding; tried to make nobles wear modern clothes and shave their beards; if nobles wanted to keep their beards they were forced to pay a beard tax; forced the people of the lowest social class to build a port city, later named St. Petersburg, on islands on an arm of the Baltic Sea; *Louis XIV*: called the “Sun King”; created ridiculous rules within his own palace)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Peter the Great*: control of the nobility; coastal region called the Baltic littoral; *Louis XIV*: decreased the power of his nobles; made the nobles live in his palace; revoked the Edict of Nantes; forced people to convert to Catholicism; did not let Protestants leave France)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that uses Document 1 to describe characteristics of an autocratic ruler and a conclusion that restates the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The inclusion of historical background about Peter the Great is effectively used as a framework to discuss his autocratic actions. This response is based on overgeneralizations and an application of document information.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth by discussing Czar Peter the Great and King Louis XIV
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Peter the Great*: increased the military capabilities of his state; attempted to centralize power by repressing the privileges of the aristocracy; imposed lifelong obligatory state service on all ranks of the nobility; transformed Russia from an insignificant state into a power feared by all; failed to create a large, thriving middle class that Russia needed along with a consistent, stable alliance and commercial network among western powers; Russia's age of power eventually faded as there was not a sufficient amount of traders and industrialists to continue what Peter had begun; *Louis XIV*: tried to take control over the influential nobility; keeping the nobles at Versailles proved to be an innovative and somewhat effective way to maintain control because it limited the connections between the nobles and lower classes; endeavored to impose a uniformity in religious affairs; furthered an antagonistic response among the persecuted Huguenots and engendered political turmoil and competition between Catholics and Protestants)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Peter the Great*: the western world was experiencing the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment; serfdom, ethnic tension, and a general air of oppression were the conditions in Russia; *Louis XIV*: nobles could not rule as they wanted and could not raise rebellions against the King; the King's spending led to an age of economic debt and eventually the French Revolution)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Peter the Great*: war on Sweden; road from Russia to the west; conquest of the Baltic littoral; good artillery and a navy; defeated Sweden; established the Table of Ranks; *Louis XIV*: lavish palace at Versailles)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions conditions under which an autocrat can gain power and a conclusion that notes systems of autocracy have been part of history and can have both positive and negative effects

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Use of Document 1 effectively sets the stage for a discussion of whether the benefits of autocratic rule outweigh the negatives. This response uses sophisticated language, but relies on the documents to provide most of the information. More explanation of the details and examples would have strengthened the response.

Global History and Geography Specifications June 2012

Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

Standard	Question Numbers
1—United States and New York History	N/A
2—World History	3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45
3—Geography	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 14, 18, 27, 28, 34, 40, 42, 48, 50
4—Economics	9, 10, 17, 25, 26, 43, 49
5—Civics, Citizenship, and Government	30, 31, 35, 46, 47

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Human and Physical Geography	Standards 2, 3, and 4: World History; Geography; Economics
Document-based Essay	Power; Political Systems; Culture and Intellectual Life; Human Rights; Human and Physical Geography; Movement of People and Goods; Economic Systems	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

Scoring information for Part I and Part II is found in Volume 1 of the Rating Guide.

Scoring information for Part III is found in Volume 2 of the Rating Guide.

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2012 Regents Examination in Global History and Geography* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/apda/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the Global History and Geography examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

Suggestions and feedback from teachers provide an important contribution to the test development process. The Department provides an online evaluation form for State assessments. It contains spaces for teachers to respond to several specific questions and to make suggestions. Instructions for completing the evaluation form are as follows:

1. Go to <http://www.forms2.nysed.gov/emsc/osa/exameval/reexameval.cfm>
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.